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THE

PICTURE

OF

LONDON,

FOR

1804

BEING A

CORRECT GUIDE

TO

ALL THE CURIOSITIES, AMUSEMENTS, EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS, AND REMARKABLE OBJECTS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

With a

COLLECTION OF APPROPRIATE TABLES,

TWO LARGE MAPS,

And

SEVERAL VIEWS.

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THE utility of this work is sufficiently obvious, and the merit of its execution has been proved by various critical testimonies, and by the regular sale of many thousand copies within every year since its first appearance. Neither Labour nor Expence has been spared to render it perfect and correct, and a great number of improvements have been made in the present Edition; as, however, the multiplicity of the objects which it embraces render it impossible to avoid some errors or omissions, notices of such, and corrections of every kind, are earnestly solicited.

No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard,
December, 1803.

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Part of London from Primrose Hill Taken the North

PICTURE

OF

MODERN LONDON.

CHAP. I.

INTRODUCTORY HISTORY.

THERE is scarcely any material point in the earliest part of the *History of London*, that is not involved in some degree of obscurity. The *origin of the town*, the *etymology of its name*, *the founder of its walls*, *their course and extent*, and even its *original scite*, have all furnished antiquarians with fruitful topics of discussion. At the present period probability is all that any of these topics afford; and respecting our own subsequent *conjectures*, we can only say that they do not clash with the unquestionable facts of history, and are at least as probable as any that have been raised by preceding writers.

Origin of London; and Etymology of its Name.

London appears to have been founded, in times prior to the invasion of *Cæsar*, by inhabitants of *Britain*, the descendants of *Goths*, who had emigrated from *Scandanavia*.

In the ancient language of the Goths, *Lun* signified a *Grove*, and *Den* a *Town;* and, at this day there are, in the *modern Scandanavia*, towns or villages which retain the common name of *Lunden*. The first rude towns of the *Goths* were *places of strength in woods:* the northern Gauls, who were *Goths* from Scandanavia, traded with Britain; and it is probable, the southern parts of the island, with which they carried on their traffic, had been seized and colonized by that bold and adventurous race. As so the silence of *Cæsar* relative to *London*, which some have urged as a proof that the town did not exist at the time of his invasion, it ought rather to be taken as proof, which may be added to many others, that *Cæsar* never reached the *Thames*, and that the river he describes, and which antiquarians hastily concluded to be the *Thames*, was no other than the river *Medway*.

But *London*, before the Romans introduced the arts into the island, could be nothing more than a rude fastness, or an emporium suited to the commerce of the times. The first mention of *London* in authentic history, is by Tacitus, who speaks of its being sacked in the year 61, under the Roman Emperor Nero, by the British Queen *Boadicea;* and from the relation of that event, it appears that it was then a place of importance among the Roman possessions in Britain. It is afterwards mentioned by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, a Latin author in the reign of the Emperor *Julian*, who calls it "*Vetustum oppidum*," an ancient town.

State of London under the Romans.

The condition of *London* under the Romans was that of a Præfecture; that is to say, a place governed by Roman laws, administered by a magistrate called a Præfect, annually sent from *Rome*; and it is probable that the inhabitants were Romans and Britons, living together under the government and protection of *Rome*.

Original Scite of London.

Some antiquarians imagine the first scite of London to have been on the south side of the Thames: but there is no reason to believe the original town stood on any other spot than the peninsula on the northern banks formed by the Thames in front; the river Fleet on the west; and the stream afterwards named Walbrooke on the east.

Walls; Military Roads; and Gates.

The walls were unquestionably reared by the Romans; but under which of the emperors it is impossible to determine. Their original boundaries seem to have been Ludgate-hill on the west; a spot near the scite of the Tower, on the east; Cripplegate on the north; and Thames-street, on the south.

Four great military roads extended from London into the country; the Prætorian way, afterwards named by the Saxons Watling-street, passing under a gate on the north side of the scite of the modern Newgate, the road to Dover, beginning at Watling-street, and passing the Trajectus, or ferry at Dowgate; the Hermin-street, passing under Cripplegate; a road that passed under Aldgate by Bethnal-green to Old Ford; and a pass through the river Lee to Duroleiton, the modern Layton in Essex.

It is probable the gates were originally only four in Number, Newgate, Cripplegate, Aldgate, and Dowgate, corresponding with the great military roads, to which six others were added, as new roads were constructed, namely, the Postern on Tower-hill, Bishopsgate, Moorgate, Aldersgate, Ludgate, and Bridgegate. The walls, immediately previous to their being demolished, were more than three miles in circumference; guarded, on the three sides next the land, with fifteen lofty towers. But it is certain that the walls were originally of considera-

ble less extent; for, in the reign of Edward IV. the circuit of them is given with great accuracy, which is as follows: From the tower to Aldgate was 82 perches; from Aldgate to Bishopsgate, 86 perches; from Bishopsgate to Cripplegate, 162; from Cripplegate to Aldersgate, 75; from Aldersgate to Newgate, 66; and from thence to Ludgate, 42 perches; from Ludgate to Fleet-ditch, 60 perches; and from Fleet-bridge to the Thames, 70 perches; making the whole extent of the wall at that time something more than two miles.

State of London from the Evacuation of the Romans till seized by the Saxons.

After the Romans, in the decay of their empire, relinquished Britain, London continued in possession of the Britons for more than ninety years, before it fell into the hands of the Saxons; but, in the general confusion of the country during the Saxon invasion, the commerce of London would decline, and of the nature of its civil government, in that interval, it is impossible to determine.

Its State under the Saxons and Danes.

On the establishment of the Heptarchy, or the seven Saxon kingdoms in Britain, London was the capital of the kingdom of the East Saxons, or Essex; and again rose into consequence as a commercial town *. When the Saxon kingdoms were resolved into one monarchy under Egbert, London did not immediately hold the first rank; Winchester, Canterbury, and York, being all of higher consideration till the time of Alfred the Great, who

* In 833, during the existence of the Heptarchy, London was of such weight, that it was chosen for the place of meeting of a Whitenagemot, or assembly of all the great men of England, to deliberate on means to repel the Danes, whose inroads already threatened the nation with destruction.

constituted London the capital of all England. During the ravages committed in Britain by the Danes, London principally suffered; but after the wounds inflicted by the Danish invasion were healed, London began to grow into that prosperity which has since exalted it above all the commercial cities in the world.

Respecting the nature of the civil government of London under the Saxons and Danes, we have some, though far from compleat, information. The civil powers seem to have been chiefly exercised by the Bishop, and the Portreve or Portgrave, a magistrate appointed by the king; but it is scarcely to be doubted that part of the civil authority resided in the body of the citizens. It is plain, from subsequent records under the Norman kings, referring to former times, that the citizens of London enjoyed various privileges and immunities; they were free from all base service or tenure; and it may be fairly concluded, from a view of that part of its history, that the city enjoyed a government of a mixed, and in some degree of a popular, nature.

Its State under the Normans.

At the conquest of England by the Normans, London was a place of great wealth and power; and its civil government and privileges as they existed under the Saxons, were confirmed by a charter of William the Conqueror. The immediate successors of William alternately harrassed the city with their usurpations and lawless acts, and soothed it with new charters to confirm old privileges or grant new ones, till at length the civil government of London took a form very little different from that by which it is at present distinguished. The title of port-reve was lost in that of bailiff, and afterwards of mayor, names derived from the Norman language; and the municipal power

was gradually vested in the citizens, and officers chosen by themselves.

Its State at the End of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

At this period, almoſt the whole commerce of England was centered in London, for it appears that the cuſtoms of that port were seven times greater than those of all the reſt of the kingdom; and although the citizens were taxed in a much higher proportion than the people in the country, yet it is mentioned by STOW that they were willing, in cases of emergency, to be rated above their ability and proportion, which had formerly been eſtimated at a tenth, when others only paid a fifteenth of their property.

Its State after the great Fire in 1666.

The fire of London, though a great calamity, has proved beneficial both to the city and kingdom. The city was speedily rebuilt, and care was taken to make the streets wider and more regular than they were before. The king assumed the discretionary power of forbidding the use of lath and timber. London became more healthy; and the plague, which used to break out with great fury twice or thrice every century, has never since appeared.

Military Government.

The military government of London is not so clearly to be traced as its civil institutions. It is probable, that in the time of the Saxons every citizen was a soldier. London repulsed the Danes in the reign of Ethelred, the second English monarch of that name; and in 896, the citizens made a part of the gallant army of Alfred when he attacked the Danes in Hertfordshire. The origin of the Honorable Artillery Company is a proof that the citizens had been generally trained to arms, that company

being instituted to exempt the citizens from the burthen and expence of frequent general musters.

The Honorable Artillery Company and the trained-bands composed the military force of London till recently, when they were superseded by its present military constitution. This Artillery Company was a voluntary association, which consisted chiefly of the principle citizens, and amounted to about 400 men. The trained-bands of the city were a body of nearly 10,000 men, under the direction of a commission called the Lieutenancy of London, of which the Lord Mayor and Aldermen were members. Besides the city train-bands, there were two regiments belonging to the tower-hamlets, the suburbs of London to the east, which amounted to more than 4,000 men; a regiment belonging to the city of Westminster, consisting of more than 4,000 men; and a regiment of nearly 2,600 men belonging to the suburbs, under the jurisdiction of the county of Middlesex; the whole amounting to more than 25,000 men.

Its Ecclesiastical History.

That London was converted to Christianity under the Romans is certain; but its ecclesiastical history during that period is very much broken. Restitutus, bishop of London, was one of the three British bishops who, in 314, were delegated to the council of Arles in France. Theon, the last Roman or British bishop of London, retired, in the latter end of the sixth century, to Wales, from the persecution of the Saxons, who were pagans, and established their native worship in the parts of Great Britain conquered by them. London was again converted to christianity about the year 604, under Sebert, the third king of the East Saxons, by Mellitus, who was ordained its bishop by Augustine the archbishop of the English. Ethelbert king of Kent, to whom Sebert was tributary, and

who had been converted by Augustine, built the first Saxon Christian church in London, which he dedicated to St. Paul: and, from the double circumstance of the kingdom of the East Saxons being tributary to that of Kent, and Mellitus being the missionary of Augustine, it has happened that London is the suffragan of the see of Canterbury. Under the immediate successors of Sebert, London returned to paganism; but it was again converted, in the reign of Sigibert the Good, the sixth king of the East Saxons, by Cedda, a Northumbrian priest, who was the first Saxon ordained Bishop of London. In a subsequent reign London returned partially to paganism; but its apostacy was of short duration.

The city of London is at present an episcopal see; and its ecclesiastical government is vested in its bishop, archdeacon, and other clergy.

The civil and ecclesiastical governments of the city of Westminster, are vested in the dean and chapter of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter; but the civil powers are (since the reformation) exercised by a High-Steward, Deputy-Steward, and High Bailiff, sixteen Burgesses, and their officers, under the authority of the dean and chapter.

CHAP. II.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF LONDON.

LONDON is situated in the latitude of 51 degrees 31 minutes north; at the distance of 500 miles south-west of Copenhagen; 190 west of Amsterdam; 660 north-west of Vienna; 225 north-west of Paris; 690 north-east of Madrid; 750 north-west of Rome; and 1500 north-west of Constantinople.

It extends, from west to east, along the banks of the river Thames; at the distance of 60 miles from the sea. It consists of three principal divisions; the city of London, the city of Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, with their respective suburbs. The two former divisions are situated on the northern side of the Thames, in the county of Middlesex, great part of them lying on hills, and forming a grand and beautiful amphitheatre round the water; the latter, on the southern bank, in the county of Surry, on level ground, anciently an entire morass.

The length of London is about seven miles, exclusive of houses that on each side line the principal roads to the distance of several miles in every direction; the breadth is irregular, being, at the narrowest part, not more than two miles; and, at the broadest, almost four miles. The soil is chiefly a bed of gravel, in many places mixed with clay. The air and climate are neither so settled nor temperate as some other parts of the world; yet London is, perhaps, the most healthy city of Europe, from a variety of circumstances which we shall have occasion to notice. The tide in the river flows 15 miles higher than London; but the water is not salt in any part of the town, and it is naturally very sweet and pure. The river is secured

in its channels by embankments, and when it i not swelled by the tide or rains, it is not more tha a quarter of a mile broad, nor in general more tha 12 feet in depth; at spring tides it rises 12 an sometimes 14 feet above this level, and its breadt is of course increased. The principal streets ar wide and airy, and surpass all others in Europe, i their convenience for trade, and the accommoda tion of passengers of every description; they ar paved in the middle, for carriages, with larg stones in a very compact manner, forming a sma convexity to pass the water off by channels; an on each side is a broad level path, formed of flags raised a little above the centre, for the convenienc of foot passengers. Underneath the pavements are large vaulted channels called sewers, whic communicate with each house by smaller ones, an with every street, by convenient openings an gratings, to carry off all filth that can be conveye in that manner, into the river. All mud or othe rubbish that accumulates on the surface of th streets, is taken away by persons employed by th public for the purpose. London does not excel i the number of buildings celebrated for grandeu or beauty; but, in all the principal streets, thi metropolis is distinguished by an appearance o neatness and comfort. Most of the great street appropriated to shops for retail trade, have an un rivalled aspect of wealth and splendor. The shop themselves are handsomely fitted up, and decorate with taste; but the manufactures with which the are stored form their chief ornament. Accordin to Mr. Colquhoun, London contains about 800 streets, lanes, alleys, and courts; 60 squares; an 160,000 houses, warehouses, and other buildings London abounds with markets, warehouses, an shops, for all articles of necessity or luxury; and perhaps, there is no town in which an inhabitant who possesses the universal medium of exchange

can be so freely supplied as here with the produce of nature or art, from every quarter of the globe.

Most of the houses in London are built on a uniform plan. They consist of three or four stories above ground, with one under the level of the streets, containing the kitchens. In each story is a large room in front, and in the back is a small room, and the space occupied by the staircase. This, however, is meant only as to the general class of houses. Those of the nobility and persons of high fashion, though mostly plain and simple in the exterior, are internally constructed with all the variety of taste, elegance, and convenience, for which modern architecture is distinguished. Water is conveyed, three times a-week, into almost every house, by leaden pipes, and preserved in cisterns or tubs, in such quantities, that the inhabitants have a constant and even lavish supply. Nothing can be more commodious or cleanly than the interior of the houses; and this character extends generally to lodging-hotels, taverns, coffee-houses, and other places.

GENERAL IDEAS OF LONDON, FOR THE USE OF A TOTAL STRANGER.

London stretches many miles from the east to the west, along the banks of the Thames. The directions of its main streets follow the course of that river, from east to west, and the cross streets run, for the most part, in a direction from north to south.

There are two grand lines of streets from west to east. One of them, which may be called the *northern line*, commences from the Uxbridge road at the north side of Hyde Park, and under the successive names of Oxford-street, St. Giles's, Holborn, Newgate-street, Cheapside, Cornhill, and Leadenhall-street, is continued on to Whitechapel and Mile-end on the Essex road.

The *southern line* commences on the Bath road at the south side of Hyde Park, and is continued under the successive names of Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall Mall, Charing-cross, Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Church-yard, Watling-street, Cannon-street, and Tower-street, to the Tower of London, whence it may be said to be further extended two miles along the river side in Wapping.

The line of the Thames, and the two grand lines of streets render it exceedingly easy, therefore, for any strangers to walk about London, for there is scarcely any point of the town which is not within half a mile of one of these lines.

In another point of view, London divides itself into three great districts:—the west end of the town, the city, and the east end of the town.

The WEST END OF THE TOWN is the most modern and the most elegant part of London; it is inhabited by the nobility and gentry, and is the seat of the government and of the court. It may be said to extend westward from the meridian of Charing-cross.

The CITY, in its familiar phrase, means the trading part of the town, extending, with slight variations, from Charing-cross to the meridian of the Monument or the Tower; but, locally speaking, it is confined by a circle, the radius of which would reach about half a mile round St. Paul's church.

Eastward of the meridian of Tower-hill, London may be considered as A SEA-PORT; the inhabitants of this large district being in general connected with the shipping interests, and consisting either of owners or captains of vessels, of merchants, ship-builders, sailors, or shopkeepers, and others, who maintain themselves by the business of this unrivalled port.

West of Blackfriar's bridge the banks of the Thames are rendered subservient at once to the objects of pleasure and business, but eastward of that bridge they are solely occupied by a line of warehouses, and devoted to the bustle of commerce.

The borough of Southwark, which lies to the south of the Thames, is chiefly inhabited by merchants and traders, and has only one main street, which extends from London-bridge into the country, and is called the Borough High-street. A fine street also extends from Blackfriar's bridge into the country, and others are projecting which in time will confer more importance on this part of the metropolis.

PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF THE METROPOLIS.

In tracing the outline of the present government of this metropolis, to the whole of which we shall, from this time, give the common name of London, it will be convenient to divide the metropolis into three principal parts, the city of London, with its dependencies; the cities and liberties of Westminster; and the suburbs out of the jurisdiction of the cities of London and Westminster.

Civil Government of the City of London.

The entire civil government of the city of London is vested by charters or grants from the kings of England, in its own corporation or body of citizens. The city is divided into 26 principal districts, called wards; and, the corporation consists of 1. The LORD MAYOR; 2. The ALDERMEN; and 3. The COMMON COUNCIL.

The Corporation.

1. The *Lord Mayor* is chosen annually, in the following manner:—On the 29th of September the livery, in Guildhall or common assembly, chuse two Aldermen, by shew of hands, who are pre-

sented to a court called the court of lord mayor and aldermen, by whom one of the aldermen so chosen, (generally the first in seniority) is declared lord mayor elect; and on the 9th of November following he enters upon his office.

The civil powers exercised by the corporation, or its officers, are very complete within its jurisdiction. The laws for the internal government of the city are wholly framed by its own legislature, called the court of common council, consisting of the lord mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen. The administration is entirely in the hands of the city. The lord mayor is the chief magistrate of the city.

II. The *aldermen* are chosen for life, by the householders of the several wards, being free, one for each ward, except Bridge-ward without, where the election is by the court of aldermen, from among those passed the chair, generally the senior; he is commonly called father of the city.

III. The *common-council* consists of the mayor, 26 aldermen, and 236 members; these latter are chosen *annually*, by the *householders*, being free, in their several wards, the number for each ward being regulated by ancient custom, the body corporate having a power to extend the number.

The *aldermen* are the principal magistrates in their several wards. There are various courts in the city for trying the civil causes of its inhabitants, by judges, members, or officers, of the corporation. The lord mayor, the recorder, and common serjeant, (the principal law officer of the city) and the aldermen, are judges of Oyer and Terminer, (that is, the king's judges to try capital offences and misdemeanors) for the city of London and county of Middlesex; and the aldermen are pepetual justices of the peace for the city. The two SHERIFFS (who are strictly officers of the king, for many important purposes of his executive government) are

annually, by the livery, chosen, not only for the city, but for the county of Middlesex, the same persons being sheriffs for London and jointly forming one sheriff for the county. In a word, the administration in all its branches within the jurisdiction of the corporation, in all cases embracing the city and the borough of Southwark, and in some cases extending beyond, is exercised by members of the corporation or its officers.

The borough of Southwark was formerly independent of the city of London, and appears to have been governed by a bailiff till the reign of Edward III. who granted the government of it for ever to the city. A part has since been incorporated with the city under the appellation of Bridge-ward without: and has its officers appointed by the court of aldermen and common-council, viz. a justice of the Bridge-ward, high bailiff, steward, &c.

The Livery

Is a numerous, respectable, and important elective body: with them reside the election of the lord mayor, sheriffs, members of parliament, chamberlain, bridge-masters, ale-conners, and auditors of the chamberlain's accounts, all of whom are chosen by their respective guilds or companies from among the freemen.

Military Government of the City of London.

The military government of the city of London was considerably changed by an act of parliament passed in 1794; under which two regiments of militia are raised in the city, by ballot, amounting together to 2,200 men. The officers are appointed by the commissioners of the king's lieutenancy for the city of London; and one regiment may, in certain cases, be placed by the king under any of

his general officers, and marched to any part not exceeding twelve miles from the capital, or the nearest encampment; the other, at all such times, to remain in the city of London. This is a species of regular force; for the old establishment had fallen away to a mere, yet inconvenient, form.

General civil Government of the Parts of the Metropolis, not included in the above.

It remains to speak of the general civil government of the metropolis, not included in the several jurisdictions already mentioned. The suburbs in Middlesex are under the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace for the county, as part of the county. The county-hall for Middlesex is on Clerkenwell-green; and in sessions held there quarterly, great part of the civil government of the suburbs in Middlesex is exercised. In Bow-street, Covent-garden, is an office of police under the direction of certain justices of the peace for Middlesex, who dedicate their time chiefly to that office, which, in fact, embraces the most important cases of police for the suburbs in Middlesex.

Particular Police of the Metropolis.

As it is of the highest importance to strangers to be able to obtain redress from the police, in case of injury, a list is subjoined of the offices in London, in which magistrates sit every day.

The Mansion-house,
Guildhall,
Bow-street,
Queen's-square, Westminster,
Great Marlbro'-street,
Hatton-garden,
Worship-street,
Lambeth-street, Whitechapel,
High-street, Shadwell,
Union street, Southwark,
Wapping New-stairs, for offences connected with the shipping and port of London.

The magistrates of these offices are appointed to hear and determine, in a summary way; particularly in cases relative to the customs—excise—and stamps—the game laws—hawkers and pedlars—pawnbrokers—friendly societies—highways—hackney-coaches, carts, and other carriages—Quakers, and others refusing to pay tythes—appeals of defaulters in parochial rates—misdemeanors committed by persons unlawfully pawning property not their own—bakers for short weight, &c.—journeymen leaving their services in different trades—laborers not complying with their agreements—disorderly apprentices—ale-house keepers keeping disorderly houses—nuisances against different acts of parliament—acts of vagrancy by fraudulent lottery insurers—fortune-tellers; or persons of ill fame found in avenues to public places, with an intent to rob—watching over the conduct of publicans—swearing in, charging and instructing parochial constables and headboroughs from year to year, with regard to their duty—issuing warrants for privy searches; and in considering the cases of persons charged with being disorderly persons, or rogues and vagabonds, liable to be punished under the act of the 17th George II. cap. 5. and subsequent acts of parliament—in making orders to parish officers, beadles, and constables, in a variety of cases—in parish removals—in billeting soldiers—in considering the cases of poor persons applying for assistance, or admission to work-houses—in granting certificates and orders to the wives of persons serving in the militia, and also in attesting recruits for the army—and for examining persons accused of treason, murder, coinage, and uttering base money, arson, manslaughter, forgery, burglary, larceny, sedition, felonies of various descriptions, conspiracies, frauds, riots, assaults, and misdemeanors of different kinds.

It ought to be universally known, that a very useful society for the prosecution and detection of cheats, swindlers, &c. has long been established in London, the secretary to which is Mr. Henry Woodthorpe, of Guildhall; and the solicitors, Messrs. Turner and Seymour, Margaret-street; and Messrs. Gregson and Smart, Throgmorton-street.

Another society of this description, holds its meetings at Mr. Foss's, No. 36, Essex-street, Strand, who is the secretary and solicitor: there is also another Society in St. John's parish, Southwark, on a similar plan.

ITS POPULATION.

London is less populous, for its extent, than many other great cities. The streets are wider, and the inhabitants of every class, below the highest rank, enjoy more room for themselves and families than is usual for the same classes in foreign countries; not only the merchant, the wealthy trader, and persons in liberal employments, occupy each an entire house, but most shopkeepers of the middling class, and some even of the lowest, have their houses to themselves; although many let out part of them to lodgers; from all these circumstances it is plain, that a given number of people is spread over a larger space in London, than in most foreign cities. From the report on the population of England, published on the authority of an act passed in the 43 Geo. III. including the suburbs, it appears to contain 837,956 settled inhabitants; but, the great number of strangers and foreigners who are constantly in London for purposes of pleasure or business, extends the total population to nearly a million. An abstract of the report above-mentioned is here subjoined.

London	London within the walls —	75,377
	London without the walls	54,141
	Southwark (as a ward of it) though separate in some respects, and in the county of Surry — —	67,448
In Middlesex.	Westminster, —	153,272
	Tower Division —	189,223
	Artillery-ground Precinct	1,428
	Charter-house, extra parochial	249
	Glasshouse-yard Liberty —	1,221
	St. James's, Clerkenwell —	23,396
	St. Luke's — —	26,881
	St. Mary, Islington —	10,212
	St. Sepulchre's —	3,768
In Middlesex.	Holborn Division, including St. Andrew's — St. George the Martyr St. Clement's — St. Giles's — Duchy of Lancaster Liberty St. George's, Bloomsbury St. Mary-le-bone; — And several others	175,829
In Surry.	Bermondsey — —	17,169
	Rotherhithe — —	10,296
	Lambeth — —	27,939
	Lambeth Palace — —	46
	Total persons	837,956

The metropolis of England claims a distinct notice of the increase or diminution of its population, as well as of the population now existing in it. It is situated in two counties, divided by the river Thames, and its population is exhibited in five divisions. A thirtieth part may be added to the resident population of England in general, for

the mariners and soldiery; but it is undeniable that 14,000 arrivals of trading shipping annually must make a constant, though fluctuating, accession to the resident population of the metropolis, to a larger amount than elsewhere. On this consideration, adding a twenty-fifth instead of a thirtieth part, the metropolis contains 900,000 persons.

The Metropolis.	Population.		
	1700	1750	1802
1. City of London within the walls -	139,300	87,000	78,000
2. City of London without the walls, including the Inns of Court -	169,000	156,000	155,000
3. City and Liberties of Westminster - -	130,000	152,000	165,000
4. Out-parishes within the Bills of Mortality	226,900	258,900	379,000
5. Parishes not within the Bills of Mortality -	9,150	22,350	123,000
6. Total of the Metropolis	674,350	676,050	900,000

1. The walls of the ancient city of London included a space now in the middle of the metropolis, about one mile and a half in length, and rather more than half a mile in breadth. The population has diminished almost one half during the last century. Many streets have been widened, and many public buildings erected, whereby the number of houses has been much lessened: and the houses which remain are not crowded with inhabitants, as formerly they were.

2. The city of London, without the walls, is an extension of the ancient city, which it surrounds. It is governed by the City Magistrates.

3. Westminster, which is the seat of government, adjoins to the City, extending westward.

4. The London Bills of Mortality were originally instituted about the year 1562; and from 1603 a complete series is preserved. The putrid filth produced by a crowded population, and not carried of by sufficient sewers, made London very unhealthy in former times, and caused a plague once in twenty years; and a timely notice of this danger was to be given by the Weekly Bills of Mortality. The crowded part of London was purified by the memorable conflagration of 1666, which seems to have exterminated the plague. The district within the bills of mortality has been gradually extended, and, besides London and Westminster, now comprehends a large population under the title of out-parishes.

5. A few parishes, now forming part of the metropolis, have not yet been taken into the bills of mortality. The rapid increase of the population of this division shews how rapidly London increases in extent, though its population does not increase so fast as that of the kingdom in general. In 1700, the metropolis contained almost an eight part of the inhabitants of England and Wales; in 1750 above a tenth part, and at present rather less than that proportion.

6. Some objections may, perhaps, be made to the accuracy of the limits of the metropolis, here assumed, it may therefore be proper to observe, that within a circle extending eight miles around St. Paul's cathedral, the total population, including the aforesaid addition of one twenty-fifth part, amounts to 1,030,000 persons*.

The many enquiries and discussions which have taken place concerning the population of the me-

* The department of Paris is also contained in a circle extending eight English miles around the centre of that city: In it are rather more than 600,000 persons.

tropolis, have determined the deaths *unregistered* at about 5,000 annually; and the registered burials of the last five years average at 24,000. Nine hundred thousand divided by twenty-nine thousand gives the annual mortality at one in thirty-one. In the year 1750, it appears to have been one in twenty-three; but it is not wonderful that the extension of the population over a large space should have had this salutary effect.

DISEASES AND MORTALITY.

In the year 1650, the total number of deaths were 8,764. In 1700, they were 19,443. In 1750, they were 23,727. In 1798 and 1799, there were 18,000 in each year. And in 1800 they were 23,068, in 1801 they were 19,374, and in 1802 the following is a list of the principal diseases:

5925 died under two years of age,
1327 between seventy and one hundred,
2 upwards of one hundred,
639 of asthma,
266 of apoplexy,
4078 of consumptions,
3503 of convulsions,
845 of dropsies,
2201 of fevers,
107 of gout,
635 of inflammations,
125 in a state of lunacy,
559 of measles,
336 of mortifications,
1579 of small-pox *,
363 from teething.

* In the year 1801 the number was 1461; but the small-pox is happily losing its malignancy, from the introduction of the inoculation for the cow-pox; a sure preventive, which from its mildness and perfect safety, does not deserve the name of a disease. These returns from the bills of mortality may serve to form a general idea of diseases, but they are certainly not a very precise one.

Salubrity and Climate.

The broadness of the streets, and the extent of ground occupied by the bulk of families, contribute greatly to health. But in London, there are a variety of circumstances tending to the same point. The greater part of the town is situated on rising ground; the soil is of the best kind for residence, being sound and dry; the lowest parts are freed from moisture by subterraneous sewers or drains; a broad and rapid river flowing through the heart of the town, and agitated twice in four-and-twenty hours with a tide, ventilates and purifies the whole; the immense quantities of water conveyed into the houses, even the meaneſt, for domeſtic purposes, afford the means of cleanliness, one of the sureſt companions of health. In a word, although the atmosphere of London is too frequently moiſt, the weather often in extremes, and the change from one extreme to another frequently sudden, yet this metropolis may fairly be deemed one of the most healthy in the world.

During the four laſt years of the laſt century, Six's thermometer out of doors, averaged 49.6; the barometer 29-9; and the average annual depth of rain was nineteen inches; on the hotteſt day during the four years, in June 1798, the thermometer stood at 86; and on the coldeſt day in December, 1796, it fell to 4. in that month it averaged 32.1, in December, 1797, it averaged 42.7; in December, 1798, 35.2; and 1799, 34.3. There are about 209 days in the year without rain, and 156 in which it rains or snows; about 12 is the average of days in which it snows or sleets; the number of cloudy days when the sun scarcely ever appears, is about 50 or 60 out of the 209.

CONSUMPTION OF PROVISIONS.

One cause of the general salubrity of London may be traced to the food of its inhabitants. Perhaps no

city exists in the world, where the labouring people, and certainly none where the middling classes enjoy so large a share in the necessaries and inferior comforts of life, as in this metropolis; and that liberality of condition is no doubt a powerful agent in the health, as well as the happiness, of a people. The great quantity of animal food consumed in London is proof of the excellent condition of the bulk of the inhabitants; for though there are wealthy persons who waste a great deal of animal food in the composition of certain dishes, yet their number is so small, that the waste is not to be taken for much in a comparison with the whole consumption.

Animal Food.—The number of bullocks annually consumed in London is 110,000; of sheep and lambs, 776,000; calves, 210,000; hogs, 210,000; sucking-pigs, 60,000; beside animals of other kinds. It does not, however, give a perfect idea of the immense consumption of animal food in London, to speak only of the number of bullocks and other animals, brought to the London market; their size, and fine condition, should be seen by a stranger, to enable him to judge of its extent *

Milk.—The quantitity of milk consumed in London surprises foreigners; and yet few strangers have even a suspicion of the amount of that con-

* Among the nuisances which not only disgrace, but contaminate the air of the metropolis, there are none so much in need of reformation as the practice of driving and killing cattle. Slaughtering-houses never should be permitted in a great and populous city. The barbarity which is daily practised in the streets of London, cannot fail to shock humanity while the foot-passengers are exposed to the most imminent peril, by the conduct of the butchers boys, drovers, &c. On those days when the beast-market is held in Smithfield, it is dangerous to walk the streets in any part of the metropolis, but particularly in the avenues which lead to the differ-

sumption, which is not less than 6,980,000 gallons annually. The number of cows kept for this supply, is 8,500; the sum paid by the retailers of milk, to the cow-keepers, is annually 240,833l. on which the retailers lay an advance of *cent. per cent.* making the cost to the inhabitants the annual sum of 481,666l. Not content with this profit the retailers add water to the milk, to the extent, on an average, of a sixth part. Although the cow-keepers do not themselves adulterate the milk (it being the custom for the retailer to contract for the milk of a certain number of cows, which are milked by his own people) yet they are not wholly to be acquitted of the guilt; for in many of the milk-rooms, where the milk is measured from the cow-keeper to the retailer, pumps are erected for the express purpose of furnishing water for the adulteration, which is openly performed before any person who happens to be on the spot.

Vegetables and Fruit.—There are 10,000 acres of ground, near the metropolis, cultivated wholly for vegetables, and about 4,000 acres for fruit, to supply the London consumption. The sum paid at market for vegetables, annually, is about 645,000l.; and for fruit, about 400,000l.; independently of the advance of the retailers, which, on an average, is more than 200l. *per cent.* making the entire cost of

markets. We read of the sacrifices of ancient times with a mixture of horror and pity: yet we behold in this country, which boasts of its humanity, and its police, more cruelty exercised towards the brute creation, than was ever exhibited, or tolerated, in the ages of acknowledged barbarism! This instance appears the more extraordinary, when we reflect that the English are not by nature a sanguinary people; assassinations are less common in this than in any other country; duelling is frequently avoided by the hardy courage of the pugilist; and even at times of public commotion, it has been proved by experience that an English populace is always more inclined to plunder than to massacre.

vegetables and fruit for the London supply upwards of 3,000,000l. sterling.

Wheat, Coals, Ale, and Porter, &c.—The annual consumption of wheat in London, is 700,000 quarters, each containing eight Winchester bushels; of coals, 600,000 chaldrons, 36 bushels in each chaldron; of ale and porter *, 1,113,500 barrels, each containing 36 gallons; spirituous liquors and compounds 11,146,782 gallons; wine, 32,500 tons; butter, about 16,600,000 pounds; and of cheese, 21,100,000 pounds.

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* The wholesome and excellent beverage of porter obtained its name about the year 1730, from the following circumstances, which not having yet been printed, we think it proper to record in this work. Prior to the above-mentioned period, the malt liquors in general use were *ale*, *beer*, and *twopenny*, and it was customary for the drinkers of malt-liquor to call for a pint or tankard of *half* and *half*, i. e. half of ale and half of beer;—half of ale and half of twopenny;—or half of beer and half of twopenny. In course of time it also became the practice to call for a pint or tankard of *three threads*, meaning a third of ale, beer, and twopenny; and thus the publican had the trouble to go to three casks, and turn three cocks for a pint of liquor. To avoid this trouble and waste, a brewer, of the name of HARWOOD, conceived the idea of making a liquor which should partake of the united flavors of *ale*, *beer*, and *twopenny*. He did so, and succeeded, calling it *entire* or *entire butt beer*, meaning that it was drawn entirely from one cask or butt, and being a hearty nourishing liquor, it was very suitable for *porters* and other working people. Hence it obtained its name of *porter*.

Messrs. Whitbread and Co.'s brewery, in Chiswell-street, near Moorfields, is the largest in London. The commodity produced in it is also esteemed to be of the best quality of any brewed in the metropolis. The quantity of porter brewed in the year in this house, has, when malt and hops were at a moderate price, been above 200,000 barrels.

There is one stone cistern that contains 3600 barrels, and there are 49 large oak vats, some of which contain 3500 bar-

Fish, Poultry, &c.—The quantity of fish consumed in London is comparatively small, fish being excessively dear; and this is perhaps the most

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rels. One is 27 feet in height, and 22 feet in diameter, surrounded with iron hoops at every four or five inches distance, and towards the bottom it is covered with hoops. There are three boilers, each of which holds about 5000 barrels.

One of Mr. Watts's steam-engines works the machinery. It pumps the water, wort, and beer, grinds the malt, stirs the mash-tubs, when wanted, and raises the casks out of the cellars. It is able to do the work of 70 horses, though it is of a small size, being only a 24-inch cylinder, and does not make more noise than a spinning-wheel.

One of the most curious parts of the machinery is a screw on the principle of *Archimedes*, which turns round in a fixed case, and literally screws the malt that is ground by the mill, and conveys it to the top of the building, as the mill happens to be situated rather too low.

In the upper part of the building are cooling cisterns, that would cover above five acres of land, only six inches deep, but made quite tight, and kept very clean. The porter cools in these, generally, in about six hours.

Great improvements are daily making, and particularly in the boilers, two of these are covered so as to collect the steam which is used instead of cold water; by this means a great quantity of fuel is saved.

The barrels, or casks, of ordinary dimensions, are in number about 20,000; 200 workmen are employed, and 80 horses of a very large size, of these one was lately killed, being diseased, whose four shoes weighed 24lb.; this was probably one of the largest of his species.

In the course of the operations, the beer is forced by a pump, in pipes under the street, to a large building on the other side of the way, to be put in casks.

In the mash-tubs, which are about 20 feet deep, there is a machine to stir up the malt, that constantly turns round, and is very ingeniously managed by means of a screw, so as to rise and fall alternately, and at the same time to move alternately at the top, the middle, and the bottom.

Whether the magnitude, or ingenuity of contrivance, is considered, this brewery is one of the greatest curiosities

culpable defect in the supply of the capital, considering that the rivers of Britain, and the seas round her coaſt, teem with that delicate and useful food. There are not more, on an average, than 14,500 boats of cod, and other sea-fish, bought annually to the London market; exclusive of mackerel, which is sometimes plentiful, and tolerably cheap. Poultry is seldom at the table of any but the wealthy and luxurious, the supply being, owing to the state of

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that is to be seen any where, and certainly little less than half a million sterling is employed in machinery, buildings, and materials.

We must not omit here to mention, in contradiction to a long but ill-founded belief, that Thames water alone would make good porter, since in this large brewery the water used is not from the Thames, but partly from the New River, and partly from a spring on their own premises.

The quantity of porter brewed in London annually exceeds 1,200,000 barrels, of 36 gallons each; and the most considerable breweries, after that of *Whitbread*, *Brown*, and *Co.* are *Meux* and *Co.* *Barclay* and *Co.* *Hanbury* and *Co.* and *Shum* and *Co.* each of which brew annually upwards of 100,000 barrels. Next in order to these stand *Felix Calvert* and *Co.* *Goodwyn* and *Co.* *John Calvert* and *Co.* *Elliott* and *Co.* and *Clowes* and *Co.* &c.

Account of Strong Beer brewed from the 5th of July, 1802, to the 5th of July, 1803, by the twelve principal Brewers in London.

	Barrels.
Meux - -	170,403
Barclay - -	150,583
Whitbread -	131,801
Hanbury - -	129,916
Shum - -	101,281
F. Calvert - -	75,128
Goodwyn - -	70,091
J. Calvert - -	56,555
Elliot - - -	51,864
Clowes - - -	47,810
Biley - - -	36,693
Cox . - -	32,143

agriculture, inadequate to a general consumption, and the price most exorbitant. Although game is not sold publicly, the quantity consumed in London is very considerable, and it finds its way by presents, and even by clandestine sale, to the houses of the middling classes. Venison is sold in London, (chiefly at the pastry cooks) at a moderate rate; but great part of the whole consumption of this article, (which is considerable) is at the tables of the proprietors of deer parks, or their friends.

Quality of Provisions.—Provisions in London are generally of the most excellent kind. A small portion, however, of the animal food is ill fed, and even some of it unfit for consumption, but if the poor were aware that this is really dearer than meat of the highest price, it would soon be banished from the London market, as it ought to be, for want of sale. However small the quantity a poor family can afford to consume, more nourishment would be derived from half that quantity of wholesome and well-fed meat, with a due proportion of vegetables. The improvements lately made in the breed and feeding of cattle and sheep, although they add greatly to the bulk, by no means tend to meliorate the quality of the meat, which, however it may astonish in point of size and fatness, is thus rendered coarse and insipid.

Quality of the Bread.—Bread is certainly very seldom adulterated; if it be not by those bakers who sell under the assize price, and perhaps their professions may be a little suspected. The bread, in general, is very fine and sound.

Places of Worship.

As a general toleration in religion prevails in this kingdom, London is distinguished by the number and variety of its places of worship. It contains 116 churches of the established religion; 62 chapels of ease, being chapels of the established reli-

gion, in parishes the population of which is too great for the magnitude of their respective churches; 11 Roman Catholic chapels; 17 churches and chapels belonging to foreign protestants; six synagogues, or places of worship of the Jews; and 132 meeting-houses or places of worship belonging to different English protestants dissenting from the established religion; making a total of 344.

Hospitals and charitable Institutions.

Among the moral features of the metropolis, is the multitude of its institution for the relief of the indigent and poor in their various wants. Beside two hospitals, supported at the public charge, one for the maintenance of invalid seamen, and the other for invalid soldiers, London has 22 hospitals or asylums for the sick and lame, and pregnant women; 107 almshouses, for the maintenance of old men and women; 18 institutions for the maintenance of indigent persons of various other descriptions; 17 dispensaries for gratuitously supplying the poor with medicine, and medical aid, at their own dwellings; 41 free-schools, with perpetual endowments, for educating and maintaining 3,500 children of both sexes; 17 other public schools, for deserted and poor children; 165 parish schools, supported by their respective parishes, with the aid of occasional voluntary contributions, which, on an average, clothe and educate 6000 boys and girls; and in each parish a workhouse, for maintaining its own helpless poor. But this ample list of public charities does not include the whole account. In the city of London, belonging to its corporation, there are 91 public companies, who distribute above 75,000l. annually in charity; and the metropolis has beside a multitude of institutions, either for the education or relief of those who are actually distressed, of a less public and prominent nature than the above, but which immensely swell

the aid given to the indigent. It is difficult even to discover each of these institutions, many of them being in obscure parts of the town, and so little ostentatious as to assume no public mark of their existence; but the sum annually expended in the metropolis, in charitable purposes, independently of the private relief given to individuals, has been estimated at 850,000l.

Most of the hospitals and asylums were founded by private munificence: of these some are endowed with perpetual revenues, and other supported by annual or occasional voluntary contributions. The almshouses were built and endowed either by private persons, or corporate bodies of tradesmen. Many of the free-schools sprang from the same origin. The magnitude of several of the buildings dedicated to public charities, and the large revenues attached to them, no doubt well deserve the traveller's notice; but that which graces the capital and the nation with more unequivocal honor, is the general administration of the public charities. The wards of a London hospital do not form a contrast with its exterior magnificence, by filth and a niggardly measure of the aid afforded to the unfortunate inhabitants. The medical assistance is the best the profession can supply; the attendance is ample, and the persons employed in that office are as humane as its nature admits of; the rooms cleanly, and as wholesome as care can render the dwelling of a multitude of diseased persons: and the food is proper for the condition of the patient. In the almshouses and other buildings, for the maintenance of indigent old age, and other decayed people, there is not only an air, but a real possession of competence and ease that cannot be too highly spoken of. And from the free-schools, youth is learned have been sent to the universities of the kingdom, as from any of the most expensive private tuition; while all the public scholars receive

an education as completely adapted to the ſtations for which they are deſtined, as the children of tradesmen designed for the same pursuits.

Palaces, Courts of Justice, &c.

London is the king's winter residence, and the seat of government; and contains, within the town, four palaces belonging to the crown, beside the Queen's palace, and Carlton-house, the residence of the Prince of Wales; nine supreme courts of juſtice; 38 inferior courts, beside four eccleſiastical courts; 12 institutions for the study of the law, called inns of court; and a multitude of public offices, for the fiscal, judicial, and other departments of justice.

The King's Guards.

Three regiments of foot-guards, containing 10,850 men, including officers, and two regiments of horse-guards, consisting together of 1,200 men, at once serve as appendages to the king's royal state, and form a general military establishment for the metropolis; the foot-guards, however, are occasionally sent abroad. During the late war part of them served in Ireland, and part of them fought gallantly in Egypt and on the continent of Europe. A body called the yeomen of the guards, consisting of 100 men, remains a curious relic of the dress of the king's guards in the fifteenth century. And some light-horse are annually stationed at the harracks in Hyde-park to attend his majesty, or other members of the royal family, chiefly in travelling; and to do duty on occasions immediately connected with the king's administration.

Public Buildings and Prisons.

Beside the public offices belonging to the government, the metropolis has a variety of public offices and public buildings, chiefly for commercial purposes.—The county jail for Middleſex i

in the precincts of the city of London; and the county jail for Surry, in the borough of Southwark. The capital has 16 other prisons; many of which, as well as the county jails, are of a most inauspicious extent.

Public learned Societies in London.

The character of the English nation, in literature, sciences, and the arts, is not to be sought in the colleges, and other learned public societies of the metropolis. When polite knowledge, in its various branches, began to prosper in England, the happy country already was freed from a great portion of the feudal tyranny, and the monarch was no longer deemed the only source of light, the only patron of arts and letters. For improvement in these, England depended less than other countries on public institutions. Those in the metropolis did not appear till the genius of the people had taken that form of freedom, which separated the island from the rest of Europe, no less by its moral and political character, than by its seas; and, in fact, were not, however well meant, the schools to which the generous English temper could cordially resort. In London there are four royal and national institutions for the advancement of polite arts and letters; five colleges for various uses; eighteen public libraries; and *one national museum.*

Valuable private Museums.

Other museums, although the property of private persons, deserve, for their value, to be ranked among national objects; as the *Leverian Museum*, which contains, among other things, a collection of the most beautiful specimens in natural history; the late *Dr. William Hunter's Museum*, consisting of natural curiosities, and the finest anatomical preparations; and *Mr. Heavyside's anatomical collection*, near Hanover-square.

Theatres and Public Amusements.

The open schools of public manners, which exhibit at all times the mirror of the public mind, are the theatres. It is true that the scenic art has been debased by the most vapid buffoonery; that real taste has been cheated into a momentary desertion from its natural tenor, by the splendour of pantomimical pageants, and the broad caricature of vulgar personifications; yet we have seen refinement pleasingly presented in the very extent of fashionable attire, and the heart has melted with sympathy at scenes pathetically created by a romantic imagination. The dramatic boards have not been exclusively dedicated to productions of this species; for though the elegant and polished have smiled through the lively scenes, and applauded the brilliant wit of a Sheridan; though manners have been delineated with a free and capable pencil by a Holcroft, a Morton, a Colman, an Inchbald, and a Cowley; though taste has at times turned from our own rich and national feast of rational sentiment, to sicken itself on the high-seasoned treat of a German salmagundi; still we have seen, in the characters of a Penruddock and a De Montfort, such tenderness, such harmony of colouring, such powers of discrimination, and such expansion of thought, as would have added a new trophy to the laurels of an Otway. Ought we not to blush then, when we reflect, that some of our very first literary and dramatic writers stoop from their own native eminence, to follow the footsteps, and adorn their brows with borrowed wreaths, the produce of their less gifted, less enlightened labourers in the field of literary emulation?

The theatres have frequently exhibited the most sublime efforts of the dramatic art, with advantages that are scarcely to be paralleled. The astonishing powers of a Kemble, a Cook, a Siddons,

and the magical fascinations of a Jordan, have been the source of wonder and delight to the discriminating of all nations who have visited the metropolis; while, by their exertions, even the most glaring violations of probability, and the most absurd experiments of a vitiated taste, have frequently passed current with the multitude.

Perhaps, on the habitable globe, there is not a more splendid assemblage of dramatic talents than is to be found at this period on the British stage. And if the authors of the present day condescend to mingle with genuine wit the buffoonery of dullness, it is because reflection flies to the theatres to forget the terrific scenes of warfare, and the gloomy intricacies of political manœuvre. Man, when he is oppressed with melancholy bordering on despondency, flies to the broad outline of boisterous mirth: the finer and more delicate minutiæ of sentiment, and the sweet, the interesting, realities of domestic life, with their richer adornments of sighs and tears, may soften mental pain, but will not extract the deeply driven thorns of disappointment. The mind which is absorbed in the contemplation of public events, has no leisure to cherish the meliorating powers of sober, rational delight.—It is in the solitude of peaceful thought alone that man becomes something far above the common horde of humanity.

The capital of England is not celebrated for the number of its places of public amusement; but that defect is, perhaps, compensated by the moral worth of some, and the splendour of others. Two royal theatres, *(Drury-lane* and *Covent-garden)* are open nine months in the year, for the performance of English dramatic pieces; and may, in most respects, challenge Europe, for excellence. The *Opera-house* (another royal theatre) is open in the winter, and till Midsummer, for Italian operas and French ballets, in which are united all the

charms of music, dancing, scenery, and decerations. At the west end of the town, from Christmas till the king's birth-day, (which is on the 4th of June) several *subscription concerts* are conducted in the best style. An evening promenade at *Ranelagh*, in one of the western outlets of the town, is the most splendid example of the kind; and in summer, is another at *Vauxhall*, in one of the southern outlets, still more interesting. In summer, a royal theatre, (usually called the *Little Theatre*, in the Haymarket) is open for English dramatic pieces; together with two places, *(Astley's Amphitheatre* and the *Circus)* for equestrian performances, pantomimes, &c. and another *(Sadler's Wells)* for pantomimes and feats of vaulting and rope-dancing. To these, which are the principal amusements of London, may be added, rowing and sailing matches on the Thames in summer, which exhibit scenes of manly contest, equally delightful and laudable.

The public promenades, particularly on the Sunday, are thronged with pedestrians of all classes, and the different ranks of people are scarcely distinguishable either by their dress or their manners. The duchess, and her *femme de chambre*, are dressed exactly alike: the nobleman and his groom are equally ambitious of displaying the neat boot, the cropped head, and the external decorations, as well as the quaint language, of the stable-boy. The dapper milliner, and the sauntering female of slender reputation, imitate the woman of fashion, in the choice of their cloaths, and the tenor of their conversation: while all ranks of females display a lightness of drapery, which would completely characterise the dimensions of a Grecian statue.

The Fine Arts.

From the theatres the mind naturally turns to those exhibitions in which the painter and the

sculptor display their rival excellence. These, also, are the delineators of men and of manners. They give the features, the *costume*, the scenery, of different nations. They represent the actions of great men, the victories of the brave, the harmonies of domestic life, and the fascinations of personal beauty, with an effect at once pleasing and powerful. The portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who presented not only the form, and the features, but the mind, on his magically-breathing canvas, will live with those of Vandyke and Rubens; while the landscapes of Gainsborough, Loutherbourg, De Cort, Turner, and Sir George Beaumont, may, without peril by comparison, embellish the same gallery with those of Claude de Lorraine and Carlo Maratti.

A public exhibition is one of the most fostering spheres for the expansion of genius. But, in the world of painting as well as of letters, prejudice and partiality should be divested of their poisons, lest they, in time, contaminate and blast the very root of genius. We have seen pictures of peculiar excellence placed in so unfavourable a light, that they have not only lost their effect, but have even been precluded from observation; while the coarse daubings of more powerful artists have glared through their day of exposure like the broad sign-posts of arrogance and folly. Yet among the ornaments of the art we have to boast of a West, a Barry, an Opie, a Northcote, a Lawrence, a Westall, a Beechey, a Fuseli, and a Linwood.

The travels of Mr. Flaxman have cultivated a pure and elegant taste. His casts, after the antique, are executed with an effect and precision which will embellish our public buildings and our private galleries for centuries to come. It is greatly to be lamented that this majestic art has hitherto been little cherished in Britain. Statues, busts, and vases, which almost universally embellish the

public edifices, and the private habitations of the nobility, and even of the middling classes, in Italy, are seldom seen in the halls or galleries of English houses. There are, indeed, collections of the very first order in the possession of individuals in this country. Wilton, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke; Stourhead, the princely palace of Sir Richard Hoare; and the house of Mr. Townley, of Park-street, Westminster, have many exquisite and valuable antique samples of the sculptor's art: but (whether from the fastidious delicacy of false taste, or the force of habit, is yet to be decided) we seldom see this power of giving the human form with all its grace and symmetry encouraged, or even approved, by the mass of civilized society. Why cannot the British sculptor exercise that divine spirit of emulation which immortalized the Grecian art? Why does not a Flaxman, by an original master-piece, dispute the wreath of fame with the most celebrated sculptors of antiquity? To the labours and taste of Mr. Flaxman, however, the public will ever be indebted; his exertions promise to awaken that gust for the art in which he excels, which has not only been dormant, but has scarcely ever been cherished into vigour, in this country.

The best public specimens of modern sculpture are those which embellish the gothic aisles of Westminster Abbey. Yet even there they are so crowded together, so mingled with awkward, uncouth, and heavy designs, ill executed and ill arranged, that more than half their beauty is lost in the chaos of inconsistency; and it is a disgrace to the sculptor's art, as well as to the finest monument of gothic architecture, that Westminster Abbey exhibits, even in these enlightened days, a wax work puppet-shew of kings and queens, which would disgrace the booth of an itinerant mountebank.

Sculpture might be exhibited to the greatest advantage in the sublime temple of St. Paul: a building which, though of more diminutive construction than the far-famed St. Peter's at Rome, is infinitely more beautiful in the minutiæ of its external decorations. This splendid building would display monumental trophies with considerable effect, provided they were tastefully and judiciously disposed. Our squares exhibit statues, but they are not of the first order. We shall, however, describe them in a subsequent part of this work: one, indeed, has a stagnant bason of water, which, in winter, is frozen over, and in summer sends forth its putrid effluvia to contaminate the air of the metropolis. But these deformities are beautifully contrasted by the plantations of Grosvenor, Portman, Fitzroy, Leicester, Finsbury, Soho, and Lincoln's Inn Squares; and it is to be hoped that every open space of ground in London will, in the course of a few years, afford its inhabitants this species of summer promenade.

Three foreigners of distinguished names in polite criticism, *Montesquieu*, the *Abbé du Bos*, and the *Abbé Winkleman*, were pleased to represent the English as aliens (chiefly from the nature of their climate) to that taste, without which the fine arts have no existence, and morals lose half their worth. The usual discernment and accuracy of the former, and the character for laborious research in the two latter, converted this injurious phantasy into a current opinion. In a treatise, of peculiar strength and beauty, expressly written on the subject, our countryman, Mr. Barry, has shewn that the origin of taste is to be found in the accidents of a nation's history, and has vindicated England in the illustrious examples of her poets. With the same breath, however, he acknowledges, that moral causes have existed to obstruct the progress of the fine arts in

England. Without following Mr. Barry in his happy developement of those causes, we are compelled to own, that while Sir Christopher Wren, and Inigo Jones, Wilson, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, with two or three living artists, have placed the name of England for the fine arts on the same roll with Italy, and even Greece; yet, the actual general character of England, in this respect, is unworthy of her genius. A stranger who rambles through London, will be dissatisfied with the general style of the public buildings, and chilled with the poverty of thought and invention, that leaves the noblest situations unadorned with monuments of the arts, or disfigured with poor and frigid examples of them. If the outside of the cathedral of St. Paul, the inside of St Stephen's church, Walbrook, the portico of St. Martin's near the Strand, and the fragment of the palace of Whitehall, be excepted, there is not a building of eminent grandeur or exquisite beauty in this metropolis. In statues, the public places are still more barren; there are none but those of Charles I. at Charing-cross, and James II. in the court behind Whitehall, that can be viewed with emotion, which is the genuine effect of a natural and lively imitation of nature. The only fine paintings that are in any manner open to the public, are the ceiling of the chapel at Whitehall (by Reubens), and the pictures (by Barry), in the great room of the society for the encouragement of Arts, in the Adelphi. These examples of architecture, sculpture, and painting, are indeed worthy, in their respective classes, of a great city and nation; but the largest and most wealthy city in Europe should present a multitude, a crowd of such pure and excellent objects of delightful sensations. Commerce, wealth, and luxury, are just sources of jealousy to all who would rather see a people happy than splendid, even when they are attended with the fine arts, which are

among their compensations; but a large capital, which ranks with the former, and is unblest with the latter, has nothing equivocal in its character, and is a monster of moral and political deformity. London is not to be reproached with that hateful character. Although it fails in exterior decoration, it may honorably and proudly boast of many grand collections of pictures and statues, and of the passion for the fine arts of their meritorious owners; the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy at Somerset House, commencing in May, and continuing open six weeks, furnishes a fund of entertainment, to which no person of taste fails to pay several visits.

Commerce.

But though London is really distinguished for the general propriety of its appearance, which arises out of the general excellence of its morals and manners, it must be acknowledged that the feature which above all others marks this great capital, is the magnitude of its commerce. Situation, a long continued current of successful accidents, with the genius for gain, elevated above and directing the whole to its own purpose, although not to the exclusion, yet to the subjugation, of all other objects, have in London reared up an emporium that the merchant of other nations, with all his knowledge of the power of commerce, surveys with inexpressible wonder. It is not possible in this work to give the simplest outline of the commerce of the metropolis; but one or two points of the outward form may afford an idea of the stupendous mass.

The commerce of London has three principal points—1st. The port of London, with the foreign trade, and domestic wholesale business; 2d. The manufactures; and, lastly, the retail trade.

The Port of London.

The present annual value of the exports and imports of London may be stated at sixty millions and a half sterling, and the annual amount of the customs, at more than six millions. These exports and imports employ about 3,500 ships, British and foreign; while the cargoes that annually enter the port are not less than 13,400. On an average, there are 1,100 ships in the river; together with 3,419 barges, and other small craft, employed in lading and unlading them; 2,288 barges and other craft engaged in the inland trade; and 3,000 wherries, or small boats for passengers. And to this active scene are to be added, about 8000 watermen actually employed in navigating the wherries and craft; 4000 labourers lading and unlading ships; and 1,200 revenue officers, constantly doing duty on the river, beside the crews of the several vessels. This scene occupies a space of six miles on the Thames, from two miles above to four miles below London-bridge; but the part that is most curious, and which indeed, cannot be understood without being visited, lies between London-bridge and Limehouse.

East-India Company.

The India-house, containing the offices of the East-India company, is of an extent and grandeur that gives a faint idea only of the concerns of those opulent traders. As the stranger turns from the India-house, and casts his eyes over the warehouses of the company, (which are daily swallowing up the sites of many hundreds of houses) he enlarges his idea of the commerce that fills them, till he imagines that he has almost exaggerated its bulk. But when he comes to hear of the territories of which, till very lately, the merchants, forming the company, were sovereigns, and which are now added to

the dominions of the crown; of the revenues, (independent of their profit in trade) which they drew from their territories, and administered at pleasure; of the powerful princes, and herds of subjects that obeyed their absolute will; he must confess that he much under-rated the nature of the business. And some notion may be acquired of what the commerce of London is, when it occurs to the reader's recollection, that we are not, at this moment, talking of a nation of merchants, like Carthage, one of the wonders of commerce, but of a single company, a part only of the system of which we vainly attempt to raise adequate ideas.

West-India Trade.

The West-India trade of London, though less splendid in its form, is even superior, in commercial importance, to the foregoing. The value of the annual imports of this trade, is 7,000,000l. of which amount that of the East-India company falls short by no less than half a million sterling.

These circumstances will suffice to give an idea of the port of London, and its foreign commerce, as far as can be effected by a sketch of this limited nature. Of the domestic wholesale business of London we shall only say, that it is immense; and that a very great portion of the consumption of the whole island passes through the metropolis, as the general mart of the country.

Manufactures.

The manufactures of London are often overlooked in the midst of its other and more prominent branches of commerce; but, whether they are considered in their magnitude or value, they are very important. They consist chiefly of fine goods and articles of elegant use, brought to more than the ordinary degree of perfection, such as cutlery, jewelry, articles of gold and silver, japan ware, cut-

glass, cabinet work, and gentlemen's carriages; or of particular articles that require a metropolis, or a port, or a great mart, for their consumption, export, or sale, such as porter, English wines, vinegar, refined sugar, soap, &c. Nothing surpasses the beauty of many of the former articles; nor any thing the extent and value of the manufactories of the latter kind.

Retail Trade.

The extent and value of the retail trade of London has been already intimated. There are two sets of streets, running nearly parallel, almost from the eastern extremity of the town to the western, forming, (with the exception of a very few houses) a line of shops. One, lying to the south, nearer the river, extends from Mile-end to Parliament-street, including Whitechapel, Leadenhall-street, Cornhill, Cheapside, St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate-street, Fleet-street, the Strand, and Charing-cross. The other to the north, reaches from Shoreditch church almost to the end of Oxford-street, including Shoreditch, Bishopsgate-street, Threadneedle-street, Cheapside, (which street is common to both these lines) Newgate-street, Snow-hill, Holborn, Broad-street St. Giles's, and Oxford-street. The southern line which is the most splendid, is more than three miles in length; the other is about four miles. Besides this prodigious extent of ground, there are several large streets also occupied by retail trade, that run parallel to parts of the two grand lines, or diverge a little from them, or intersect them; among the most remarkable of which are Fenchurch-street and Gracechurch-street, in the city of London; and Cockspur-street, Pall-Mall, St. James's-street, the Hay-market, Piccadilly, King-street Covent-garden, and New Bond-street, at the west end of the town.

The opulence of multitudes of merchants, traders, and shopkeepers, in this metropolis, and the easy circumstances of the larger part, are proofs of its prodigious commerce. To say that there are a few merchants and bankers whose revenues equal those of many princes, is no more than may be said of some towns on the continent. But our opulent traders are not confined to one class, or to a few fortunate individuals. Shopkeepers accumulate noble fortunes; which, in some instances indeed, form a singular contrast with the pettiness of the articles from which they are derived, a pastry-cook having been known to leave more than 100,000l. to his heirs. And as to the number of the wealthy, they seem, from external appearances, to be the greater part; and are, in truth, more abundant than any imagination would picture, unaided by a knowledge of the country. To speak generally, it is by industry, and the employment of large capitals that the London merchants and wholesale traders raise their immense revenues. There is, at this day, one mercantile-house in the city of London, that employs a capital of 300,000l. which the last year did not net more than 30,000l. being only 10 per cent. profit on the capital; and yet that was the largest net sum the house has made in any one year. The retail trade is, as may be expected, more lucrative. A shopkeeper, with a moderate capital, is, generally speaking, able to maintain a family in plenty, and even with a great share of the luxuries of life, and at the same time provide a fund sufficient to enable his children to move with the same advantage in a similar sphere. And yet London shopkeepers impose less advance on their wares than those of any other metropolis, because the consumption is vast, the quantity of money in circulation immense, and the trader's return of capital quick, and many times circulated in the year.

Accommodations for Travellers.

London excels in accommodations for temporary residents, as well as for its inhabitants. In many of the finest situations at the west end of the town, are hotels that even the spoiled children of fortune will not disdain, either for their lodging or tables. In every eligible street throughout the whole metropolis are to be found private lodgings that are not equalled, for cleanliness and other comforts, by those of any other city of Europe. All the principal quarters of the town are amply furnished with taverns and coffee-houses. Nor are the less wealthy who visit London on their business, banished from commodious lodgings, or excellent food; the former they will readily find at the houses of reputable tradesmen, and the latter at eating-houses, which are places where provisions are served up to individuals in the smallest quantities they may require, and at the lowest possible charge. After this general statement, it is just to acknowledge, that we recollect two exceptions: some inns are very uncleanly, while their beds are the very antidotes to rest; and, in many of the houses that furnish wines, the beverage of that name is either an adulteration of wine, or a compound of drugs and other materials, even untempered with wine. But no traveller is driven to the necessity of remaining at an inn, or, indeed, of drinking bad wine; though the danger of the last is the most common evil a stranger will find in London. The capital is supplied with 1000 hackney-coaches, and an act has lately passed to increase that number, 400 sedan chairs, and 3000 wherries, or boats plying on the Thames for hire. Stage-coaches, for conveyance to and from the circumjacent towns and villages, abound to a degree no where else to be seen, and their fares are extremely reasonable. There are a number of livery-stables, (chiefly towards the skirts of the town) at

which the saddle-horses of individuals are kept in very excellent manner, at a certain rate per week, nd where horses may be hired at a certain rate er day. Post-chaises and private coaches are to e hired in every quarter with perfect facility.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The vice of gaming seems to have reached its imax at the fashionable end of the metropolis: id though the magistrates have endeavoured to ieck its progress among the subordinate ranks of ciety, it is not only winked at, but tolerated, in ie higher circles. The petty gambler who opens s shop of iniquity with the puny traffic of silver, without mercy punished, and held up as an exiple of depraved manners; while the nobles hold eir public clubs, gamble for thousands, out-face e magistrates, and defy the laws, with boldness d impunity! It is at the gaming-tables of the exted, that our legislators, our nobility, our geneIs, and our country gentlemen, practice those ry vices which the needy and the private individal is punished for attempting. It is at those nobled midnight scenes of folly and rapacity, at the DEMON of SUICIDE anticipates his triiphs over the weakness, avarice, and false pride, mortals.

In an age when literature and the arts are so nerally cultivated, when books are known to ighten all classes of the people, it is singular t authors of acknowledged celebrity should so ely mingle with the *soi-disant* patrons of the ses. The cabinets of our statesmen are closed inst the aristocracy of genius; the habitations our nobles are also unfrequented by artists of ry description, excepting as they are employed he labours of their profession. Even in public y are seldom acknowledged; and if by chance

they are recognized, it is by a nod of condescension, which mortifies and degrades the person whom it ostentatiously aims to distinguish.

It is not only the custom of the present day to exclude men and women of letters from the society of the high-born; that tyrannical species of oppression is also extended to painters, actors, actresses, and the most distinguished ornaments of science. The pictures of our most celebrated masters are purchased at an inordinate price; and considered as the embellishments of our most magnificent mansions. But the painter is unknown, excepting in his works! The actor, or the actress, is applauded in public, but, in private, they are seldom honored by the most trivial mark of approbation. Our nobles make music their study; some of them are tolerable performers; they dedicate whole years to the acquirement of a moderate degree of skill, while their masters, who have attained the utmost point of perfection, are considered as unworthy of their friendship and society.

Among the many nuisances which disgrace the metropolis, there is not, perhaps, one which excites more horror than the frequency of public executions. The numbers of unhappy culprits that annually forfeit their existence by a violation of the laws, afford sufficient proofs that an ignominious death is no longer our safeguard. Six, eight, and ten criminals executed in the public streets, even in the heart of the metropolis, in the broad light of day, before the eyes of the multitude, scarcely excite emotion. The populace rather consider the new drop as a *raree-show*, than as the fatal instrument of termination to all earthly offences. Still more odious to the reflecting mind, is the gibbet, which disgraces our most public roads. In a polished nation, is the very sight of the humane and philanthropic traveller a filthy offensive example of public justice is displayed at the expence of public decency! The robberies frequently committed within sight of these hideous scarecrows, sufficiently prove that they harden, more than

they deter, the thief; while, by exciting the attention of the traveller, they render him less guarded against the peril that awaits him.

A certain but false species of refinement seems now to pervade the various classes of the community. From the stall of the *poissarde* to the *boudoir* of the duchess, the tea-table is the magic circle of busy conversation. The nourishing diet which tended to promote the hardihood of our ancestors, is nearly exploded in the scenes of honest industry; while the enervating plant composes the beverage of men, women, and children. Time is also taught to display a change of his ancient occupation; and domestics are now sleeping, at the west end of the metropolis, at an hour when the courtiers of Harry the Eighth were preparing for their dinner. Novels are also universally read; the female apprentice longs for the hour of shutting shop, that she may indulge her fond imagination in the melting pages of a love-fraught tale; or teach her sensitive heart to palpitate with terror at the mysterious horrors of romance improbability.

Refinement is also visible in the exterior ornaments of all ranks of people. Veils and parasols are universally adopted, even where the wearers, in other respects, are but meanly dressed. For the same reason opera-glasses, and even spectacles, are used by the nearest-sighted. Carriages are hung on springs which prevent the advantages of wholesome exercise; sedan-chairs convey the buxom woman of fashion through the fatiguing *routine* of morning visits; and, in some great families, annual sums are allowed to the male domestics, for the exclusive provision of powder, perfumes, hair-bags, *bouquets*, and silk-stockings!

The same species of eccentricity governs the household decorations. Sofas of down, pillows of perfume, artificial festoons of flowers, iced wines, and fruits out of season, mark the encroachments of elegant luxury. Yet it is to be admired that the bed-furniture of our most splendid mansions is chiefly composed of cotton:

which, in a metropolis like that of England, cannot but be conducive both to cleanliness and to comfort. The velvet canopies of our ancestors were the repositories of dust, as well as the nurseries of obnoxious vermin: and the use of worsted hangings, among the lower classes, unquestionably, by harbouring such nuisances, promotes the contagion of diseases; while it forms an apology both for filth and idleness.

The various occupations assigned to the different sexes, in the metropolis, are now so preposterously absurd, that a reformation is become absolutely necessary. It is no uncommon thing to see men employed in the most effeminate branches of art and commerce; the artificial florist and the man-milliner are the most conspicuous in this class of innovators. Who that has feeling can endure the sight of young and artless females employed at all seasons, and in all weathers, to carry the bandbox from morning till night; exposed to the insolence of street libertines, and the perils of vicious example displayed by their abandoned associates, while, with unwet feet, the perfumed coxcomb measures the ribbon at home; or folds the gauze, as he lisps fine phrases to females of distinction! Even in our domestic establishment, the powdered lackey wastes his day in idleness, swings with listless pampered ease behind the gaudy vehicle, or waits in the halls of ceremony, to usher in the morning visitor; while the laborious female is employed in washing, scrubbing, and other domestic toil! How is man degenerated! How much superior are the women of Britain at this period to the effeminized race of modern *petit-maitres*.

The architecture of the country has been gradually improving during the last sixty years. The heavy fabrics of brick-work, the uniform square mass of building, which were admired in the days of William and Mary, and which had succeeded the uncouth structure that braved both time and proportion since the reign of Elizabeth, now yield to the more light and finished elegance of Italian models. The introduction of Portland

stone has tended very considerably to improve the beauty of English architecture; while the balcony window, and the Venetian gallery, by admitting a large body of air into the apartments, greatly contribute to the health of those who inhabit the metropolis. Dress has also been considerably improved by our intercourse with foreign nations. The women of this country now adopt a species of decoration at once easy and graceful. Nature seems to resume her empire, while art is hourly declining. The deformities of stiffened stays, high heels, powder, whalebone petticoats, and unmeaning flounces of many-coloured frippery, now yield to the simple elegance of cambric and muslin drapery: thus health is preserved by an unconstrained motion of the body; and beauty is ascertained by the unequivocal testimonies of symmetry and nature.

What has been hitherto advanced of London, may appear to be a panegyric; and yet it has proceeded simply from the facts before us, and our genuine sentiments resulting from these facts. In delineating the manners of this metropolis, while we use the plainest words to express their character, we shall certainly be accused of flattery by all who do not intimately understand the subject, and by many, indeed, who seem to have had opportunities of fully appreciating its worth.

A book of great popularity, written by a very celebrated magistrate, has spread an opinion among foreigners, among Englishmen residing in remote parts of the country, and even among many of the inhabitants of this city, of extreme depravity and dishonesty in the two large classes of *poor shopkeepers* and *labourers*. This gentleman and his book remind us of the accurate satire of *Musæus*; who, in writing a work to ridicule the abuse of the science of *physiognomy*, has introduced a magistrate, a *physiognomist* that sees a villain in every face, having himself had little commerce but with rogues.

The author we allude to has written a large book to prove the *incompetence* of the *police* of London to us

purposes. It would be curious to see what that gentleman would make of London, by planting his *bodies of police officers* at pleasure, and erecting his *central board of police* in the heart of the metropolis. We have heard of a brick-maker who never saw a green field, or a corn field, without comparing its small profit to the owner, with the profit of one of his brickfields, in the vicinity of London. A police officer may wish to turn the metropolis into a warehouse, filled with his sort of goods. But two of the things in London that fill the mind of the intelligent observer with the most delight are, the slightness of the restraints of police, and the general good order that mutually illustrate each other. A few old men (called *watchmen*) mostly without arms, are the only guard through the night against depredations; and a few magistrates and police officers the only persons whose employment it is to detect and punish depredators; yet we venture to assert, that no city, in proportion to its trade, luxury, and population, is more free from danger to those who pass the streets at all hours, or from depredation, open or concealed, on property. This is an actual phenomenon in this metropolis; and is not to be explained on systems of police, but belongs to that happy union of moral causes, (the chief of which is the ancient freedom of all ranks in England) which have planted deep in the poorest rank a love of order, and a willingness to earn by industry the bread it eats.

The labouring class in London are generally industrious and frugal. Setting aside the case of long sickness visiting the father of a family, (to which the wages of the laborer were never adequate) and the confusion and distress which are peculiar to very hard times, the dress, appearance, and manners, of the laboring people, are sufficient proofs that they are neither idle nor dissolute. The same is to be said generally of the poorest sort of shopkeepers, who, from the rate of their earnings, may be placed in the rank of the laboring people. In a city of the trade, wealth, and population

f London, it is childish to expect that there will be no epredators among the laboring people, nor any receivers nd venders of stolen goods among the poorest shopkeepers; but to confound the *general character* of that ank of the inhabitants of this metropolis, with the exeption, is to treat the topic with a sufficient share of gnorance. Male and female servants, in plain and onest families, may be also placed in the above rank, nd with a similar character.

The generality of shopkeepers in the city have a eature in their character that distinguishes them from hen in the same employment in most other countries. They enjoy an affluence of circumstances independent f particular patronage or favour, from the fulness of ustomers in the *market*, (as all that part of the metropolis may be justly called) that gives them an independence of manners as curious as it is fortunate. A city hopkeeper, behind his counter, looks as if he and his ustomers were persons interchanging civilities; and he acts out of his shop as if he had not a master in the world, which is the case, indeed, when the administration of the country does not interfere with him beyond he measure of the constitution of his country.

Merchants, bankers, and all the higher classes of raders, are distinguished in manners from both of the lasses we last mentioned, and from traders of the ame rank with themselves in foreign countries. Being nore secure and independent in the pursuit of their ommerce than most foreign merchants, they are more ndependent in their manners; and yet there is not the lunt independence of manners in them that marks the hopkeepers of the city, not only because their carriage s more polite, but because connecting themselves with eople of fashion, they are a little tainted with the neanness of deportment and manners that belongs to hose who are seldom free from a sense of superiority n their companions.

Of every class of traders in London, (with the exception of such as spring from great men's houses, and

they are comparatively few) it is generally to be asserted, that the independence of their condition, and the ancient habits of their country, have placed them in a much more elevated rank of morals than the traders of any other quarter of the world.

The gentry of this metropolis are not less distinguished than its traders, from the similar class in foreign countries. In the very highest polish of their manners, there is to be seen a degree of manliness and moderation that preserves them equally from the flimsy style of the nobility of some foreign countries, and the arrogance of those of others. An English gentleman carries himself towards his inferior in station, with real attention and civility; a foreigner of that class, either with absolute neglect, as if an inferior could no more occupy his thoughts than his post-horses, or with the still greater insult of an openly affected condescension. In the little but characteristic article of dress, there is an equality in the highest class in London, and every class below, except the labouring and poorer sort, that not only expresses the wealth of the country, (which is one of its causes) but the modesty and good sense of the gentry. The nobility of most other countries look with a greedy and envious eye at all that is expended and consumed by every other class; while the English gentleman is a stranger to the jealousy that scans and stints the price of labor, and hates the wealth that is not drawn from hereditary possessions, or the revenues of the state. The English gentry have little of the indolence that usually results from excessive hereditary wealth. The men are, during several months of the year, in the country, where they ride, hunt, and shoot; and, when in town they are seldom shut up in their houses or carriages, but usually take very much exercise either on foot or horseback; and, even the ladies of high rank are less feeble and helpless than most of the same class abroad.

There is one point in the manners of the highest rank in this metropolis of which we are compelled to

speak with less confidence. The conjugal infidelity that is ascribed to our people of fashion, is plain enough in a very considerable portion, and is extending its circle constantly and perceptibly. Still, we believe, that custom has less released the gentry of this metropolis from the restraints of moral considerations, than those of any other very wealthy and very populous city. The English gentry are accustomed to regard public opinion with more anxiety and deference than those of other countries. They are not by the circumstances and policy of this nation, placed so far above the multitude, who for that reason have assumed (more than the commonalty of other countries) the office of public censor, and the duty of inflicting the punishment of their contempt on all flagitious offenders against morals in the highest class. Women of rank in this city, who have sinned against chastity, and gentlemen who are unprincipled and profligate, are scarcely regarded by the populace as belonging to the rank they so impudently dishonor. And, it is beside to be noticed, as a proof of the general decency and purity of the manners of people of condition in this metropolis, that no family of rank can admit *a detected prostitute*, or *detected swindler of fashion*, into their houses or parties. Such tainted characters may, as long as they can keep open tables, draw a crowd who have no reputation to lose, or a few persons of good character, but of inferior stations, and destitute of the delicacy that feels itself disgraced by communion with vice, although in a superior. But they wander, conscious that no reputable door is open to them; conscious that silent scorn, (at least) is their attendant wherever they are, even at their own tables; when none but their own servants are present; and conscious that no knock at their doors announces a visitor of integrity and honor.

Beside the classes we have noticed, there are others that we have reserved till now, either because they may be resolved into some of the above, or are accidental groupes, rather than permanent classes.

Of the former are physicians, surgeons, and barristers, who may be classed with the gentry, with the exception of a little peculiarity of habits and manners; and apothecaries and attornies, who may be classed with the better sort of shopkeepers, with the exception of some, (and unfortunately not a few) of the class of attornies, who may well be placed on a level with the *vilest officers of the law*, or even with the *worst offenders against the law*.

Of the latter, are gamblers, many of whom make a figure in life, and pass, in many places, for something very different from what they really are.

We have seen that, (with the exception of a few individuals, who respectively disgrace the stations to which they belong, and one or two classes, which, in every city are profligate and worthless) every class in London is superior in its moral character to every similar class in other countries; and to this we may add, that there is a general good-will and generosity of temper, diffused through this metropolis, that makes more of a community of interests in it, than is to be found, we believe, in any other great city.

One word more we ought to add to this subject:—all the virtues that we have ascribed to the inhabitants of London, are of that species whose use is very frequent, but whose character is not very splendid. In forms, in exterior appearance, in all that a foreigner sees merely in passing, Englishmen of every class are almost equally defective. They serve you in time of need, but they are rarely polite to you at any time.

The streets of London are better paved and better lighted than those of any metropolis in Europe: we have fewer street robberies, and scarcely ever a midnight assassination. This last circumstance is owing to the benevolent spirit of the people; for whatever crimes the lowest orders of society are tempted to commit, those of a sanguinary nature are less frequent here than they are in any other country. Yet it is singular, where the police is so ably regulated, that the watchmen, our

guardians of the night, are generally old decrepit men, who have scarcely strength to use the alarum which is their signal of distress in cases of emergency. It does credit, however, to the morals of the people, and to the national spirit, which evinces that the brave are always benevolent, when we reflect that during a period when almost all kingdoms exhibited the horrors of massacre, and the outrages of anarchy; when blood had contaminated the standard of liberty, and defaced the long established laws of nations, while it sapped and overwhelmed the altars of religion, this island presented the throne of reason, placed on the fostering soil of GENIUS, VALOUR, and PHILANTHROPY!

CHAP. III.

PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF OBJECTS THAT SEVERALLY DESERVE NOTICE IN LONDON.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

St. Paul's Cathedral.

THE chief ornament of London is the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, which stands in the centre of the metropolis, on an eminence situated between Cheapside on the east and Ludgate-street on the west.

The body of this church is in the form of a cross. Over the space where the lines of that figure intersect each other, rises a stately dome, from the top of which springs a lanthorn adorned with Corinthian columns, and surrounded at its base by a balcony; on the lanthorn rests a gilded ball, and on that a cross, (gilded also) which crowns the ornaments of this part of the edifice.

The length of this church, including the portico, is 500 feet; the breadth 250; the height, to the top of the cross, 340; the exterior diameter of the dome, 145; and the entire circumference of the building, 2,292 feet. A dwarf stone-wall, supporting a most beautiful ballustrade of cast-iron, surrounds the church, and separates a large æra, which is properly the church-yard, from a spacious carriage-way on the south side, and a broad convenient foot-pavement on the north.

The dimensions of this cathedral are thus very great; but the quantity of ground the architect chose to cover, is not that by which it is chiefly distinguished, since the

grandeur of the design, and the beauty and elegance of its proportions, very justly rank this church among the noblest edifices of the modern world.

The church is adorned with three porticos; one at the principal entrance, facing the west, and running parallel with the opening of Ludgate-street; and the other two facing the north and south, at the extremities of the cross aisle, and corresponding in their architecture. These fine ornaments, whether considered separately, or as they afford variety and relief to the form of the edifice, deserve to be peculiarly regarded. The western portico, perhaps, combines as much grace and magnificence as any specimen of the kind in the world. It consists of twelve lofty Corinthian columns below, and eight composite above, supporting a grand pediment; the whole resting on an elevated base, the ascent to which is by a flight of twenty-two square steps of black marble, running the entire length of the portico. The portico at the northern entrance, consists of a dome, supported by six Corinthian columns, with an ascent of twelve circular steps of black marble. The opposite portico is similar, except that the ascent consists of twenty-five steps, the ground on that side being in this proportion lower. The great dome is ornamented with thirty-two columns below, and a range of pilasters above. At the eastern extremity of the church, is a circular projection forming a recess within for the communion-table. The walls are wrought in rustic, and strengthened and ornamented by two rows of coupled pilasters, one above the other, the lower being Corinthian, and the other composite. The northern and southern sides have an air of uncommon elegance. The corners of the western front are crowned with turrets of an airy and light form. But these we have purposely left to be spoken of last, because they are unsuitable to the general style of this fine structure. And, no doubt, other objections may be justly formed against detached portions of the architecture. The successive dome, lanthorn, ball, and cross, have no re-

lation to each other; nor have the three uppermost any relation to the general character of this work. But, it is due from every compiler of a description of London, to Sir Christopher Wren, the great architect of this noble edifice, to say, that, had his fine taste and exalted genius been uncontrouled in forming the plan, this capital would have boasted of a more pure structure than even the present cathedral. Sir Christopher Wren invented three successive plans for this work; the first of which, the purest and favourite of himself, was rejected by ignorance and superstition, for its too near approach to the sublimity of the Grecian Temples. Fortunately for the architect's fame, the model (by Sir Christopher Wren) of that plan is preserved, and is to be seen at the cathedral. And, after all, the metropolis of England may deem herself happy in possessing a cathedral, so little debased with Gothic corruptions in its architecture as is this beautiful pile.

The inside of St. Paul's is so far from corresponding in beauty with its exterior, that it is almost entirely destitute of decoration. The interior part of the dome is painted by Sir James Thornhill, a contemporary with the architect, who was but ill-qualified to run a kindred course with him. An attempt has, of late years, been made to relieve the sullen style of the inside, by the ornament of statues erected to great men; and the plan deserves high praise as departing from the taste for monumental architecture. Two statues and two monuments are placed in St. Paul's, in proper situations, and on a plan of general propriety.

The former are plain full-length figures, on marble pedestals, with appropriate inscriptions, in honor of Dr. Samuel Johnson, and the celebrated Howard. They are both by the late Mr. Bacon. The latter have been erected, within these few months, to the memory of Captains Burgess and Faulkner, who fell in the last war, gloriously fighting in their country's cause. That

erected in honor of Captain Burgess consists of a full length figure of the captain, to whom Victory is presenting a sword.

In the other the hero is supported by Neptune, while Victory is placing on his head a crown of laurel. This is the workmanship of Rossi; the former was done by Banks; both are highly finished productions, and worthy the deeds they are intended to commemorate. These form the beginning of an excellent scheme of decoration, and are well opposed to that wilderness of monuments, through which the embarrassed spectator wanders in Westminster Abbey.

In this part of the Cathedral the spectator will be struck with the appearance of a number of tattered flags, the trophies of British valor. Those over the aisle leading from the western door were taken in part during the American war, and the rest by the Duke of York, at Valenciennes: those on both sides near the north door, were reprisals made from the French by Lord Howe, on the 1st of June, 1794; opposite to these, on the right, are the flags taken from the Spaniards by Lord Nelson; and on the left are those taken Lord Duncan from the Dutch.

Even the architecture of the inside of St. Paul's gives no satisfaction, either in the entire design, or in any of the proportions. There is no spot beneath the roof at which the spectator comprehends the whole. Yet, we must not condemn the genius of the great master of this work. We know something of the difficulties he had to encounter, in rearing this building, as much upon his own noble conceptions as it now is; but we do not know the whole history of the ignorance he had to oppose. The internal part of his model is as beautiful in its construction, as the inside of this cathedral is clumsy.

The entire pavement, up to the altar, is of marble, chiefly consisting of square slabs, alternately black and white; and is very justly admired. The floor of the altar is of the same kind of marble, mingled with por-

phyry. The altar has no other beauty ; for, though it is ornamented with four fluted pilasters, that are very noble in their form, they are merely painted and veined with gold, in imitation of lapis lazuli. Eight Corinthian columns, of black and white marble, of exquisite beauty, support the organ gallery. The screen that incloses the choir, is poor in itself, and forms an absurdity, by its Gothic architecture, in the midst of the Grecian style of the stone-work. The reader's desk is a fine example of its kind ; it is composed of an eagle with expanded wings, standing, surrounded with rails, which are of brass and gilt. But there seems little propriety in such kind of reading-desks. The rails, with the gates that divide the choir and the aisle on each side, from the western part of the church, are of iron, and are curious in their workmanship, as also are the rails that inclose the front of the altar.

This cathedral was built at the national expence, and cost 736,752*l.* 2*s.* 3¼*d.* exclusive of the iron ballustrade on the wall surrounding the space that is properly the church-yard, which, with its seven iron gates, weigh 200 tons, and 81 pounds, and cost 11,202*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* This immense edifice was reared in 35 years, the first stone being laid on the 21st of June, 1765, and the building completed in 1710, exclusive of some of the decorations which were not finished till 1723. The highest stone of the lanthorn was laid on by Mr. Christopher Wren, son of the architect, in 1710. St. Peter's at Rome was 135 years in building ; a succession of twelve architects being employed on the work, under a succession of nineteen popes. *St. Paul's* was built by one architect, *Sir Christopher Wren ;* and one mason, *Mr. Strong ;* while one prelate, *Dr. Henry Compton,* filled the see.

Notwithstanding its defects and blemishes, it justly holds a place in the highest rank of works of art ; and is unquestionably the production of a sublime imagination, equally daring, cultivated, and refined.

CURIOSITIES OF ST. PAUL'S,

And Price of seeing them.

St. Paul's is open for divine service, three times every day in the year—at six o'clock in the morning; a quarter before ten o'clock in the forenoon; and a quarter after three o'clock in the afternoon. At all other times the doors are shut, and no persons admitted but such as are willing to pay for seeing the church and its curiosities. Strangers will find admittance by knocking at the *northern* portico. A person is ready within to pass the visitor to the stair-case leading to the curiosities, for which he demands *four-pence* *.

1st. *The Library* is the first object to be seen in the ascent; the charge for which is *two-pence*. It is a handsome room, about fifty feet by forty, having shelves of books to the top, with a gallery running along the sides. The floor is of oak, consisting of 2,376 small square pieces, and is not only curious for its being inlaid, without a nail or peg to fasten the parts, but is extremely neat in the workmanship, and very beautiful in its appearance. The collection of books is neither large nor very valuable. The principal things pointed out to a stranger, are several beautiful carved stone pillars; some Latin manuscripts, beautifully written by monks, 800 years ago; and an English manuscript illuminated; containing rules for the government of a convent, written in Old English about 500 years since,

* For this first cost, the visitor passes to the two galleries on the outside of the church, the first being on the top of the colonade, and the highest at the foot of the lanthorn. Many persons pay no more than this first charge, (four-pence) and amuse themselves by the prospect from either, or both of the galleries. For each of the other curiosities there is a separate charge, and the visitor may see or pass by which of them he pleases. The body of the church may be seen for two-pence.

but this and the others are in very fine preservation. The portrait of Dr. Henry Compton, who filled the see during the whole time of building the cathedral, and who fitted up this library at his own expence, and gave it to the church, is placed over the fire-place, and has not only some merit in the painting, but fills the mind with pleasure from the above circumstances. The minor canons, and other ecclesiastical officers of the cathedral, have access to these books, and may borrow any of them, under certain restrictions.

3. *The Model*, formed by Sir Christopher Wren's order, from his first design for this cathedral, is that which no man of taste will behold without indescribable emotions, both for its own exquisite beauty, and for its being the *favourite design* of the great architect. A common mistake, that ought to be particularly pointed out, is, that Sir Christopher Wren took this design from St. Peter's at Rome. The plan was the invention of his own genius, working with the noble productions of other great men in his eye; but, using these only as part of his materials, and confiding in his own creative mind for the effect he was ambitious to produce. The model is of one story only, and much more simple in all other respects than the cathedral. For that elegance which results from the difficult union of simplicity and variety, it is most conspicuous. The wonderful power of the architect is discovered by the joint contemplation of this model, and of the church; the latter, departing as it does from the purity of his first conception, to meet the vulgar notions of superstition, yet presenting a master-piece of the art of another kind. Still is it greatly to be lamented, that this model was not preferred to that from which the church is built. Here is also a model of an altar-piece taken from St. Peter's at Rome, which the architect intended for this cathedral, had his own plan been followed. The charge for seeing these models is *two-pence*.

4. *The Clock-work* and *Great Bell*, are to be seen for *two-pence*. The former is curious, both for the magni-

tude of its wheels and other parts, and the very great accuracy and fineness of its workmanship. The length of the pendulum is fourteen feet, and the weight at the extremity 1 cwt. *

The Great Bell, in the southern tower, weighs 11,470lb. The hammer of the clock strikes the hours on this bell, which may be heard at a great distance, and is uncommonly fine in its tone. The great bell is never tolled but on the death of the king, queen, or some of the royal family; or for the bishop of London; or for the dean of St. Paul's; and, when tolled, the clapper is moved and not the bell.

5. *The Whispering gallery* is a very great curiosity. It is 140 yards in circumference. A stone seat runs round the gallery along the foot of the wall. On the side directly opposite the door by which the visitor enters, several yards of the seat are covered with matting, on which the visitor being seated, the man who shews the gallery, whispers, with his mouth close to the wall, near the door, at the distance of 140 feet from the visitor, who hears his words in a loud voice, seemingly at his ear. The mere shutting of the door produces a sound to those on the opposite seat, like violent claps of thunder. The effect is not so perfect if the visitor sits down half-way between the door and the matted seat; and still less so if he stand near the man who speaks, but on the other side of the door.

The marble pavement of the church is extremely beautiful, seen from this gallery. The painting on the inner side of the dome (by Sir James Thornhill) is viewed with most advantage here. The subjects are

* We recommend strangers, if possible, to visit this part of the cathedral between the hours of twelve and one, as at that time the man who superintends the clock, to wind it up, will be on the spot to afford any assistance, and give the proper explanations. The spectator will do well to take a survey of the streets from this place before he ascends to the upper galleries.

the principal passages in St. Paul's life; treated in eight compartments: 1. His Conversion; 2. Punishing Elymas the sorcerer with blindness; 3. Curing the poor cripple at Lystra, and the worship paid him by the priests of Jupiter, as a god; 4. Conversion of the jailor; 5. Preaching at Ephesus; 6. The burning of the magic books, in consequence of the miracles he wrought there; 7. Trial before Agrippa; 8. His shipwreck on the island of Melita (Malta), with the miracle of the viper.

These paintings are now going to decay; but, as they may be replaced by something infinitely more valuable, it is not greatly to be lamented. The inside of this dome affords an incomparable place and occasion, for the commencement of a plan of decorating our churches with paintings by the best artists, that ought immediately to be embraced.

An iron ballustrade, running round the inner circle of the gallery, screens the wall from the floor of the gallery to the painted pilasters, from the view of a spectator below. But that part of the wall is seen in the gallery, and is not only unornamented, but in a very dirty and unseemly condition. The whispering-gallery is shewn for *two-pence*.

6. *The Ball* is to be seen for *one shilling and sixpence* for each person; and *one shilling* more is paid to the guide; so that, if only one person ascends to the ball, it is at the expence of *two shillings and sixpence*; if more than one; the guide having *only a shilling*, the expence to each is lessened in proportion to the number. The ascent to the ball is attended with some difficulty, and is encountered by few; yet, both the ball and passage to it well deserve the labour. The diameter of the interior of the ball, is six feet two inches; and it will contain twelve persons.

The prospect from every part of the ascent to the top of St. Paul's, wherever an opening presents itself, is extremely curious. Perhaps the effect is most complete from the gallery surrounding the foot of the lan-

orn. The metropolis, from that spot, has a kind of imic appearance, like the objects in a *fantoccini*. The reets, the pavement, the carriages, and foot passengers, have all the appearance of fairy-ground and fairy jects. The spectator, contemplating the bustle of e diminutive throng below, is removed a little out of ie sphere of his usual sympathy with them; and, as they were emmets, asks himself involuntarily,—in what are those little, consequential, eager animals ngaged?"

The form of the metropolis, and the adjacent county, is most perfectly seen from the gallery at the foot f the lanthorn, on a bright summer day. The ascent o this gallery is by 534 steps, of which 260 nearest the ottom, are extremely easy; those above difficult, and some parts, dark and unpleasant. In the ascent to his gallery may be seen the brick cone that supports he lanthorn, with its ball and cross; the outer dome eing turned on the outside of the cone, and the inner lome turned on the inside. The entire contrivance to roduce the effect within the church, and on the outside, intended by the architect, is extremely fine and marvellous. From the pavement of the church, the interior dome appears one uninterrupted dome to the upper extremity; but it consists, in fact, of two parts, the lower and principal dome, having a large circular aperture at its top, through which is seen a small dome, that appears part of the great and lower dome, although entirely separated from it, being turned also within the cone, but considerably above it. The timber-work, which strengthens at once the outer dome and the cone within it, is an object that the stranger will do well to inspect. In a word, for the cost of four-pence, which, as we before observed, admits the visitor to the highest gallery, hours may be passed in the contemplation of many curious and pleasing objects.

WESTMINSTER-ABBEY;

Or, St. Peter's Collegiate Church.

This edifice is usually called Westminster-abbey, which name it derives from its situation in the western part of the town, and its original destination as the church of a monastery. At what time the monastery was founded, is not known. Edward the Confessor rebuilt the church in 1065; and, by Pope Nicholas II. it was constituted a place of inauguration of the kings of England. The monastery was surrendered by the abbot and monks to Henry VIII. who, at first converted the establishment into a college of secular canons, under the government of a dean, and afterwards into a cathedral, of which the county of Middlesex (with the exception of the parish of Fulham, belonging to the Bishop of London) was the see. Edward VI. dissolved the see, and restored the college, which was converted by Mary into its original establishment of an abbey. Elizabeth dissolved that institution in 1560, and founded the present establishment, which is a college, consisting of a dean, twelve secular canons, and thirty petty canons, to which is attached a school of forty boys, denominated the Queen's, or King's, Scholars, with a master and usher; and also twelve alms-men, an organist, and choristers.

That the institution of the school is very ancient, is proved by Ingulphus, Abbot of Crowland, who speaks of his being educated at Westminster-school, in the time of Edward the Confessor. It is probable the school was founded about the same time with the abbey.

The present church was built by Henry III. and his successor, with the exception of the two towers at the western entrance, which are the work of Sir Christopher Wren. The length of this church is 360 feet; the breadth of the nave 72 feet; and the length of the cross aisle 195 feet. If wholly disencumbered of the buildings which on the south and east are attached to

t. the outside of this edifice would present a noble as-
ject; yet, it cannot be called beautiful, even according
o a gothic style, being wholly devoid of that unri-
alled lightness, by which many stupendous gothic
tructures are distinguished. The great gate on the
orthern side has been praised with a little extrava-
ance. This entrance has a very good effect, but falls
hort of the degree of magnificence and beauty ascribed
o it.

The interior architecture of this church it is almost
mpossible to extol too highly, as a specimen of the
xcellencies of gothic art. It is in the usual form, of a
ong cross; and, at the western entrance, where the
ntire plan it embraced at once, the spectator's mind
wholly filled with that wonder which, we believe,
lways results from the contemplation of the best go-
hic piles.

The roof of the nave of this church, and of the cross
isle, is supported by two rows of arches, one above
he other, each of the pillars of which is a union of one
onderous round pillar, and four of similar form, but
xtremely slender. These aisles being extremely lofty
nd one of the small pillars continued throughout, from
he base to the roof, they produce an idea that is un-
ommonly grand and awful. There are two side aisles
ower than the nave, in a just proportion, and which
ertainly unite with the other parts of the edifice, to
roduce a very harmonious effect.

The choir is one of the most beautiful in Europe. It
divided from the western part of the great aisle, by a
air of noble iron gates, and terminates at the east by
n elegant altar of white marble *. On the north and
outh it is enclosed by handsome stalls, in the gothic
yle. The floor is of marble flags, alternately black
nd white. The altar is enclosed with a very fine bal-
strade, and in the centre of its floor is a large square,

* The altar is, however, of Grecian architecture, and is, so
r, out of its place.

of most curious Mosaic work, of porphyry, and other stones of various colours. The entire roof of the choir is ornamented with small white tiles, and is divided into compartments, bordered with gilt carved work *.

In this choir is performed the ceremony of crowning the kings and queens of England.

The beauty of the interior of this church, is, however, defaced by a crowd of monuments. Monumental architecture never can be made a becoming decoration to a church; although it might, with skilful arrangement of the tombs, form an interesting, and perhaps a beautiful, spectacle, in an open space. In a large edifice, monuments are little pieces of mimic architecture, mocked by the dimensions of the surrounding pile; and, being placed against the walls, not as tablets and appendages, but as independent and rival productions of architecture, they interrupt, distract, and offend the eye, when the spectator is endeavouring to comprehend the whole plan of the interior of the building. In some places, the light and characteristic arches of this building are blocked up with walls, to serve as a back-ground to monuments; and the entireness of the original plan of the church is broken by these obtruders.

A few, notwithstanding, are to be spoken of with some degree of praise. The best are the productions of Roubilliac and Bacon. The mechanical execution of the former artist is accurate and spirited, but his designs are not always suited to the occasion. The mo-

* On the 9th of July, 1803, the roof of the tower in the center, over the choir, was discovered to be on fire, through the unpardonable negligence of some plumbers employed in repairing the roof. Before effectual assistance could be procured, the whole of that part of the roof was in flames, and, shortly after it fell in, doing considerable damage to the choir, stalls, pews, &c.; but fortunately no material injury was done to the other parts of the building, or to any of the monuments.

ıment erected to the memory of Mrs. Nightingale, y Roubilliac) almost looks like an attempt to ridicule ese memorials of the dead.

At the southern extremity of the cross aisle, are ected monuments to the memory of several of our inent poets. This interesting spot is called Poets rner; and never could place be named with more priety, for here are to be found the names of Chaucer, ncer, Shakespeare, Johnson, Milton, Dryden, But-, Thomson, Gay, Goldsmith, &c. Here also, as his spot were dedicated to genius of the highest k, are the tombs of Handel and Garrick.

In the south aile, some of the more remarkable mo-nents are those for Dr. Watts, W. Hargrave, Esq. otain James Cornwall, &c. At the west end of Abbey are those of Sir Godfrey Kneller, Dr. ad, Sir Charles Wager, Earl Chatham, &c. On north side of the entrance into the choir is the mo-ıent for Sir Isaac Newton, and not far from it is for Earl Stanhope.

RIOSITIES OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

These consist chiefly of twelve chapels, at the ern end of the church, with their tombs. The usual ance to them is by an iron gate, at the south-east er of the church; within which a verger always at-s to shew them to strangers.

Edward the Confessor's Chapel.

nmediately behind the altar of the church, stands a el, dedicated to Edward the Confessor, upon an ıted floor, to which there is a flight of steps on the ıern side. The shrine of the confessor, which ls in the centre, was erected by Henry III. and curiously ornamented with Mosiac work of co-d stones. At present, few of the stones remain; rs deficient in delicacy, having forced off and taken the greater part. Within the shrine is a chest ining the ashes of the Confessor.

The tomb of Henry III. is in the same chapel. It has large pannels of polished porphyry, inclosed with Mosaic work of scarlet and gold. The table, on which lies the king's effigy in brass, is supported by four twisted pillars, enamelled and gilt. This tomb, which is a fine specimen of its kind, is almost entire on the side next the area.

This chapel contains also the tombs of Edward I. and Edward III.

In the Confessor's chapel are kept the chairs in which the kings and queens of England are crowned. In one is inclosed, forming its seat, the stone on which the kings of Scotland used to be crowned, and which was brought from Scone, in Scotland, by Edward I.

Chapel of Henry V.

This chapel is on the same floor with that of the Confessor, from which it is parted by a screen of stone with an iron gate, on each side of which are image as large as life. Within is the tomb of Henry V. on which is to be seen the headless effigy of that prince the head, which was of beaten silver, together with the sceptre and ball, of the same materials, having been long since stolen. This chapel and tomb are very beautiful.

Nine Chapels, dedicated to various Saints.

Round these two chapels, separated from them by a area, are nine more, dedicated respectively to St. Benedict, St. Edmund, St. Nicholas, St. Paul, St. Erasmus, St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, St. Michael, and St. Andrew *, in which are a variety of tombs erected to the memory of distinguished persons.

In the area, opposite to the chapel of St. Benedict, is an old monument of wood, erected to the memory of Sebert, king of the East Saxons, who built the first church on this scite.

* These three last chapels have been made into one.

The whole of the chapels we have named are under the roof of Westminster Abbey.

Chapel of Henry VII.

Contiguous to the eastern extremity of the church, and opening into it, stands the chapel of Henry VII. dedicated to the Virgin Mary, one of the finest morceels of gothic antiquity in the world. On its scite formerly stood a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and also a tavern, distinguished by the sign of the White Rose. Henry, resolving to erect a superb mausoleum for himself and his family, pulled down the old chapel and tavern; and, on the 11th of February, 1503, the first stone of the present edifice was laid by Abbot Islip, at the command of the king. It cost 14,000*l.* a prodigious sum for that period; and still more so considering the rapacious temper of the king. The labour merely of working the materials, will at a glance be seen to be immense, and almost incredible; and the genius employed both in this structure and Henry's tomb must be mentioned with admiration.

The exterior of this chapel is remarkable for the richness and variety of its form, occasioned chiefly by 14 towers, in an elegant proportion to the body of the edifice, and projecting in different angles from the outermost wall. The inside is approached by the area behind the chapels of Edward the Confessor and Henry V. The floor of Henry the Seventh's chapel is elevated above that of the area, and the ascent is by a flight of marble steps. The entrance is ornamented with a beautiful gothic portico of stone, within which are three large gates of gilt brass, of most curious open workmanship, every pannel being adorned with a rose and a portcullis alternately. The chapel consists of the nave and two small aisles. The centre is 99 feet in length, 66 in breadth, and 54 in height, and terminates at the east in a curve, having five deep recesses of the same form. The entrance to these recesses being by open arches, they add greatly to the relief and beauty

of the building. It is probable they were originally so many smaller chapels, destined to various uses. The side aisles are in a just proportion to the centre; with which they communicate by four arches, turned on gothic pillars. Each of them is relieved by four recesses, a window running the whole height of each recess, and being most minute and curious in its divisions. The upper part of the nave has four windows on each side, and ten at the eastern extremity, five above and five below. The entire roof of the chapel, including the side aisles, and the curve at the end, is of wrought stone, in the gothic style, and of most exquisite beauty. An altar tomb, erected by Henry, at the cost of 1000*l.* to receive his last remains, stands in the centre of the chapel. It is of a basaltic stone, ornamented with gilt brass, and is surrounded with a magnificent railing of the same. This monument is by Pietro Torregiano, a Florentine sculptor, and possesses uncommon merit. Six devices in bass-relief, and four statues, all of gilt brass, adorn the tomb.

It is impossible to suppose gothic beauty of a higher degree than the whole of the interior of Henry the Seventh's chapel; and it is with regret that the antiquarian sees the stalls of the Knights of the Bath, who are installed in this chapel, reared against the pillars and arches of the nave, forming screens that separate the smaller aisles from the body of the chapel, and diminish the airiness, and interrupt the harmony of the plan.

The exterior of this fine example of gothic art and taste, is in a most ruinous condition. The roof has been repaired lately; but the turrets, and the arched buttresses, are going fast to decay, and must soon fall if not thoroughly repaired.

Beside these venerable antiquities, which all deserve to be seen in their respective degrees, a variety of figures in wax, and in cases with glazed doors, are shewn as curious to the stranger. They ought to be removed, as disgraceful to the grandeur and solemnity

the other parts of the scene, and as a satire on the national taste, which is scarcely excused when such things are exhibited in a room to amuse children.

The remaining objects that are shewn for money in this church are, certain models of buildings; the tombs in the northern part of the cross aisle; the tombs at the west end of the church; and the prospect from the top of one of the western towers.

The prospect from this tower, the ascent to which consists of 283 steps, is infinitely more beautiful, though less expensive, than that from St. Paul's. The many fine situations at the west end of the town, and its environs, occasion this difference. The Banquetting House at Whitehall; St. James's Park, with the Parade and Horse Guards; Carlton House; the gardens of the Queen's Palace; the Green Park; the western end of Piccadilly; and Hyde Park with its river; lye at once under the eye, and compose a most grand and delightful scene. The two bridges of Westminster and Blackfriars, with the broad expanse of water between them; the Adelphi and Somerset House on its banks; St. Paul's stupendous pile, and the light gothic steeple of St. Dunstan's in the East, are alike embraced with one glance, and happily contrast with the former prospect. From this tower the exterior form of St. Paul's, when the sun falls upon it, is distinctly seen; and here is exquisite beauty will be more fully comprehended than in any part of the city, for want there of a sufficient area to take in the entire outline.

The following are the prices for seeing the curiosities:—The tombs at the east end of the church, with the chapel of Henry VII. *sixpence;* the models, *three-pence;* the tombs in the northern part of the cross-aisle, *three-pence;* the west end and the tower, *six-pence.*

Formerly the great western door stood open the whole day, and strangers could see the greater part of the church gratis; lately they are shut out of all but the poets' corner (which they may still visit gratis) except

at the hours of divine service, which are every day at ten in the morning, and three in the afternoon.

Lord Mansfield's Monument.

This monument is the work of Mr. Flaxman, jun. and will not only perpetuate his name, but will form a new and happier epoch in the history of monumental sculpture in England.

Lord Mansfield is represented in judge's robes, sitting on the seat of justice, holding in his left hand a scroll of parchment, with his right hand resting on his knee, and having his left foot a little advanced. The seat of justice is placed on a circular elevation, of peculiar elegance. The figure of Lord Mansfield is taken from a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and is executed with so much spirit and judgment by the sculptor, that it has the appearance of being done immediately from the life.

This grand monument is erected beneath one of the lofty arches of the abbey, at the northern end of the cross aisle. It is insular, having no wall to block up the arch, and destroy the building, for the sake of the ornament. From the northern entrance of the church it is seen with most advantage. From that door the whole design is discovered at one view, although the monument is in a circular form. And a noble design it is, marked by the simplicity and grandeur of its expression.

Cloisters, Chapter-house, and other remains belonging to Westminster Abbey.

The cloisters of this foundation remain entire. They are on the south side of the church, from which there is a door leading to them, and have several monuments, some ancient, and others modern. From the cloisters is an entrance into the chapter-house, through a noble gothic portal, the ornaments of which are carved with most rare elegance. From what is left undefaced in the interior of the chapter-house, it appears to have

been singular in its construction. It is an octagon, and its original form was very lofty, with a pillar rising from the centre of the floor, to support the roof, and having arches springing from the walls of each angle, and meeting at the top of the pillar. If we suppose this room to have been decorated with painted windows, and other gothic ornaments, it must have produced a very surprising effect. At present, only part of the central pillar (of great beauty) is remaining, and the whole building is disguised by an entire new room, and several galleries being made to contain the records of the crown, which are now deposited here. The celebrated *Doomsday Book* is kept at this place. It consists of two thick quarto volumes, in high preservation, the words being as legible as when first written. The records of the star-chamber proceedings are deposited here. All the records are labelled, and arranged in an excellent manner. In 1377, the Commons of Great Britain first held their parliaments in this building; in 1547, Edward VI. gave them the chapel of St. Stephen, of which we shall speak hereafter. Beneath the chapter-house is a very curious crypt, which is now seldom visited.

To the west of the abbey stood the sanctuary; and on the south side was the eleemosynary, or almonry, where the alms of the abbot were distributed. The almonry is endeared to every lover of science, by its being the spot on which was erected the *first printing press in England*. In 1474, *William Caxton printed the Game and play of Chesse*, the first book printed in this country. Abbot Islip deserves to be mentioned, as the enlightened patron of the art of printing.

OTHER CHURCHES.

St. Stephens's, Walbrook, adjacent to the Mansion-house of the Lord-mayor, is a church that deserves to be mentioned immediately after St. Paul's cathedral and Westminster Abbey, for the perhaps unrivalled beauty

of the architecture of the interior. For harmony of the proportions, grace, airiness, variety, and elegance, it is not to be surpassed. It is a small church, in the form of a cross, being 75 feet in length, and 36 in breadth. The roof is supported by Corinthian columns, so disposed as to raise an idea of grandeur which the dimensions of the church do not seem to promise. Over the centre, at which the principal aisles cross, is a dome divided into compartments; the roof being divided in a similar manner, and the whole being finely decorated. The effect of this building is inexpressibly delightful, the eye at one glance embracing a plan full and complete, and afterwards are seen a greater number of parts than the spectator was prepared to expect. This most beautiful church is the work of Sir Christopher Wren. It is known and admired on the continent as a master-piece of art. Over the altar is a painting of the martyrdom of St. Stephen, by West, which was placed there in 1776.

The Church of St. Martin's in the Fields, situated a little to the north of the Strand, is remarkable for a very noble portico, the design of which is taken from the ancient temple at Nismes, in France. The portico is composed of six columns in front, the effect of which is, however, lessened by iron rails that run from column to column, inclosing the area before the doors. The architect of this church was Gibbs.

St. George's, Hanover-square, has a portico which though not so noble as that of St. Martin's, is very beautiful, and the whole exterior of the building has an air of great sweetness and elegance. There is nothing to commend in the interior of either of these two last churches.

The Church of St. Paul, Covent-garden, is a beautiful specimen of its kind. It is so simple in its structure, that it is in fact little more than an ornamented barn; but the effect is very pleasing. There is, however, something ridiculous in the steeple, although

handsome in itself, because it rises from the sharp ridge of an abrupt roof.

St. Mary le Strand, usually called the *New Church in the Strand*, is the reverse of the last. It is an instance of what can be done with the excess of ornament; and, although this is a fault, the proportions of this church are so just, that the whole produces a smooth and not inelegant effect.

Two more churches deserve to be seen, *St. Michael's* on the south side of Cornhill; and *St. Dunstan's in the East*, situated a little to the north of Lower Thames-street.

The former has a tower which rises from the ground, of uncommon elegance for its species of architecture, which is gothic.

The tower and spire of the latter is one of the most light and airy structures that can be imagined. From the tower, which is square, springs a lanthorn of a singular form, having arches that support the spire. The church of St. Nicholas, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has a steeple of a similar kind.

St. James's Church, in Piccadilly, deserves to be visited for a most beautiful baptismal font, of white marble, by *Grinlin Gibbons*. The font is supported by a column, which represents the tree of life, with the story of the serpent tempting our first parents. On the front are three pieces of sculpture—St. John baptizing Christ; St. Philip baptizing the Eunuch; and Noah's ark, with the dove bearing the olive branch. The whole of this font is peculiar for its sweetness and elegance. Over the altar is some exquisite foliage, carved in wood, which is also the work of the same artist. On the right hand side of which is an inscription on marble, representing a folio volume open, to the memory of Mr. James Dodsley, who died in 1797, aged 74.

St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, adjoining the abbey, is to be noticed for a curious painted window at the eastern extremity. It represents the crucifixion; on one side is Henry VI. kneeling, with St. George

over his head; on the other side is his queen also kneeling, with St. Catharine over her head.

This window was painted by order of the magistrates of Dort, as a present from them to Henry VII. but that monarch dying before it was completed, it was put up in Waltham Abbey, and remained there till the dissolution, when it was removed to Newhall, in Essex, which afterwards became the property of General Monk, who preserved the window from the fanatics. In 1758, it was purchased from the owner by the inhabitants of St. Margaret's, at the price of 400 guineas. A drawing of this fine example of its kind, has been engraved at the cost of the Antiquarian Society. The inside of this church has been entirely rebuilt, at the expence of 4,500*l.*

Aldersgate Church, in Aldersgate-street, has, within a few years, been entirely rebuilt, at an expence of about 10,000*l.* The interior is peculiarly light, elegant, and comfortable; the ceiling is highly ornamented, and the altar decorated with transparencies of the agony; St. Peter; and St. John; by Pearson: the church is warmed by a small stove under the pavement, communicating a body of warm air through small apertures in the floor. The sexton resides on the spot, and readily admits strangers to view the church.

In *St. Andrew's Undershaft*, at the corner of St. Mary Axe, which was built in 1532, was buried Stow, the celebrated historian. His monument may still be seen; a well-executed figure sitting at his desk in a gown, and writing.

St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet-street, is very ancient. The two figures which are on the outside of the clock, and strike the quarters with their clubs, were placed there in the year 1671.

Over the entrance to *St. Giles's* church is a very curious piece of sculpture, representing the resurrection at the last day.

In *St. Giles's*, Cripplegate, the celebrated Milton was buried, and his monument still remains.

Most of the churches have underneath them, spacious vaults, which form serious objects of curiosity, as the repositories of our ancestors, and may generally be viewed by an application to the clerk; they are, when illuminated, worth exploring. Paddington; Limehouse; St. Giles's; St. Mary Woolnoth's, Lombard-street; St. George's Chapel, South Audley-street (very spacious); St. Thomas's, Southwark; and Mary-le-bonne vaults, are the principal of this description. Those of St. George, Hanover-square, and of John-street chapel, May-fair, are used as wine vaults; St. John's, Westminster, and May-fair chapel, are used as porter cellars.

There are no other churches in London, that we recollect, which deserve to be particularly commended. *St. Mary le Bow*, (usually called *Bow Church*) in Cheapside, and *St. Bride's* (or *St. Bridget's*) a little to the south of Fleet-street, have been praised by some writers; we beg leave, however, to dissent from authority in this matter: they are respectively deformed masses, which is truly surprising as they are both by Sir Christopher Wren.

PALACES AND ROYAL PARKS.

St. James's Palace and Park.

The palace that first deserves to be noticed, is *St. James's Palace*, both for its antiquity, and its being the winter residence of the kings of England. On the scite of this palace was originally an hospital, founded before the conquest for fourteen leprous females, to whom eight brethren were afterwards added to perform divine service. In 1531, it was surrendered to Henry VIII. who erected the present palace, and inclosed St. James's Park, to serve as a place of amusement and exercise, both to this palace and that of Whitehall. St. James's Palace does not seem to have been the court of the English sovereigns, during their residence in town, till the reign of Queen Anne, from which time

it has been uniformly such. The external appearance of this palace is inconsiderable, yet certainly not mean. It is a brick building; that part in which the rooms of state are being only one story, gives it a regular appearance on the outside. Although there is nothing very superb or grand in the decorations or furniture of the state apartments, they are commodious and handsome. The entrance to these rooms is by a staircase that opens into the principal court, next to Pall-Mall. At the top of the staircase are two guard-rooms; one to the left, called the Queen's, and the other the King's Guard-room, leading to the state apartments. Immediately beyond the King's Guard-room is the Presence Chamber, now used only as a passage to the principal rooms. There is a range of five of these, opening into each other successively, and fronting the park. The Presence Chamber opens into the centre room, called the Privy Chamber, where is a canopy, under which the king receives the quakers. On the right are two drawing-rooms, one within the other. At the upper end of the further one is a throne, with its canopy, on which the king receives certain formal addresses. This apartment is the grand drawing-room, in which the king and queen are present on certain days, the nearer room being a kind of anti-chamber, in which the nobility are permitted to sit down while their majesties are present in the further room, there being stools and sofas for the purpose. On the left, on entering the privy-chamber, from the king's guard-room and presence-chamber, are two levee rooms, the nearer serving as an anti-chamber to the other; all these rooms were formerly very old and mean in their furniture. On the marriage of the Prince of Wales, they were fitted up in their present state. The walls are covered with tapestry, very beautiful, and quite fresh in their colours; for, though it was made for Charles II. it had never been put up, having by some accident lain in a chest, till discovered a little before the marriage of the prince. The canopy of the throne was made for

ne queen's birth-day, the first which happened after ne union of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. t is of crimson velvet, with broad gold lace, having mbroidered crowns, set with real and fine pearls. The shamrock, the badge of the Irish nation, forms ne of the decorations of the crown, and is accurately xecuted. In the grand drawing-room is a large magificent chandelier of gilt silver; and in the grand leee-room is a very noble bed, the furniture of which is f crimson velvet, manufactured in Spitalfields. This ed was put up, with the tapestry, on the marriage of ne Prince of Wales.

The other parts of St. James's Palace are very irregular in their form, consisting chiefly of several courts. ome of the apartments are occupied by branches of ne royal family, others by the king's servants, and thers are granted as a benefit to their occupiers.

The sole use the king makes of St. James's Palace, for purposes of state.

The traveller will be pleased with St. James's Park, hich is of an oblong form, and nearly two miles in ircuit, for the skilful manner in which it is laid out. The avenues, the inclosure, with its canal, and the artful disposition of the few trees within the inclosure, form gether a very agreeable scene. The avenues and ne canal were made by Charles II. but the present fine ect of the small spot of ground within the railing, is ne fruit of the genius of the celebrated Mr. Brown, ho was known by the name of *Capability Brown*, om his answer to persons who consulted him on the ature of grounds, which almost uniformly was—"there *capability* in them."

St. James's Palace and Park are situated near the estern extremity of the town, on the side next the ver, from which, at a small distance, it is separated y Parliament-street, and the scite of Whitehall Palace. n inclosure, called the Green Park, is a beautiful ot, gradually ascending from St. James's Park, which immediately joins to Piccadilly, being separated from

it by a wall in some parts, and an iron railing in others. The lodge of the ranger of St. James's Park, and Hyde Park, stands at the top of this ascent, near the centre, facing Piccadilly; and, with its gardens and pleasure grounds, is a very picturesque spot. The body of the lodge, which is white stucco, and a handsome building, has been of late years disfigured by brick out-houses, that give the place a confused and vulgar appearance.

The actual town residence of his present majesty, is at the queen's palace, usually called Buckingham-house, at the western extremity of St. James's Park. This house, which was built by Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, in 1703, was purchased by the king, in 1761; and in 1775, settled by act of parliament on the queen, in lieu of Somerset-house, in the case of her surviving his majesty. The queen's palace is a handsome brick building; many of the apartments are noble; and behind the house are very extensive and fine gardens, running parallel with the Green Park, and stretching towards Chelsea.

On the northern side of St. James's Park is Carlton House, the residence of the Prince of Wales. It was built a few years since, by Holland, and has several magnificent apartments; and the finest armory in the world. The collection is so extensive as to occupy three or four large rooms, where are to be seen the rarest specimens of arms, &c. from all nations. Considerable additions have lately been made by presents which his Royal Highness has received from India, Egypt, &c. The plan is not, however, completed. The principal front of Carlton House faces Pall-Mall, from which the court before it is divided by a low screen surmounted with a beautiful collonade.

A riding-house and stables, belonging to Carlton House, are immediately contiguous to St. James's Park, the general beauty of which they affect by the meanness of their appearance. The garden, which is extensive, is laid out with considerable taste.

On the same side with Carlton House, and between that and the palace, is the town-house of the Duke of Marlborough. It was built in the reign of Queen Anne, by the public, at the expence of 40,000*l.* on part of the royal gardens, and given by the queen and nation to the great Duke of Marlborough. It is a handsome building, greatly improved of late years, and has a garden extending to the park. It forms a striking contrast to the adjoining palace of St. James's.

The whole of the northern side of St. James's Park, and the western extremity, are very pleasing to the eye. The eastern extremity is occupied by the Horse-guards, the Treasury, and other edifices, that do not produce an ill effect. But the south side, in which is the Bird-cage Walk, so called from birds in cages having been hung on the trees in the time of Charles II. is deplorable in its appearance. There is a species of barracks in that quarter, and a general air of misery and meanness, that should be removed, or obscured by planting. One nuisance disgraces the queen's palace; it is the small guard-room, recently erected on the south side of the house, near Buckingham-gate.

St. James's Palace may be seen by applying at the guard-room at St. James's.

The Court of St. James's.

Persons who wish to see the nobility and other persons of distinction go to court on drawing-room days, may easily obtain admission to the anti-room, by permission of the officer of the guard, the yeomen, or other persons in waiting, provided application is made before the court begins.

On birth-days admission may be obtained to the gallery of the ball-room, either by the ticket of a peer, or the introduction of a page, or any person in the royal household. Admission may also be obtained to the Lord Chamberlain's box, but it is necessary to be full-dressed. To this, as in most other cases, a small fee, properly applied, is the readiest and most independent passport.

Ladies who happen to be in London on the king or queen's birth-day, will be highly gratified by obtaining admission to the ball-room.

Sunday Promenade in St. James's Park.

In summer the avenues on the northern side of St. James's Park, form a favourite promenade for the inhabitants of the metropolis; which, in fine weather, on Sundays in the afternoon and evening, is always extremely crowded with well-dressed company. But, though a favourite, this is not a very fashionable lounge, people of rank preferring Kensington Gardens and the Green Park, where, if they chuse, they can escape from the dust of a gravel walk, which is not to be done in St. James's Park.

There is an occasional exercise of artillery in the park; and the guards parade every day, between ten and eleven o'clock, which, with a full band of music, renders it extremely lively and attractive.

Hyde Park.

Hyde Park is a royal demesne, immediately contiguous to the metropolis, at the western extremity, nearly in the centre, between its northern and southern points, having the road to Oxford on the north, and the Hounslow road on the south. It was formerly a manor belonging to Westminster Abbey, but in the reign of Henry VIII. was acquired by the crown, in exchange for other lands. It was originally much larger than at present, being reduced in extent chiefly by inclosing Kensington Gardens from it. In 1652, Hyde Park contained 620 acres. Its present extent is a few roods less than 395 acres. During the time of the republic, it was sold in lots for 170,68*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* including the timber and deer. After the restoration it was resumed by the crown, again planted with timber, replenished with deer, and surrounded with a brick wall, having been till then inclosed with pales.

This park is a spot of great natural beauty, heightened by a fine piece of water, called the Serpentine

River, formed in 1730, by enlarging the bed of a stream, flowing through the park, which, taking its rise at Bayswater, on the Uxbridge-road, falls into the Thames at Ranelagh. A few years since, Hyde Park was a little deficient in wood, many of the old trees having decayed; but recently some judicious plantations have been made, that will greatly enliven its general appearance. On the north side of the Serpentine River is the keeper's lodge and gardens, which offer a picturesque and pleasing scene, especially from the other side. Not far from the lodge are a powder magazine and a guard-room, both of brick, the sight of which, if they must be there for the sake of any convenience, ought to be obscured by planting.

An inclosure of this park, on the north-west corner, is extremely beautiful. This spot is surrounded on three sides, by the park wall, Kensington Gardens, and the Serpentine River; and on the remaining side it is divided from the main body of the park, by a fence, to exclude horsemen and carriages. In summer it is stocked with cows and deer. Its verdure seldom fails, and the beauty of its features appears to be greatly enhanced by the small gardens of the keeper's lodge, with which it is skirted on the side of the park, and the noble grounds of Kensington Gardens, on the opposite side. Beneath a row of trees, running parallel with the keeper's garden, are two springs, greatly resorted to; one is a mineral, and is drank; the other is used to bathe weak eyes with. At the former, in fine weather, sits a woman with a table and chairs, and glasses for the accommodation of visitors. People of fashion often go in their carriages to the entrance of this inclosure, which is more than 100 yards from the first spring, and send their servants with jugs for its water, and sometimes send their children to drink at the spring. The brim of the further spring is frequently surrounded with persons, chiefly of the lower order, bathing their eyes. The water is constantly clear, from the vast quantity the spring casts up, and

its continually running off by an outlet from a small quare reservoir.

A foot-path runs across this inclosure, from the park to Kensington gardens.

Hyde Park is used for the field-days of the horse and foot-guards, and other troops, and for some partial reviews; which, however, is not mentioned as an advantage to the beauty of the place, as these exercises destroy the verdure of the park, converting a large portion of it from the refreshing sward, to a beaten and dusty parade.

Kensington Palace and Gardens.

Kensington Gardens are so closely connected with Hyde Park, that the description of them will come in better here than when we speak of the palaces in the vicinity of London.

This place was the seat of Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, but was sold by his son, the second earl, to King William. The gardens were originally twenty-six acres in extent; King William greatly improved them; Queen Anne added thirty acres; and Queen Caroline (consort of George II.) extended their boundaries by 300 acres taken from Hyde Park. Their present circumference is about three miles and a half.

These gardens join the western extremity of Hyde Park, to which they give a very fine effect; as the park on that side appears, from the noble foliage of the gardens, to terminate in an extensive wood. The disposition of the grounds, though far from the present refinement in gardening, which too much affects nature, and, though in fact it abounds too much with straight walks and lines, possesses great beauty and grandeur. These gardens were improved by the celebrated Brown.

The palace is a large edifice of brick, without exterior beauty, but having a set of very handsome state apartments. William and Mary, Queen Anne, George I.

and George II. made this palace their place of frequent residence. It has been entirely forsaken by the royal family in the present reign, and is occupied chiefly by persons to whom apartments are granted by his majesty.

Near the palace, within the pleasure-grounds, is a very noble green-house, and adjoining are excellent kitchen and fruit-gardens.

Promenade of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.

One of the most delightful scenes belonging to this great metropolis, and that which, perhaps, most displays its opulence and splendour, is formed by the company in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, in fine weather, chiefly on Sundays in winter and spring.

Spacious gravel roads, that lie within the park, are often, on a fine Sunday, covered with horsemen and carriages, from two till five o'clock in the afternoon. A broad foot-path, that runs from Hyde Park Corner to Kensington Gardens, is frequently so crowded during the same hours, with people passing to, or returning from, the gardens, that it is even difficult to proceed. A noble walk, stretching from north to south, in Kensington Gardens, at the eastern boundary, with its gay company, completes this interesting scene. Numbers of people of fashion, mingled with a great multitude of well-dressed persons of various ranks, crowd the walk for many hours together. Before the stranger enters Kensington Gardens, we recommend him to pause on some spot in Hyde Park, from which his eye can command the entire picture of carriages, horsemen, and foot-passengers, in the park, all eager to push forward in various directions, and the more composed scene of the company saunering in the gardens. Such a spot will present itself to the attentive observer more than once as he walks through the park; but, perhaps, the best situation for this delightful purpose, is the broad walk at the foot of the bason, as it may be called, of

the Serpentine River, where it falls into a narrower channel.

It has been computed, that 100,000 people have been taking the air, at one time, in Hyde Park and the Gardens.

In severe winters, when the Serpentine River is frozen over, the ice is almost covered with people. One winter there were counted more than 6000 people at one time on the ice. A number of booths were pitched for the refreshment of the populace; and here and there was a group of six, eight, or more, fashionable young men, skaiting, and describing very difficult figures, in the manner of a country dance, with peculiar neatness and facility of execution. In general, however, the English do not excel in this very exhilerating and wholesome exercise.

From the number of accidents which happen annually on this river when frozen over, his majesty gave the Humane Society a spot of ground on its banks, on which they have erected a most convenient receiving-house for the recovery of persons apparently drowned; it cost upwards of 500*l.* and is worthy the inspection of the curious. The society, during the time of frost, keep men on the river to guard the unwary from danger, and to relieve those who may require their aid.

Hyde Park is open every day in the year, from six in the morning till nine at night, to all persons. No horseman is excluded; nor any carriage, but hackney-coaches or stage-coaches. There are five gates opening into Hyde Park, the principal of which are, Cumberland-gate, at the western end of Oxford-road; Grosvenor-gate, in Park-lane; the gate at the western extremity of Piccadilly, called Hyde Park Corner; and the gate near the entrance of the village of Kensington.

Kensington Gardens are open to the public, only from spring till autumn; and from eight in the morning till eight at night. There are four gates belonging

to these gardens—two that open into Hyde Park; one opening into the Uxbridge-road; and another opening into a road belonging to the king, and leading from the palace into Kensington. The last of these gates, called the Avenue-gate, is open till nine at night. No servant in livery, nor women with pattens, nor persons carrying bundles, are admitted into the gardens. Dogs are excluded; and, it is to be observed, that no dogs should be taken into the inclosure, in Hyde Park, at the north-west side, which we have already particularly described, and in which deer and cows are kept at certain seasons.

Kensington Palace may be seen, by application at Mr. Town's, who resides in the road leading from the palace to Kensington.

It is necessary to apprize strangers, that it is not always safe to be in Hyde Park, or Kensington Gardens, after dark. These places being so extensive, opportunities of robbery, or ill-usage, are easily given; and it is impossible to shut out public robbers, or other ill-disposed persons.

Whitehall Palace.

The old palace of that name occupied a space along the northern bank of the river, a little below Westminster-bridge, commencing where Privy-gardens begins, and ending at Scotland-yard. It extended from the river to St. James's Park, along the eastern end of which many of its various buildings lay, from the Cockpit, which it included, to Spring-gardens. It was originally the property of Hubert de Burgh Earl of Kent, Justiciary of England under Henry III. from whom it passed to the prelates of York, being long called York House. Henry VIII. purchased this palace from Cardinal Wolsey, archbishop of York, from which time it became the residence of the kings of England, till the reign of Queen Anne, who held her court at St. James's Palace. At present, that part of the scite of Whitehall Palace which lies along the river, is occupied

by the houses of some of the nobility and other gentry; among which, the Earl of Fife's and the Duke of Buccleugh's, are the most considerable. The Banquetting-house stands on the east side of Parliament-street; and the Horse-guards, the Treasury, the Admiralty, and other buildings, occupy the west side of the same street, which lay within the limits of the old palace.

The Banquetting-house derived its appellation from an old building that, in the time of Elizabeth, served for public entertainments. The present edifice of that name was built by James I. and is the work of *Inigo Jones*. It was part only of a vast and magnificent plan; but, though a fragment, it is, as we have already observed, of exquisite beauty. It is a stone edifice of two stories, ornamented with columns and pilasters, with their entablatures; and has an air of grandeur and sweetness, whose united effect is indescribably delightful. Part of that fine effect is occasioned by the skilful light and shade resulting from the architecture. The great room of this edifice is converted into a chapel, in which service is performed in the morning and evening of every Sunday; George I. having granted a salary of 30*l.* per annum, to twelve clergymen, selected in equal numbers from Oxford and Cambridge, who officiate each one month in the year. It is much attended by persons of quality. The ceiling of this room was painted by Reubens. The subject is the *Apotheosis of James* I. which is treated in nine compartments; and the invention of the painter has contrived to tell a very fine story from a very mean subject. The execution of particular parts is to be regarded for its boldness and success. These paintings were retouched, a few years since, by Cipriani; and, though there is an immense distance between this artist and Reubens, there is no apparent injury done to the work. The Banquetting-house cost 17,000*l.* and the painting of the ceiling 3000*l.* Cipriani had 2000*l.* for retouching that work. In the court behind the Banquetting-house, is a statue, in brass, of

James II. by Grinlin Gibbons. It is a very fine performance, possessing grace and dignity in an eminent degree. It is superior to any statue in any public place in England.

Before the Banquetting-house, on a scaffold erected on that occasion, Charles I. was beheaded, on the 30th of January, 1648-9. The king passed from the Banquetting-house to the scaffold, through a breach made in the northern wall for that purpose; and the passage remains to this day, being now the entrance into a modern building.

The Horse-guards is a building of stone, that divides Parliament-street from the eastern end of St. James's Park, to which it is the principal entrance. It derives its name from the two regiments of life-guards (usually called the horse-guards) mounting guard there. Of its structure little can be said in its commendation or dispraise. Its effect is, perhaps, equally removed from every thing mean, and every thing grand, but it is much too regular. Under two small pavilions, cornets, mounted, and in uniform, constantly do duty. This building cost 30,000*l.*

The *Admiralty* is a brick building, containing the office and apartments of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who superintend the marine department; and is contiguous to the Horse-guards, on the north. The principal front, facing Parliament-street, is a disgraceful piece of architecture, and ought to be replaced by something better, for the honor of the nation. Of the portico of this building, composed of four Ionic columns, with a pediment of stone, a story is told that is probable, when the disproportion of the shafts is considered. The architect *(Shipley)* had made his shafts of a just length, when it appeared that the pediment blocked up the windows of one of the apartments; and, he was ordered and compelled to carry his columns to the roof of the building. Certainly, never were such columns seen before. From the general censure of this

edifice, must be excepted the screen in front, (by *Adams*) which is an elegant contrast to the portico *.

The *Treasury* is an extensive building, facing Parliament-street, on the east, and the Park on the north. The principal front, which is of stone, is in the park; and, although rather too massive, is a noble pile. Vaulted passages run beneath the offices, from the park to Parliament-street and Downing-street. A variety of offices are under the roof, generally called the Treasury, among which is the Council-chamber, commonly called the Cock-pit.

Scotland Yard may be properly named here, being a demesne of the crown, and the scite of a palace that was erected for the kings of Scotland, when they occasionally resided in this capital. It is now covered with private houses, and a few offices belonging to government.

St. James's Park, including the Green Park, affords a noble scite for a palace intended for the royal residence, and might be made as beautiful a situation as is to be found in any capital in Europe.

Palace of Westminster.

Westminster Hall, with the House of Lords, and House of Commons, and other contiguous buildings are the remains of the Old Palace of Westminster, built by Edward the Confessor. It stood close to the banks of the Thames, the stairs leading from it to the river still bearing the name of Palace stairs.

Westminster Hall is the largest room in Europe, unsupported by pillars. It is 275 feet in length, and 74 feet in breadth. The roof is of oak, of a curious Gothic architecture and workmanship. This great hall was built by William Rufus, and rebuilt by Richard II

* On the top of the Admiralty are erected two telegraphs the inside of which may be seen, on proper application, of very small interest with the porters, or persons who work these machines.

t was originally used as a place in which to entertain he king's guests and dependants, on great festivals; Richard II. having entertained 10,000 persons within s walls. Parliaments were frequently held beneath s roof; and it was the court of justice, in which the ing presided in person. In this hall Charles I. was ied, and condemned to be beheaded. At present it occasionally fitted up for the trial of peers, or of any rsons on the impeachment of the commons. At other nes it forms a promenade for lawyers and suitors dur- g the sitting of the courts.

At the upper end of this hall, and under its roof, are *e High Court of Chancery*, and *the Court of King's ench*, places so small and inconvenient as to be a dis- race to the country. On the right side of the hall as ou enter, up a flight of stairs, is *the Court of Exche- uer*, larger than the King's Bench, but inconceivably ean; *the Court of Common Pleas*, which goes off om the middle of the hall, on the right side, is rather ore decent than the rest. These courts have four rms in the year; namely, Hilary Term, which begins nuary 23, and February 12; Easter Term, which gins the third Wednesday after Easter Sunday, and sts twenty-six days; Trinity Term, which begins the iday after Trinity Sunday, and lasts three weeks; d Michaelmas Term, which begins November 6th, d ends the 28th. After each of these terms, the re- ective chief justices hold sittings for the trial of uses in Westminster Hall, and also in the Guildhall London for city causes.

House of Lords.

The present House of Lords is the old court of re- ests, so called because the masters of this court, in s place, anciently received the petitions of the sub- ts to the king, advising them in what manner to pro- d. This court, or hall, was fitted up for the present rpose, on the occasion of the late union of Great Britain l Ireland. The celebrated tapestry of the old House

of Lords, representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada, after being taken down and cleansed, was used to decorate the walls of the present house, where it is judiciously set off by large frames of brown stained wood, that divide it into compartments, respectively containing the several portions of the story. This room does not occupy the whole of the court of requests, part of the northern end being formed into a lobby, by which the commons pass to the upper house; and the height being reduced by an elevated floor of wood, over the original stone pavement. The old canopy of state, under which the throne is placed, remains as it was before the union, except that its tarnished and decayed condition is made more conspicuous by the arms of the United Kingdoms being inserted, newly painted on silk. The House of Lords is, on the whole, a very fine room; although it is said to be prepared merely for a temporary use, a new parliament-house being in contemplation. Strangers may see the house at any time; and may attend, below the bar, while the house is sitting, either by the introduction of a peer, or by application to the door-keepers. No persons are admitted in boots or great coats, except members of the House of Commons.

House of Commons.

The House of Commons was originally a chapel, built by King Stephen, and dedicated to St. Stephen. It was rebuilt in 1347, by Edward III. and erected by that monarch, into a collegiate church, under the government of a dean and twelve secular priests. Being surrendered to Henry VI. he gave it to the Commons for their sittings, to which use it is at present applied. The old house was formed within the chapel, chiefly by a floor raised above the pavement, and an inner roof, considerably below the ancient one. On the union the house was enlarged, by taking down the entire side walls, except the buttresses that supported the original roof; and erecting others beyond, so as to give one se

n each of the recesses thus formed, by throwing back art of the walls. The present house is still too small, but in all other respects is peculiarly adapted to its use, and it is fitted up in a very good style. A handsome gallery runs along the west end, and the north and south ides are supported by slender iron pillars, crowned with gilt corinthian capitals. The whole of the house s lined with wainscoat, and the benches of the members have cushions, covered with green morocco leather.

The chapel, as finished by Edward III. was of such perfect beauty of the kind, that we must deeply lament its being defaced in the first instance, when the old house was formed out of it; and recently in a greater degree, when the walls were almost wholly taken down. At the time when the inner walls were unmasked, by removing the wainscoat to make the late alterations, a great part of the ancient decorations remained. The interior of the walls and roof of this chapel were curiously wrought, and ornamented with a profusion of gilding and paintings. It appears to have been divided into compartments, of gothic shapes, but not inelegant; each having a border of small gilt roses, and the recesses being covered with paintings. At the east end, including about a third of the length of the chapel, which part had many tokens of being inclosed for the altar) the entire walls and roof were covered with gilding and paintings, and presented, in the mutilated state in which they were seen during the late alterations, a superb and beautiful remnant of the fine arts, as they were patronized in the magnificent reign of Edward III. The gilding was remarkably solid, and highly burnished, and the colours of the paintings vivid; both one and the other being as fresh as in the year they were executed. One of the paintings had some merit, even in the composition; the subject was, the adoration of the shepherds, and the Virgin was not devoid of beauty or dignity. A multitude of arms were blazoned on the south wall, with supporters, representing unnatural and hideous combinations of various parts of

different animals, and near them were two or three painted figures, in phantastic dresses. There were, however, in the same quarter, some very graceful female forms; especially one, that seemed to be the bearer of a chalice. Two figures in armour were painted in the niches on the north wall. Below was this inscription, "*Mercure*," which occasioned many conjectures respecting its import. Drawings of these paintings were taken by an artist during the alterations, and have been advertised to be published.

The west front of this chapel is still to be seen, and has a fine gothic window. Between this and the lobby of the house, is a small vestibule, in the gothic style, but extremely beautiful.

Beneath the house, in passages or apartments, appropriated to various uses, are considerable remains, in great perfection, of an under chapel of curious workmanship; and an entire side of a cloister, the roof of which is not surpassed in beauty by Henry the Seventh's chapel. A small court of the palace is also left entire; and is, with its buildings, part of the dwelling of the speaker of the House of Commons. Between the house and the river, is at present a garden belonging to the speaker.

The house may be viewed by strangers at any time, and access to the gallery obtained during the sitting, either by the introduction or order of a member, or by a douceur of three or four shillings to the door-keeper.

On extraordinary occasions it is necessary for strangers to be at the house as early as ten and twelve o'clock. No ladies are admitted into the house during its sittings.

Under the same roof with the House of Commons is a coffee-room, for the accommodation of the members. Strangers may also dine here, or take other refreshment in an outer room used as a kitchen. On a day of a great debate, it will well repay the curious stranger to take his dinner in this room, which he may with convenience do, as persons in the gallery of the house are permitted (after the debate is commenced) by the custom of the place, to retain their seats while they take

refreshment, and the way to the coffee-room will be shewn by any of the messengers of the house, or door-keepers.

Adjoining to Westminster Hall and the houses of parliament, is a recent building of stone, plain but respectable, containing a variety of committee-rooms and offices belonging to the House of Commons. It has never been completed, and we believe it is in contemplation to take this down, as well as the houses themselves, in order to the erection of an entire new parliament-house. The money requisite for such an undertaking will however probably be an obstacle.

Opposite to this building stands the ordnance-office, a plain and simple, but handsome structure.

The Court of Chancery

Is a court of equity, in which cases of the highest import are tried, but from which there is an appeal to the house of lords. The Lord Chancellor, upon appointment, during the king's pleasure (whereas all the judges are for life) ranks first in point of precedency to every temporary lord. The present Lord Chancellor is Lord Eldon, a nobleman of the greatest legal knowledge and integrity, and a dignified and impressive orator. This court is always open, but the causes tried in it, though highly important to the parties, are seldom very interesting to strangers.

During the vacations, the Lord Chancellor sits, by permission of the Honourable Society, at *Lincoln's Inn Hall, Chancery-lane;* and, in the Lord Chancellor's absence, the Master of the Rolls, (Sir William Grant) or sometimes one of the judges, sits in his place. The Master of the Rolls has likewise his own department, and hears causes in the Rolls chapel, in Chancery-lane, but all his decisions may be appealed against to the Lord Chancellor.

The Court of King's Bench,

This is the supreme court of common law in the kingdom, and has cognizance of almost all manner of

causes, civil and criminal. Few capital causes, however, are tried here, those for the City of London, and County of Middlesex, being generally tried at the Old Bailey, of which we shall speak hereafter. The Court of King's Bench consists of four judges, Lord Ellenborough, Chief Justice; and Judges Grose, Lawrance, and Le Blanc. The most eminent speakers at that bar, are Messrs. Erskine, Garrow, Gibbs, Adam, Dallas, &c. During term time the door is open, but the court is so very small, that, in order to get a place, it is necessary to go early, that is to say, at ten o'clock, when the court opens. But, the most interesting time for a stranger to go, is in the sittings for the trial of causes, and here it is necessary to give a gratification of a shilling to the door-keepers. Sittings are also held, as has been already mentioned, at Guildhall, where the doors are always open.

The Court of Common Pleas,

The second court in point of rank, has a concomitant jurisdiction with the King's Bench, in civil actions, besides an exclusive one in some particular cases, respecting real property, but it has no criminal jurisdiction. The present judges are the Chief Justice, Lord Alvanley; and Judges Heath, Rook, and Chambre. No counsel plead in this court, except serjeants at law, of whom the most eminent at present are, Serjeants Cockel, Shepherd, and Best. The court is open to every person, but, in order to be accommodated with a seat in the gallery, it is necessary to give a shilling or more to one of the ushers. In the Court of Common Pleas, interesting causes are sometimes tried, but not so frequently as in the King's Bench.

The Court of Exchequer,

Is a court for the trial of revenue causes, but in which actions of debt, and other questions between man and man, are also tried. It is likewise a court of equity. The Lord Chief Baron is Sir Archibald Mac-

onald; the other Barons Hotham, Thomson, and Graham. The principal pleaders are Messrs. Plumer nd Gibbs.

Both the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, nd the Lord Chief Baron, hold sittings in Westmin-ter Hall and Guildhall, the same as the Chief Justice f the King's Bench.

Old Bailey.

As we are here speaking of courts of law, it may be roper to mention the Old Bailey, where sessions are eld six times in the year, for the trial of capital and ther offences. They are tried before the lord-mayor, udges, recorder, &c. and are frequently very in-eresting. A stranger will at any time get admission n paying a shilling to the door-keepers, unless in very nportant trials, when they sometimes demand half a gui-ea, or even a guinea. The principal counsel here are Messrs. Const, Knapp, Gurney, Knowles, Alley, and Raine.

There are also held sessions of the peace at Guild-all, for the city of London; at Clerkenwell, for Middle-ex; and at the Guildhall of Westminster, for Westmin-ter; for the trial of petty offences, which, however, re sometimes interesting, and where there is always ree admission. For an enumeration of all the courts, supreme and inferior, see the subsequent part of this work.

TOWER OF LONDON.

The Tower of London was anciently a palace, in-habited by various sovereigns of England, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Fitz-Stephen says, it was ori-ginally built by Julius Cæsar. That monk filled his writings with romantic tales; nor is there any proof of the truth of this story.

William the Conqueror erected a fortress on part of the present scite of the Tower, to overawe the inhabi-tants of London, on his gaining possession of the city;

and we may date the origin of the Tower from this transaction. About twelve years after, in 1078, the conqueror erected a larger building than the first, either on the scite of the first fortress, or near it. This building, repaired or rebuilt, by succeeding princes, is that which is now called the White Tower.

In 1092, William Rufus laid the foundations of a castle on the north side of the White Tower, between that and the river, which was finished by his successor Henry I.

During the reign of Richard I. in 1190, the chancellor, Longchamp bishop of Ely, erected a fortified wall of stone round the Tower, with a deep ditch on the outside.

In 1240, Henry III. added a stone-gate and bulwark, with other buildings, to the west entrance. He repaired and whitened the large square tower built by the Conqueror; on which occasion it probably first took the name of the White Tower. He also extended the fortress by a mud wall, on the west part of Tower-hill.

The encroachment made by the mud wall of Henry III. was surrounded by a brick wall by Edward IV. within which that monarch built the lion's tower.

By the command of Charles II. in 1663, the ditch was completely cleansed, the wharfing re-built with brick and stone, and sluices erected for admitting and retaining the water of the river, as occasion might require.

The church of *St. Peter ad vincula*, within the Tower, was rebuilt by Edward III. and was, for many years, frequented by the kings of England for their devotion. It appears from records, that it was adorned with shrines and images.

Of the other principal buildings within the walls of the Tower, the grand store-house was begun by James II. and finished by King William; and the small armory was entirely built by William.

In the present reign the ditch has been carefully cleansed, and the brick and stone work repaired. It is, however, a place of no strength.

The right of the city to Tower-hill, was long disputed by the crown. In the reign of Edward IV. some king's officers having erected a gallows and a scaffold for execution, the citizens remonstrated, and the king disavowed the act by a proclamation; since which time all persons executed on Tower-hill, for high treason, are delivered up to the sheriffs of London, who preside over the execution there, as in all other places within their jurisdiction.

The Tower of London is situated on the north bank of the Thames, at the extremity of the city. Its extent within the wall is twelve acres and five roods. The exterior circuit of the ditch which entirely surrounds it, is 3156 feet. The ditch, on the side of Tower-hill, is broad and deep; on the side next to the river it is narrower. A broad and handsome wharf runs along the banks of the river, parallel with the Tower, from which it is divided by the ditch. On the wharf is a platform, mounted with sixty-one pieces of cannon, nine-pounders. These are fired on state holydays; and, in time of war, on all victories gained by the nation. At each end of the wharf is a wooden gate, which divides it from the streets, and is open only during the day.

From the wharf into the Tower, is an entrance by a draw-bridge. Near this is a cut, connecting the river with the ditch, having a water-gate, called Traitor's Gate, state prisoners being formerly conveyed by this passage from the Tower to Westminster, for trial. Over Traitor's Gate is a building containing the water-works that supply the fortress with water.

Within the walls of the Tower are several streets, and a variety of buildings*. The principal buildings are the church, the white tower, the ordnance-office, the mint, the record-office, the jewel-office, the horse-armory, the grand store-house, the new or small armory, houses belonging to the officers of the Tower,

* In the suttling-house, the Royal Humane Society have provided a drag-net, &c. in case of accidents on the river.

barracks for the garrison, and two suttling-houses, commonly used by the soldiers of the garrison.

The white tower is a large square building, situated in the centre of the fortress. On the top are four watch-towers, one of which, at present, is used as an observatory. Neither the sides of this building, nor the small towers, are uniform. The walls are not covered with plaister, but white-washed, as will be supposed from its name.

It consists within of three lofty stories, beneath which are large commodious vaults, used to keep salt-petre in. In the first story are two grand rooms, one of which is a small armory for the sea-service, and contains various sorts of arms, curiously laid up, which would serve upwards of 10,000 seamen. In the other rooms, in closets and presses, are abundance of warlike tools, and instruments of death. In the upper stories are arms and armorers tools; such as chevaux-de-frize, pick-axes, spades, matches, sheep-skins, tanned hides, &c.

In a little room, called Julius Cæsar's chapel, are kept records concerning the usages and privileges of the place. The models of all new-invented engines of destruction, which have been presented to government, are preserved in this tower. On the top is a large cistern, filled from the Thames by a water-engine, which supplies the garrison with water in times of need: it is seven feet deep, nine broad, and sixty in length.

The Mint includes one-third part of the Tower, having houses for all the officers employed in the coinage.

The Grand Store-house, which stands north of the White Tower, is a plain building of brick and stone, 345 feet long, and 60 feet broad.

The Jewel-office is a little to the east of the Grand Store-house; it is a dark and strong stone room.

The Horse-armory is a brick building, eastward of the White Tower.

The record-office is opposite to the platform. It has a carved stone door-case. The rolls from the time of King John, to the beginning of the reign of Richard II. are kept here in fifty-six wainscot presses. They contain the ancient tenures of land in England, the original laws and statutes, the right of England to the dominion of the British seas, the forms of submission of the Scottish kings, and a variety of other records, &c.

Parallel to the wharf, within the walls, is a platform called the ladies line. It is a very fine walk, and is often crowded with well-dressed people in summer.

There are a number of batteries on the walls; but they do not deserve particular notice.

The principal entrance to the Tower is on the west, and is wide enough to admit a carriage. It consists of two gates on the outside of the ditch; a stone bridge built over the ditch, and a gate within the ditch. The gates are opened in the morning with the following ceremony: the yeoman porter, with a serjeant and six men, goes to the governor's house for the keys; having received them, he proceeds to the innermost gate, and passing that, it is again shut. He then opens the three outermost gates, at each of which the guards rest their firelocks while the keys pass and re-pass. On his return to the innermost gate, he calls to the wardens on duty, to take in King George's keys; when they open the gate, and the keys are placed in the warder's hall. At night the same formality is used in shutting the gates: and as the yeoman-porter with his guard, is returning with the keys to the governor's house, the main-guard, with their officers, are under arms, who challenge him with, *Who comes there?* he answers, *The keys*, and the challenger replies, *Pass keys*. The guards, by order, rest their firelocks; and the yeoman porter says, *God save King George;* the soldiers all answering, *Amen*. He then goes on to the governor's house, and there leaves the keys.

After the keys are deposited with the governor, no person can enter or leave the Tower, without the

watch-word for the night. If any person obtains permission to pass, the yeoman-porter attends, and the same ceremony is repeated.

The Tower is governed by the Constable of the Tower, who, at Coronations and other state ceremonies, has the custody of the crown and other regalia. Under him is a lieutenant, deputy-lieutenant, commonly called governor, tower-major, gentleman porter, yeoman-porter, gentleman-gaoler, four quarter-gunners, and forty warders. The warders' uniform is the same as the yeomen of the guards; their coats having large sleeves and flowing skirts, made of fine scarlet cloth, laced round the edges and seams with several rows of gold lace, and a broad laced girdle round their waists. On their backs and breasts is the king's silver badge, representing the thistle and rose, on which are the letters *G. R.* Their caps are round, flat at top, and tied about with bands of party-coloured ribbands.

The tower is garrisoned by the guards, and a party of his majesty's Third Regiment.

The Tower is used as a state prison, and in general the prisoners are confined in the warders' houses, but by application to the privy council, they are usually permitted to walk on the inner platform, during part of the day, in company of a warder. The whole has recently undergone a thorough repair, and is open as a public promenade only on Sundays.

Curiosities of the Tower, with the Prices of seeing them.

The Lions, and other Wild Beasts, &c.

These are kept in a yard on the right hand, at the west entrance. A figure of a lion is over the door, and there is a bell at the side to call the keeper. The visitor pays *one shilling* here, for which the keeper shews him all the wild beasts, &c. explaining their several histories. The principal of these at present in the Tower, are:

1. *Miss Fanny Howe*, a beautiful lioness, whelped n the Tower on the 1st of June, 1794, and so named n account of Lord Howe's victory gained on that day.

2. *Young Hector* and *Miss Jenny*, a lion and lioness, rom the Gulph of Persia, three years old. of the same tter, presented to his majesty by Lord Broome (son f the Marquis Cornwallis) on the 6th of March, 1800. These are extremely fine animals.

3. *Miss Maria*, a beautiful leopardess from the coast of Malabar, given by Sir Charles Mallet.

4. *Traveller*, a panther from Algiers.

5. *Miss Peggy*, a black leopardess from the coast ff Malabar, given by John Hutchinson, Esq. on the 5th of January, 1799. This animal is a great curio- ty: although her skin is black, it is varied with spots f a deeper black, and her form is the most delicate nat can be imagined.

6. *Harry*, one of the finest tygers ever seen, from engal; given by Mr. Nepean in 1791. This noble nimal is very tame, and is fond of a little dog which ten plays with it in the den.

7. An *Ant Bear*, from Canada. This is a curious east, and is extremely gentle.

8. *A Spotted, or Laughing Hyena*, from the Cape; resented by David Scott, Esq.

9. *Miss Nancy*, a leopard, remarkably tame; given y Sir Charles Mallet.

10. *Miss Charlotte*, a fierce lioness, from Algiers, rought over with the panther mentioned as above.

11. *Miss Betsey*, sister to Charlotte; very tame.

12. *A Wolf*, from New Spain; a present from Lord . Vincent in October, 1799.

13. *Two Racoons*.

14. *Three Royal Hunting Tygers*. These are said have belonged to a pack of the same kind, of Tippoo ib's, with which he hunted beasts of prey. They are small kind of tyger, and are extremely curious.

There were formerly a number of monkies kept in e yard; but lately they have been removed from this

place by his majesty's orders, one of the largest of them having torn a boy's leg in a dangerous manner.

The care taken by the keepers to prevent injury to the visitors, is very great; and the wholesome, cleanly condition of the dens, deserves praise. The dens are very commodious. They are about twelve feet in their whole height, being divided into an upper and lower apartment, in the former they live in the day, and are shewn, and in the latter sleep at night. Iron gratings inclose the front of the dens, most of which have been recently rebuilt, with every precaution to prevent accidents.

These animals are in general very healthy. It is remarkable that those who have been whelped in the Tower are more fierce than such as are taken wild: strangers should be cautious not to approach too near the dens, and avoid every attempt to play with them.

Spanish Armory.

Here the visitor is shewn the trophies of the famous victory of Queen Elizabeth over the Spanish Armada. Among these the most remarkable are the *thumb-screws*, intended to be used to extort confession from the English where their money was hidden. In the same room are other curiosities; among which is the axe with which the unfortunate Anne Bulien was beheaded, to gratify the capricious passions of her husband, Henry VIII. A representation of Queen Elizabeth in armour, standing by a cream-coloured horse, attended by her page, is also shewn in this room. Her majesty is dressed in the armour she wore at the time she addressed her brave army, in 1588, with a white silk petticoat, ornamented with pearls, spangles, &c.

Small Armory.

This is one of the finest rooms of its kind in Europe. It is 345 feet in length, and in general it

contains complete stands of arms for no less than 200,000 men. They are disposed in a variety of figures, in a very elegant manner. A piece of ordnance from Egypt has been lately added, sixteen feet long, and seven inches and a half bore.

Other curiosities are shewn in this room; among which are arms taken at various periods from rebels: the Highland broad-sword deserves particular notice. In many respects this room may be considered as one of the wonders of the world.

Royal Train of Artillery.

Part of this is kept on the ground-floor, under the small armory. The room is 380 feet long, fifty feet wide, and twenty-four in height. The artillery is ranged on each side a passage, sixteen feet in breadth, being left in the centre. In this room are twenty pillars that support the small armory above, which are hung round with implements of war, and trophies taken from the enemy.

There are many peculiarly fine pieces of cannon to be seen here: one (of brass) is said to have cost 20*l.* in ornamenting. It was made for Prince Henry, eldest son of James I. Others are extremely curious for their antiquity. Among them is one of the first invented cannon. It is formed of bars of iron, hammered together, and bound with iron hoops. It has no carriage, but was moved by six rings, conveniently placed for that purpose. A considerable part of the artillery is lately removed to Woolwich, and the remaining part will also probably soon follow.

Horse Armory.

This is a noble room, crowded with curiosities that will highly gratify the visitor. The armour of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and son of Edward III. is seven feet in height. The sword and lance is of a proportionable height. A com-

plete suit of armour, rough from the hammer, made for Henry VIII. when eighteen years old is six feet high.

The kings of England, on horseback, are shewn in the following order:

1. *George II.* on a white horse, with a sword in his hand. His armour is richly gilt; the horse has a Turkish bridle gilt, with globes, crescents, and stars: velvet furniture laced with gold, gold fringe, and gold trappings.

2. *George I.* in a complete suit of armour, on a white horse, with a truncheon in his hand. The horse has a Turkey bridle, gilt, with a globe, crescent, and star; the furniture is of velvet, laced with gold, with gold trappings.

3. *William III.* on a sorrel horse, with a flaming sword in his right hand. The horse's furniture is green velvet, embroidered with silver. His suit of armour was worn by Edward the Black Prince, in the famous battle of Cressy.

4. *Charles II.* has a truncheon in his hand, and his horse is decorated with crimson velvet, laced with gold. His armour was worn by the champion of England, at the coronation of George II.

5. *Charles I.* His suit of armour was a present to him from the city of London, when he was Prince of Wales, and is curiously wrought and gilt.

6. *James I. of England*, and *VI. of Scotland*, has a truncheon in his right hand, and his armour is figured.

7. *Edward VI.* in his right hand bears a truncheon. He has a very curious suit of steel armour; on which, in different compartments, are depicted a variety of Scripture histories, alluding to battles and other memorable facts.

8. *Henry VIII.* is in his own armour of polished steel, with the foliages gilt, or inlaid with gold; and has a sword in his right hand.

9. *Henry VII.* A sword in his hand; his armour is of curious workmanship, and washed with silver.

10. *Edward V.* In his right hand holds a lance; his armour is finely decorated. The crown is hung over his head, because he was proclaimed king, but never crowned.

11. *Edward VI.* Has a sword in his right hand, and his armour is studded.

12. *Henry VI.* Crowned king of France at Paris.

13. *Henry V.* The conqueror of France: the companion, in his early days, of the celebrated Sir John Falstaff.

14. *Henry IV.* Son of John of Gaunt.

15. *Edward III.* In a suit of plain bright armour, with a venerable grey beard. On his sword are two crowns, alluding to his being crowned king of France and England.

16. *Edward I.* Has a battle-axe in his hand. His armour is gilt, and even his shoes are of mail.

17. *William the Conqueror.* His armour is quite plain.

For the *Spanish Armory*, *Small Armory*, *Train of Artillery*, and *Horse Armory*, the price is *one shilling* only.

The Shell-work.

Within the bloody tower, on the right-hand side, is an exhibition of shell-work, of about thirty years standing. These specimens of the lady's ingenuity who shews them, cannot fail to please. The admission is sixpence. The model of the Pagoda at Kew is particularly curious.

Jewel-office.

This is shewn for *one shilling* each person in company; a single person pays *one shilling and sixpence*. Its curiosities are:

1. *The imperial crown* with which the kings of England are crowned. It is of gold, enriched with

diamonds, rubics, emeralds, sapphires, and pearls; within is a cap of purple velvet, lined with white taffety, and turned up with three rows of ermine.

2. *The golden globe.* This is put into the king's right hand before he is crowned; and when he is crowned, he bears it in his left hand, having the sceptre in his right, upon his return into Westminster Hall. It is about six inches in diameter, edged with pearl, and ornamented with precious stones. On the top is an amethyst, of a violet colour, in height an inch and a half, set upon a cross of gold, and ornamented with diamonds, pearls, &c. The whole ball and cup is eleven inches high.

3. *The golden sceptre*, and its cross, upon a large amethyst, decorated with table diamonds. The sceptre has a plain handle, but the pummel is surrounded with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. Each of the leaves of the *fleur-de-lis*, rising from the top, of which there are six, is enriched with precious stones; and from them issues a ball which is made of part of the amethyst. The cross is covered with precious stones.

4. *The sceptre*, with the dove, the emblem of peace, resting on a small Jerusalem cross, which is decorated with jewels and table-diamonds, of great value.

5. *St. Edward's Staff.* It is four feet seven inches and a half long, and three inches and three quarters round, made of beaten gold. It is borne before the king in the coronation procession.

6. *The gold salt-seller of state.* In make it resembles the square White Tower, and is of excellent workmanship. At the coronation it is placed on the king's table.

7. *The sword of mercy.* It has no point; the blade is about two inches broad, and thirty-two inches long. At the coronation it is carried before

the king, between the two swords of justice, spiritual and temporal.

8. *A grand silver font*, double gilt, and elegantly wrought. This is used for christenings of the royal issue.

9. *A large silver font*, a present from the town of Plymouth to Charles II. It is curiously wrought, but not equal to the other.

10. *The crown of state*; his majesty wears it in parliament. It has a pearl, the finest ever seen; a ruby of inestimable value; and an emerald seven inches round.

11. *The crown which is placed before the Prince of Wales in parliament*, to shew that he is not yet come to it.

When the king goes to the parliament-house, the keeper of the jewel-office, attended by warders of the *Tower*, privately carry, in a hackney-coach, the two last-mentioned crowns to Whitehall, where proper officers are appointed to receive them; who, with some yeomen of the guard, carry them to the rooms where his majesty and the prince robe themselves. When they are disrobed, the crowns are conveyed back to the *Tower* by the persons who brought them.—The king in his crown and robes, and the princes, and all the peers, in their robes, may be seen by any well-dressed person, on application to the keepers of the house of lords, on any day on which his majesty attends that house on public business. The royal procession to and from the house to St. James's palace, is also deserving of the notice of the curious stranger.

12. *Queen Mary's crown*, globe, and sceptre; and the diadem she wore proceeding to her coronation with King William.

13. *An ivory sceptre*, with a golden dove enamelled with white, perched on the top, the garniture of which is gold. It was made for the queen of James II.

14. *The golden spurs*, and the *bracelets for the wrists*; they are very ancient, but worn at the coronation.

15. *The golden eagle*, which contains the holy oil for anointing the kings and queens of England. The head screws off, in the middle of the neck, which is made hollow to hold the oil; and when the bishop anoints the king and queen, he pours it from the bird's beak into a spoon. The eagle and pedestal on which it stands are about nine inches high, and the expansion of the wings is nearly seven inches; the weight of the whole is about ten ounces; and is curiously engraven.

16. *The golden spoon*, into which the bishop pours the oil. These two pieces are very ancient.

In this office are all the crown jewels, worn by the princes and princesses at coronations; and abundance of curious old plate.—Independently of several of the jewels which are inestimable, the value of the precious stones, and plate, contained in this office, is not less than two millions sterling.

The Mint.

Visitors are not permitted to see any part of the *Mint*. The manner of stamping is performed by an engine, worked by a spindle like a printing-press. To the point of this spindle is fixed, by a screw, the head of the dye; and, in a cup beneath, which receives it, is placed the reverse. The piece of metal being cut round to the size (and, if gold, exactly weighed) is placed between the cup and the point of the spindle, and by one jerk the stamp is complete. The manner of stamping gold, silver, and half-pence, is exactly the same. The silver and gold, thus stamped, are afterwards milled round the edges, which is done privately.

The Chapel.

The Chapel, situated at the North end of the parade, is a small low building; it contains a few

ncient monuments. Near the gallery stairs, two labaster figures are elevated on a tomb; on the inscription around, in the old characters, the name of *Cholmondeley* is visible; here were interred the celebrated Lords Kilmarnock, Lovat, and Balmaino. Near the altar are monuments of Sir Michael Blount, who died in 1592, Samuel and Mary Payer, 1646, and Sir Allen Apsley, Knight, 1630; with some account of their marriages and issue. On a flat stone is an inscription in memory of Talot Edwards, who was keeper of the *Regalia* when Blood stole the Crown, and who it is said knocked im down in the attempt. He died in 1674, aged o. The chapel otherwise forms no object of atraction; it may be seen by applying to the pewpener, at any time, for a small fee.

SAVOY PALACE.—*In the Strand.*

This place belongs to the crown. The scite of he *Savoy* was granted by Henry VII. to *Peter Earl f Savoy*, uncle to *Eleanor* his queen, who erected house on it, since which time this place has borne s present name, although appropriated to various ses. The ruins that are at present on this spot, re part of an hospital, founded by Henry VII. The walls are almost entire. The situation of the avoy is fine, being on the north bank of the river, nd in the centre of the town. Within this preinct are about fifty houses, one church, (repaired 1801) one German chapel, one German school, ne military prison, one suttling-house. The mitary consists of one serjeant, two corporals, and ghteen privates, who are relieved every twentyour hours; five sentinels are on guard by day, and x by night; the prison confines deserters only.— The resident officers are one captain provost, one rgeon, one inspecting serjeant, one turnkey. It but justice to say, that every department is conacted with the utmost propriety, cleanliness, and

humanity, and whatever abuses may have formerly existed, are now totally done away. The church is of considerable antiquity, and has monuments bearing so early a date as 1522, 1582, &c. It had formerly barracks, but they were destroyed by fire. The bed-rooms of the prisoners are particularly clean, and the bedding completely changed every month. Strangers may view the prison, on application to the inspecting serjeant, Mr. Keys; and the chapel may be seen by applying to the clerk, or Mr. Jennings, master of the suttling-house.

THE THREE BRIDGES.

In connection with the Thames, may be noticed the three magnificent stone bridges, of which views are inserted in the work.

Westminster-bridge was first built between the years 1738 and 1750, and cost 389,500*l.* It is 1123 feet long, and 44 feet wide; containing 14 piers, and 13 large, and two small semi-circular arches; and has on its top 28 semi-octangular towers, 12 of which are covered with half domes. The two middle piers contain each 3000 solid feet, or 200 tons of Portland-stone. The middle arch is 76 feet wide; the two next 72 feet, and the last 25 feet. The free water-way between the piers is 870 feet. This bridge is esteemed one of the most beautiful in the world. Every part is fully and properly supported, and there is no false bearing, or false joint, throughout the whole structure.

Blackfriars-bridge was finished in the year 1769, and is remarkable for the lightness of its structure. It has eight piers and nine elliptical arches. The centre arch is 100 feet wide; those on each side 93, the third 80, and the fourth 70. The length is 1100 feet, and the breadth 42 feet.

London-bridge is of great antiquity, and was for many ages encumbered with houses built on each side. It was improved, and put into its present

ondition, in 1756, but it is at this time considered
s a building so unfit for its situation, that it is in-
ended to take it down; and, among other plans,
n iron bridge, of one immense arch, has been pro-
osed in its stead; and approved of by the Com-
ittee of the House of Commons. It is 915 feet
ng, and 45 feet broad; the arches are 19 in num-
er, and, excepting the centre arch, are only 20
et wide.

The *Water-works*, on the north-west side of the
ridge, supply a considerable part of *London* with
ater, for domestic purposes, in the same manner
effected by the *New River*. But, as *London-
idge* lies very low, the water requires to be forced
) to a bason on the top of a building 120 feet in
ight. From this bason it again descends into
e main pipes, and is conveyed in all directions
rough the town. The water is raised by the ac-
)n of four great wheels, which are turned by the
ream, and every turn of the four wheels causes
4 strokes of the piston rods—by this means from
to 50,000 hogsheads of water are raised every
hours.

A very heavy fall of water occurs at this bridge,
casioned in part by the enormous size of the
rlings, and by the small breadth of free water-
y. The obstruction to the navigation from this
use, and the number of lives which are every
ar lost in consequence, are sufficient reasons for
noving the bridge as soon as possible.

THE MONUMENT.

About 200 yards north of London-bridge is si-
ted the finest pillar in the world, erected by Sir
ristopher Wren, in memory of the great fire,
ich, in 1666, broke out at a house on this spot,
d destroyed the metropolis, from the *Tower* to
mple-bar.

It is a fluted column, of the doric order, the total height of which is 202 feet; the diameter at the base is 15 feet, and the height of the column is 120 feet. The height of the massy pedestal is 40 feet, and the cone at the top, with its urn, is 42 feet. Within the column is a flight of 345 steps, and from the iron balcony at top is a most fascinating prospect of the metropolis, and the adjacent country. The admittance to the top is sixpence. It is impossssble not to lament the very obscure situation of this beautiful monument, which in a proper place would form one of the most striking objects of the kind that architecture is capable of producing.

No rational being can entertain the notion that the catholics, or any religious sect, could wilfully have perpetrated so horrible a deed as this pillar was intended to impute to them, nor can so much credit be given to human foresight, as for it to be concluded that a fire, which broke out in a single house, could upon this, rather than upon other occasions, have extended its ravages in so extraordinary a manner.

STATUES AND SQUARES.

The noble figure of King Charles on horseback, is by Hubert de Cœur. The commanding grace of the figure, and exquisite form of the horse, are striking to the most unpractised eye. This piece was cast in 1633, and not being erected before the civil war, it was sold by the parliament to John Rivet, a brazier, with strict orders to break it to pieces. But the man concealed the statue and horse under ground, till after the Restoration.

Besides this, we have statues in some of our principal squares. Grosvenor-square is undoubtedly the finest square in London; it contains five acres, is planted with evergreens, and in the centre is an equestrian statue of George the Second. The

ouses round this square are some of the most agnificent in the metropolis. Next in beauty to is is Portman-square; at one of the corners of it that very elegant house, the residence of the late Irs. Montague, and north of it is Baker-street, rhaps the handsomest street in London. South Grosvenor-square is Berkeley-square, the centre which is ornamented with an equestrian statue his present majesty, in the character of Marcus urelius. On the south side of this square is the ble mansion of the Marquis of Lansdown. In vendish-square, which is for the most part surnnded with good houses, is a statue of William uke of Cumberland. Manchester square is a nall but very neat square; the house on the rthern side is one of the best in London. There no uniformity in St. James's-square; but the uses in Bedford-square correspond exactly, and ve a grand appearance. In Leicester-square is other equestrian statue of George the Second. ssel and Tavistock squares, when finished, will capital additions to the metropolis.

PUBLIC OFFICES, AND PUBLIC COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, &c.

SOMERSET PLACE.

The public buildings we shall next describe, are ch of the places of public business as are impor- t or curious enough to be visited by strangers. *Somerset Place*, situated on the south side of the and, is an immense sto e edifice, appropriated various public uses. Prodigious sums have n expended on this building, under grants of parliament, and the scite is one of the finest for occasion in the metropolis. But it is in vain t nature affords happy situations, or commerce,

the plan of the work. Although *Somerset Place* occupies a large portion of the north bank of the Thames, in the heart of the town, and where the river is uncommonly beautiful, and the whole ground, from the main street to the river, was at the architect's disposal, the Thames is as completely shut out from the view of the passenger in the street, as if the building had been a screen to cover some offensive object. If there had been but one opening by which a view of the river, and the hills of Kent, could have been caught from the Strand, the effect would have been delightful. The neglect of this opportunity is the more unfortunate, because the river is too much hidden throughout this great metropolis, by the necessities of commerce.

Not only is the stranger shut out from the Thames, as he views the front of *Somerset House*, but he goes in vain through the gateway to look for it. Here he finds himself in a large court, surrounded by buildings. If a foreigner, that knew nothing of the outline of *London*, were placed in this court, he would never suspect that one of the noblest views in the world was so near him; and, if he were apprized of the vicinity of the river, he would be puzzled to find any corner from which he could behold that most beautiful object.

There are parts, however, of *Somerset Place* that are good in themselves. The terrace, which lies on the river, is very fine. The front next to the Strand has a noble aspect; and the south front of the same part of the building, which looks into the court, has something elegant in its composition.

The front next to the street is composed of a rustic basement, supporting a corinthian order of columns, crowned in the centre with an attic, and at the extremities with a ballustrade.

The basement consists of nine large arches: three in the middle, open, forming the principal entrance

id three at each end, filled with windows of the oric order, adorned with pilasters, entablatures, id pediments. On the key-stones of the nine ches are carved, in alto relievo, nine Colossal asks, representing *Ocean*, and the eight great vers in England, viz. *Thames*, *Humber*, *Mersey*, *ee*, *Medway*, *Tweed*, *Tyne*, and *Severn*, with emlems to denote their various characters.

The Corinthian order over the basement consists ten columns, placed upon pedestals, having their gular entablature. It comprehends two floors.

The Attic, which distinguishes the centre of the ont, extends over three intercolumniations; and is vided into three parts, by four Colossal statues, aced on the columns of the order.

It terminates with a group, consisting of the arms the British empire; supported on one side by the enius of England, on the other by Fame, sound- g the trumpet.

The three open arches in the Strand front, form e principal entrance to the whole structure. hey open to a spacious and elegant vestibule, de- rated with Doric columns.

The front of this main body of the building, wards the principal court, is considerably wider an that facing the Strand, and has two projecting ngs.

The terrace is spacious, and commands a view of eautiful part of the river, with Blackfriars and estminster bridges. It is reared on a grand rus- basement, having thirty-two spacious arches. he arcade that is thus formed, is judiciously re- ved by projections ornamented with rusticated lumns, and the effect of the whole of the ter- e, from the water, is very noble. But, the mo- nt the spectator casts his eye on that part of the ilding reared above, all the fine effect is de- oyed by the meanness of its parts.

From the terrace the public are at present excluded. Perhaps, when the plan of this edifice is finished (for it is not yet complete) the terrace will be thrown open, to form one of the finest promenades in the world.

In the court is a statue of the present king. At his feet is the figure of the *River Thames*, pouring wealth and plenty from a large cornucopia. It is by *Bacon*, and has his characteristic cast of expression. This statue is placed in an almost ludicrous situation, being placed behind, and on the brink, of a deep area.

On the scite of Somerset-place formerly stood a magnificent house, built by the Duke of Somerset, protector in the reign of Edward VI. who, being attainted and executed, it fell to the crown. The present edifice was erected, under the powers of an act of parliament, for several public uses.—The architect Sir William Chambers.

In the main building are the rooms of the Royal Society, the Antiquarian Society, and the Royal Academy of Arts. They are in a very grand and beautiful style. The entrance to them is by the vestibule. Over the door of the Royal Academy is the bust of Michael Angelo Bonarroti; and, over the door leading to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, the bust of Sir Isaac Newton.

Other parts of this vast building are occupied by various public offices, and houses belonging to various officers of the government. These offices will present objects of astonishment to the stranger. They are at once commodious and elegant, worthy of the wealth of the nation to which they belong; and business is transacted in them with most admirable order. The hall of the Navy-office is a fine room, having two fronts, one facing the terrace and the river. The stamp-office consists of a multitude of apartments. The room in which the stamping is executed, is a great curiosity.

What will immediately attract notice in this edi-
ce, is the solidity and completeness of the work-
anship in the masonry, and in all its other parts.
omerset-place is one of the wonders of commerce.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank is a stone edifice, situated a little to
e north of Cornhill It is of prodigious extent,
d is detached from other buildings by four
eets, Threadneedle-street, Bartholomew-lane,
thbury, and Princes-street. The front is com-
sed of a centre, eighty feet in length, of the
nic order, on a rustic base; and two wings, each
rnamented with a collonade, beautiful in itself,
t insignificant as connected with that vast build-
g. The back is a huge wall, having some strange
nd of ornament on the top, and being singularly
posed to the front, by its massive and heavy
le. It has a gateway, however, for carriages
inging gold and silver to the Bank, that is very
gant.

There are two entrances for the public into the
nk, the principal of which is in Threadneedle-
eet. This leads into a handsome court, on
e opposite side of which (the northern) is the
ll. The architecture of the hall, on the outside
n elegant composition. The room is seventy-
e feet by forty; and has a very noble appear-
ce. In this hall is a fine marble statue of
illiam III. the founder of the Bank, erected
1734.

Behind this court, new buildings of great extent
now erecting.

On the east side of the first court is a passage
ding to the rotunda, which is a spacious apart-
nt, appropriated to stock-brokers and others,
can act business in, respecting the funds. In
are several recesses with seats. The top of

this apartment is a noble dome, the light being admitted at the centre, through an elegant cupola, supported by twelve female figures, representing the months of the year. Within the cupola is a dial to point which quarter the wind is in.

The business of this room will greatly amuse the curious stranger, although he comprehend nothing of the detail, on account of the throng, the hurry, the seeming confusion, and the busy, eager countenances, that he will perceive there.

The hours of business at the Bank are from nine in the morning till five in the afternoon, holidays excepted; and any person may pass through the rotunda, and most of the other apartments.

The other public entrance into the Bank is from Bartholomew-lane, by a passage, on each side of which are large and elegant offices.

On the doors of the offices are the names of the several funds managed in them. In the centre of some of the apartments are stoves of uncommon elegance.

Beneath the interior of this edifice, are strong vaults for depositing money, and unwrought gold and silver. Of the interior of this place we may safely say, it will well pay the stranger for his trouble in visiting it. The whole may be seen, in company with any one of the clerks.

The Company of the Bank of England was incorporated by act of parliament, in 1694, in the reign of William and Mary. The projector of this great scheme was Mr. James Paterson, a native of Scotland. Their original capital was limited to 1,200,000*l.* at various times the capital has been augmented, and at present it amounts to 11,550,000*l.*

The direction of the Bank is vested in a Governor, Deputy-governor, and twenty-four Directors, elected annually at a general court of the proprietors; thirteen of the directors, the go-

ernor, or deputy-governor being one, form a court r the management of the business of the comany. The Bank has many important priviges, and receives large sums yearly from the goernment, for the management of the public anities, &c. paid at their office. Dividends of the ofits of the company are made half-yearly, of hich public notice is given.

The centre of the main front, with the buildings hind, were begun in 1732; the architect, Mr. eorge Samson; before which time the business the Bank was transacted at Grocers' Hall.

The wings were erected a few years since; and the work of Sir Robert Taylor. The back has en recently rebuilt by Mr. Soane, Lincoln's-inn-lds.

In laying the foundation of the original part this building, the workmen brought up oysterells from a depth of more than thirty feet low the surface; and, it is to be remarked, t Stowe has a tradition, that the Thames antly flowed as far as Bucklersbury, in this ighbourhood.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Before the year 1566, this metropolis had no pubplace for its merchants to meet in, to transact ir commercial business. Sir Thomas Clough, agent of Sir Thomas Gresham, at Antwerp, at t time the emporium of Europe, complained in h terms to his employer, of the national disce in this defect, that Sir Thomas resolved to nove the reproach at his own expence. The y of London, however, purchased the ground; l, in 1556, Sir Thomas began the building hich was then called the Burse, and was of ck) and completed it in the following year. In o, this place was proclaimed, by sound of trumpet.

"The Royal Exchange," by the order of Queen Elizabeth, and in her presence. Sir Thomas, by his will, left this edifice to the City of London, and the Company of Mercers as trustees, under certain conditions. Being destroyed in the fire of 1666, the present building, of Portland-stone, was reared in its place, the first stone of which was laid by Charles II. in 1667.

The Royal Exchange is situated on the north side of Cornhill. It has two principal fronts, one in Cornhill, and the other in Threadneedle-street. It is unnecessary to describe minutely such architecture as that of the Royal Exchange. It is of a mixed kind, in a bad taste; yet, the principal outlines are by no means inelegant in their proportions and appearance. The tower, indeed, which is over the south and principal front, is too lofty for the building; and, like the smaller lines of the building, is divided into too many parts. This tower has a fane of copper, gilt, made in the shape of a grasshopper, the crest of the founder. In the tower is an excellent clock, with four dials, which goes with chimes at three, six, eight, and twelve, o'clock, playing upon twelve bells.

Each of the two fronts has a piazza, which gives a stately air to the building. In the centre of each front is a lofty gate, leading into a noble area, in which the merchants assemble. This area is 144 feet by 117, and has a fine piazza, entirely round, with seats along the four walls.

Within the piazza are twenty-eight niches, all vacant but that in which Sir Thomas Gresham's statue is placed, in the north-west angle; and one in the south-west, where is placed the statue of Sir John Barnard, magistrate of the city, and one of its representatives in parliament. Here is presented then, an opportunity of cultivating the art of sculpture in the metropolis, by filling these niches

ith statues of benefactors of the city, or of the nation at large.

In the centre of the area is a marble statue of Charles II. in a Roman habit, on a pedestal of the same. It is a bold and fine figure. And, over the piazza, are whole-length figures of the different kings and queens of England.

A staircase in the south front, and one in the north, lead to a gallery above, running round the whole building, having various rooms. In the original plan, shops filled the building to the top. At present, the upper rooms are occupied by Lloyd's celebrated subscription coffee-house, for the use of the underwriters and merchants, by the Royal Exchange Assurance-office, and the rooms of Gresham Colleges.

The extent of the Royal Exchange is 203 feet by 171.

It is open as a thoroughfare from eight in the morning to six in the evening. The hour of the greatest throng for business, is from three to four, and the stranger will be well employed in visiting this interesting scene. This crowd, consisting of merchants of all nations, together with Lloyd's rooms, will enlarge his ideas of the greatness of the commerce of London.

THE MANSION-HOUSE.

To the west of Cornhill is situated the Mansion House, the residence of the Lord Mayor of London. This building is of Portland-stone; and, if it stood on elevated ground, with a fine area round it, proportioned to its magnitude, it would not be found deficient in magnificence. Its situation being a corner, and very low ground, betrays the Mansion-house to a full exposure of its main defect, which is an excessive heaviness in the composition. In the front is a wide and lofty portico, composed of six fluted columns of the Corinthian

order, with their pediment, and having two pilasters at each side, of the same order. The portico rests upon a low story, built in rustic, in the centre of which is a gate, leading to the kitchen and other offices. A flight of steps leads to the door beneath the portico, which is the grand entrance. A stone ballustrade incloses the stairs, and is continued along the front of the portico. On the front of the pediment is a piece of sculpture, representing the wealth and grandeur of the City of London. In the centre stands a woman, crowned with turrets, to represent the City, with her left foot upon the figure of Envy: in her right hand she holds a wand, and rests her left arm upon the city arms, in a large shield. Near her, on the right, is a Cupid, holding the cap of liberty, on a short staff, like a mace, over his shoulders. Beyond is a river god, to represent the Thames, reclined, and pouring out a stream of water from a large vase: and near him is an anchor, fastened to its cable, with shells lying on the shore. On the left hand of London is Plenty, holding out her hand, and beseeching the City to accept the fruits of her cornucopia: and behind are two naked boys, with bales of goods, to denote commerce.

The building is an oblong, of great extent; the west side is adorned by two noble windows, between coupled Corinthian pilasters. But the whole edifice was formerly disgraced by two massy buildings on the top, which looked as if they were placed there merely to give the architect more room. Lately, one of these was taken down; but the other still remains to disfigure any beauty there is in the whole.

The interior of the Mansion-house is peculiarly commodious and elegant, but many of the apartments are dark, from the nature of its scite. Several strong chests of elegant plate, and various

ess valuable curiosities, succeed to the possession nd use of each mayor for the year, and are annually delivered, with an exact catalogue of the ame.

Lord Mayor's Day is celebrated annually, on the th of November, being the day on which the new hief magistrate enters upon the duties of his office. The procession on this occasion is worthy of he observation of all strangers. The lord-mayor roceeds from Guildhall to the Three Cranes Vharf, in his state-coach, attended by the livery ompanies in their gowns, the aldermen and sheiffs, in their state-chariots. At the Three Cranes tairs, his lordship and attendants embark on board tate barges belonging to the corporation, and the everal livery companies, whence they proceed by vater to Westminster. This part of the procession vill be seen to most advantage by spectators from Vestminster or Blackfriar's-bridge, at the latter lace, the lord-mayor and his train, on their return isembark; and the procession is continued hrough St. Paul's Church-yard to Guildhall, vhere a grand dinner and ball are given, at which he prime minister and the rest of the great officers f state are generally present. Tickets of admission to the dinner and ball are at the sole disposal f the lord-mayor and sheriffs. There is a gallery or the accommodation of spectators, who are admitted by tickets, which can be obtained only of he lord-mayor and sheriffs.

GUILDHALL.

This is a fine gothic building, standing at the orthern extremity of King-street, Cheapside. It the public hall of the City of London; in which re held the various courts of the city; the meetngs of the citizens to chuse their members of parament, lord-mayor, sheriffs, &c. and in which ost of the grand city entertainments are given.

Guildhall was originally built in 1411; before which time the public hall was held at Aldermanbury. It was reared by voluntary subscription, and was twenty years in building. Being greatly damaged by the fire of 1666, the present edifice, with the exception of the new gothic front, was erected in its place. That front was finished in 1789.

The hall is a very noble room; being 153 feet long, 48 broad, and 55 in height to the roof, which is flat, divided into pannels. The floor is of stone. The walls are adorned on the northern and southern sides, with four gothic demy pillars, painted white, and veined with blue, the capitals being gilded. In this hall are portraits of some of our sovereigns; and of several judges, among which are Sir Matthew Hale, and his eleven contemporary judges, who composed differences between landlord and tenant, after the great fire; together with two monuments, respectively erected to the memory of Lord Chatham, and of Mr. Beckford, lord-mayor of London.

The latter monument is by Bacon. It has a statue of Mr. Beckford, esteemed an excellent likeness; and is peculiarly interesting, as it is a memorial of that spirit of independence which should accompany the other great advantages of the metropolis of England. Mr. Beckford is represented in the attitude in which he replied to his present majesty's answer to the humble address, remonstrance, and petition, of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the City of London, on the 23d of May, 1770. On a black marble table, in letters of gold, are the words of this eloquent and grand reply, of which it is impossible to speak with too high encomiums.

Within the hall, opposite to the great door, is a balcony, in the front of which is a clock and dial, in a curious frame of oak; at the four corners are carved the four Cardinal Virtues; and, on the top,

ime, with a cock on each side of him. On each le of the balcony is a giant of an enormous size, th black and bushy beards; one holding long iff, with a ball stuck with pikes, hanging at the d of it; the other an halbert. They are sup- sed to be an ancient Briton and a Saxon. This lcony is supported by four iron pillars, in the m of palm-trees.

Under the balcony is a flight of steps, leading to ious offices. On the right hand are those onging to the chamberlain: one where he sits nake freemen, &c. and the other the treasury. nting the steps is the court of king's-bench; sessions of the peace for the City of London, the mayor's court, are held in it. On the left d is the court of common pleas, and up-stairs, court of exchequer.

At the back of the hall is a very elegant room the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, old their courts in. In the common-council mber is a capital collection of paintings, pre- ted to the City of London by the public-spirited lerman Boydell, to whose exertions, during a ce of fifty years, the public are in a great man- indebted, for the state of perfection to which arts have attained in this country. Among m is Mr. Copley's celebrated picture of the e of Gibraltar. These pictures may be seen application to any of the servants belonging Guildhall, of whom, or of Alderman Boydell, be had a book, fully describing the several ects.

nder the portico of Guildhall are some vene- e stone statues, remarkable for their having ived the great fire of London.

Guildhall Chapel.

mediately joining Guildhall, on the south, is lu buildi g, formerly a chapel, or religious

establishment, but now used as a justice-room for the aldermen, who, in rotation, sit here as justices of the peace. This building was sold to the City by Edward VI.

To the south of the Chapel was a library, built by the executors of the celebrated Whittington, and by William Bury. It was furnished with books belonging to Guildhall and the chapel. The protector Somerset is said to have borrowed these books, and never to have returned them.

Under the roof of Guildhall, and the adjacent buildings, are various courts of justice, and offices belonging to the city.

Guildhall is always open to strangers.

THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

This building is situated on the south-side of Leadenhall-street, and comprises the offices, &c. of the East-India Company. It was originally built in 1726. At that time it had no very considerable appearance; but recently it has been enlarged, and adorned with an entire new front of stone, of great extent and much beauty, having a general air of simplicity and grandeur. It has a fine portico in the centre; which, however, is too long for the edifice, and too narrow for its own length. The architect was Mr. Jupp.

The interior of the India-house is well worth visiting, and the stranger may see great part of it without expence or obligation, and the rest by a little *douceur* to any of the porters. The sale-room of the company is a curiosity next in degree to the rotunda of the Bank.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

This building, appropriated to the receiving the king's duties, called the Customs on Exports and Imports, cannot be passed by for the magnitude of its business. But it has no beauty of architec-

ure to recommend it; which is surely discreditble to this wealthy nation.

The Custom-house stands on the north bank of he river, a little above the Tower, and was built n 1718, on the scite of a former one destroyed by re; and is a mixture, in an ill taste, of brick and tone. It is 189 feet in length. It consists of two tories, and is very commodious within. There is ne apartment in the upper story, called the Long oom, which is spacious, and worthy to be seen y the stranger, who would form some idea of ritish commerce.

The business of the customs is managed by nine ommissioners, whose jurisdiction extends over very port in England. Besides which, there are elonging to it a multitude of clerks and officers.

On each side of the Custom-house, and underath it, are extensive warehouses for housing oods till taken away by the merchants. And in ont are quays, with cranes for loading and unloadg vessels.

THE EXCISE-OFFICE.

The Excise-office is a plain, but large and eleant stone building, erected on the scite of Gresam College, in 1768, on the south side of Broadreet. It is destined to the receipt of another anch of the public taxes, called the Excise Duies. This department also is managed by nine mmissioners, having a multitude of clerks and ficers.

SOUTH-SEA HOUSE.

At the eastern extremity of Threadneedle-street, nds the South-Sea House, a substantial and handme building of brick, ornamented with Portlandone. The entrance is a gate-way, with a noble nt, leading into a court, with a piazza, formed Doric pillars. The interior is grand and com-

modious. It has one room, peculiarly lofty, spacious, and elegant.

The South-Sea Company was incorporated by act of parliament in 1710, to pay 9,177,967*l.* due to the seamen employed in Queen Anne's wars. The capital was afterwards enlarged to ten millions. In 1720, the company was, by act of parliament, granted the sole privilege of trading to the South Seas, within certain limits, and empowered to increase their capital, by redeeming several of the public debts. This opened the way to extraordinary malpractices and speculations, till the stock of the company was raised to 33,543,263*l.* A few were eventually elevated from poverty to an extreme of wealth, and thousands reduced to beggary, many of whom had been affluent.

The affairs of this company are now reduced to a narrow compass, and conducted with the same regularity as the other public funds.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

This edifice, important as its concerns are to the nation, deserves no praise as a building. It stands behind Lombard-street, from which, on the south side of the street, there is a passage leading to it, under an arched gate-way. It is a national reproach when buildings of this kind, which naturally afford occasions for public architecture, and embellishment of the metropolis, are lost to those purposes.

The Post-office system is, however, one of the most perfect regulations of finance, existing under any government. It has gradually been brought to its present perfection, being at first in the hands of individuals, and replete with abuse. In its present form, it not only supplies the government with a great revenue, but accomplishes that by means beneficial to the persons contributing, since prodigious sums are saved to individuals by this

mode of conveying letters, and commerce derives om it a facility of correspondence that it could not ave from any less powerful engine. When this ource of public revenue is contrasted with State otteries, then only is its purity wholly compre- ended.

The present Post-office was erected in 1660, but great part of it was rebuilt last year.

The mode of conveying letters by the General ost was greatly improved a few years since, by a ost admirable plan, invented by Mr. Palmer. reviously to its adoption, letters were conveyed carts, without protection from robbery, and ubject to delays. At present they are carried, cording to Mr. Palmer's plan, by coaches, dis- nguished by the name of *mail-coaches*, provided ith a guard, well armed, and forwarded at the te of eight miles an hour, including stoppages. overnment contracts with coach-keepers merely r carrying the mail, the coach-owner making a ofitable business besides, of carrying passengers d parcels. It is not easy to imagine a combina- n of different interests to one purpose, more mplete than this. The wretched situation, how- er, of the horses, on account of the length of the ges which they are frequently driven, is a dis- ace to the character of the British nation, and quires the interference of the legislature. No ge should exceed ten miles in length.

The rapidity of this mode of conveyance is une- alled in any country; an armed guard travels al- ys with this coach. The present rate of charge each passenger is about sixpence per mile.

Houses, or boxes, for receiving letters before r o'clock, at the west end of the town, and five lock in the city, are open in every part of the tropolis; after that hour bell-men collect the ters during another hour, receiving a fee of *one ny* for each letter; but, at the General Post-

office, in Lombard-street, letters are received till seven o'clock; after that, till half an hour after seven, a fee of *sixpence* must be paid; and from half after seven till a quarter before eight, the postage must be paid, as well as the fee of *sixpence*. Persons, till lately, were, if well known, permitted to have back any letter put in, if required; but by an order of June, 1802, the masters of the receiving houses are not allowed to return letters on any pretence whatever.

Rates of Postage of single Letters.

	Pence.
From any post-office in England or Wales, to any place not exceeding 15 miles from such office	3
For any distance above 15, and not exceeding 30 miles	4
For any distance above 30, and not exceeding 50 miles	5
For any distance above 50, and not exceeding 80 miles	6
For any distance above 80, and not exceeding 120 miles	7
For any distance above 120, and not exceeding 170 miles	8
For any distance above 170, and not exceeding 230 miles	9
For any distance above 230, and not exceeding 300 miles	10
For any distance above 300, and not exceeding 400 miles	11
For any distance above 400, and not exceeding 500 miles	12

And so in proportion; the postage increasing progressively *one penny* for a single letter for every like excess of distance of 100 miles.

Foreign Letters.

The following sums must be paid upon all letters to the several places mentioned, when put into the post-office, and if not paid, the letters are not forwarded.

	Pence.
For the North of Europe, Germany, and Turkey	16
For France, Flanders, and Holland	10
For Spain and Minorca	23
For Italy, by way of France	10
For Italy, by Hamburg	16
For Lisbon	26
For America and the West-Indies	22

Letters for the East-Indies must be delivered at the India-house, where a letter-box is provided for their reception.

Those for the coast of Africa, or at single set-
ements, in particular parts of the world, may be
nt, either through the ship letter-office, or
y the bags which await the sailing of ships, and
hich are kept at the respective coffee-houses near
ie Royal Exchange.

THE TWO-PENNY POST-OFFICE.

There are two principal offices, one in the Ge-
ral Post-office yard, Lombard-street; and the
her in Gerrard-street, Soho. There are, besides,
merons receiving-houses, both in town and coun-
y.

There are SIX collections and deliveries of let-
rs in town, daily, (Sundays excepted) and there
: two dispatches *from*, and three deliveries *at*,
ost places in the country, within the limits of this
ice.

The hours by which letters should be put into
: receiving-houses in town, for each delivery, are
follow:

For Delivery in Town.

r night, by	-	-	-	-	8	o'clock	for	the	first	delivery.
ning	-	-	-	-	8	-	-		second.	
o -	-	-	-	-	10		-		third	
o -	-	-	-	-	12	-	-		fourth.	
rnoon	-	-	-	-	2	-	-		fifth	
)	-	-	-	-	5	-	-		sixth	

For Delivery in the Country.

preceding evening, by	-	5	o'clock,	for	the	first	delivery.		
ning	-	-	-	8	-	-		second.	
rnoon	-	-	-	2	-	-		third.	

But letters, whether for town or country, may
put in at either of the two principal offices,
:e quarters of an hour later for each dispatch.
Letters put in on Saturday evenings, are deli-
:d in the country on Sunday mornings.
The dated stamp, or, if there are two, that hav-
the latest hour, shews also the time of the day

by which letters are dispatched for delivery from the principal offices.

No two-penny post letter must weigh more than four ounces.

The delivery of this office includes all places within the following circle.

In KENT—Plumstead, beyond Woolwich; Shooters Hill; Eltham; Mottingham; South-end, beyond Lewisham; and Sydenham. In SURRY—Dulwich; part of Norwood; Streatham; Mitcham; Morden, Merton; Wimbleton; Putney-heath; and Ham and Petersham, beyond Richmond. In MIDDLESEX and HERTS.—Brentford; Ealing; Hanwell; Wembly, beyond Willsdon; Kingsbury; The Hyde; Mill-hill and Highwood-hill, beyond Hendon; Totteridge, Whetstone, and East Barnet, beyond Finchley; Southgate; Winchmore-hill, and Enfield. In ESSEX—Clinkford and Loughton, beyond Walthamstow, and Woodford; Chigwell and Row; Barking-side; Chadwell, beyond Ilford; and Ripple-side, beyond Barking.

When cash, in gold or silver, or other articles of value are inclosed in letters (notes or drafts for money excepted) it should be mentioned to the office-keeper at putting in; but bank-notes, or others payable to bearer, to be cut in half, and the second part not to be sent till the receipt of the first is acknowledged.

This office is not liable to make good the loss of any property sent by post.

Persons having occasion to complain of delay in the delivery of their letters, should send the covers inclosed in a line to the comptroller or deputy-comptroller, stating the precise time of delivery; as the dated stamp will assist materially in discovering where the neglect lies.

The rooms for assorting letters, particularly in the General Post-office, in Lombard-street, are well deserving of the notice of strangers.

N. B. A list of the receiving-houses for the Geal and Two-penny Post-offices, will be found in ge 367-8.

THE TRINITY-HOUSE.

This edifice is situated on the northern side of eat Tower-hill. It is a new building of stone, inelegant, and has the advantage of rising ound for its scite, and of a fine area in the front. The business of the Trinity-house is transacted re, but the parent-house is at Deptford, the corration being named, *The Master, Wardens, and sistants, of the Guild, or Fraternity, of the most rious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in parish of Deptford Stroud, in the county of Kent.* This corporation was founded in 1515, by Henry II. It consists of a master, four wardens, eight sistants, and eighteen elder brethren, in whom is e direction of the company; and an indefinite mber of younger brothers, for any seafaring man ay be admitted into the society by that name, but thout any part of the controul of its concerns. he elder brethren are usually selected from comanders in the navy and merchant's service; with few principal persons of his majesty's government.

The use of this corporation is to superintend the terests of the British shipping, military and comercial. To this end their powers are very extenve; the principal of which are, to examine the ildren educated in mathematics in Christ's Hosital;—examine the masters of the king's ships;—ppoint pilots for the Thames;—erect light-houses nd sea-marks;—grant licences to poor seamen not ree of the City, to row on the Thames; and superintend the deepening and cleansing of the ver. They have power to receive donations for haritable purposes; and they annually relieve

great numbers of poor seamen, and seamen's widows and orphans.

The first master was Sir Thomas Spert, Knight, comptroller of the navy, and commander of the great ship, built by Henry VIII. called *Henry Grace de Dieu.*

The interior of the Trinity-house deserves to be visited. With a recommendation from the resident secretary, strangers may view it, by giving the servant *one shilling.*

The secretary's office contains a beautiful model of the Royal William. The hall is light and elegant; from whence, by a double stair-case, you ascend to the court-room, which is particularly elegant, without being encumbered, and the ceiling finished in a superior style; it contains portraits of the King and Queen; James II.; Lord Sandwich; Lord Howe; and Mr. Pitt. The upper end of the room is covered by a group of about twenty-four portraits of the Elder Brethren, the gift of the Merchant Brethren in 1794. The uniformity of the dress has not the happiest effect, but no doubt the likenesses are accurate. Trinity-square is laid out with fancy and taste, and forms a desirable and pleasant promenade for the neighbourhood: the high bank leading to the Tower gate, has been lately levelled and paved.

The Corn-Exchange,

Is a handsome brick building, situated on the east side of Mark lane; it is an open market, and convenient enough in its plan, except that, perhaps, it is too small. The market days are every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Herald's College.

This building, situated on St. Bennet's Hill, is usually called *The Herald's Office.* It is a brick edifice, having a front facing the street, with an

hed gateway, leading to a handsome quadrangle. belongs to a corporation of great antiquity, coning of the following thirteen members—three *gs at arms*, six *heralds at arms*, and four *pursuits at arms*, all nominated by the Earl Marshal England, holding their places by patent, during d behaviour. Their office is to keep records of blood of all the families of the kingdom, and matters belonging to the same, such as the ring coats of arms, &c.;—to attend his majesty great occasions;—to make proclamations in cern cases;—to marshal public processions, &c. e herald, and one pursuivant, attend the colce daily, in rotation, to answer all questions rela e to armorial bearings, &c. &c. The fee for ommon search is *five shillings*, and for a general rch *one guinea*; the fees for a new coat of arms from *ten pounds* upwards, according to the la ir employed. Strangers may view the court on lication. This is the proper office for register the births of children.

The Halls of the City Companies.

There are in London no less than forty-nine ls, belonging to various *guilds*, or *incorporated panies of Traders and Artizans, Citizens of Lon.*. Many of these may be found interesting obs to strangers, either for their architecture, or r magnitude, and expression of opulence. ong the best are—Ironmongers Hall, in Fenrch street; Merchant Taylors Hall, in Threadlle-street; Goldsmiths Hall, in Foster-lane; ocers Hall, Grocers-alley, Cheapside; Stationers l, Stationers-court, Ludgate-street; Drapers l, Throgmorton street; and Apothecaries Hall, ckfriars.

These Halls are erected for the management of affairs of the companies respectively; and are used for feasts, on certain public days, and

peculiar occasions. Many of the companies are extremely rich, possessing clear annual revenues of 30, 40, and 50,000*l.* Among the most wealthy are the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant-taylors, Haberdashers, and Ironmongers.

The citizens of London, possessing an amiable feature in common with the bulk of their countrymen, never forget, in the midst of their abundance, the wants of others. The sums distributed annually to the indigent, by the City Companies, from various funds given for the purpose, amount to more than 26,000*l.* A few of them give respectively from 1000*l.* to 4000*l.* *per annum.*

East-India Company's Warehouses.

Among the public commercial buildings, may well be placed the above warehouses: they are twenty-six in number; this, however, but slightly expresses their grandeur, unless the extent of them, with the value of their merchandize, are comprehended in the view. Some are built in a good style of architecture, and all of them deserve the notice of the curious stranger. Their respective situations are stated in a list of public buildings in page 324.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, LEARNED SOCIETIES, &c.

The Temple.

This is an immense building, stretching from
:et-street to the river, north and south; and
m Lombard-street, Whitefriars, to Essex-street,
he Strand, east and west.

t takes its name from its being founded by the
ights Templars in England. The Templars
re crusaders, who, about the year 1118, formed
mselves into a military body at Jerusalem, and
rded the roads for the safety of pilgrims. In
e, the order became very powerful. The Tem-
rs, in Fleet-street, in the thirteenth century,
quently entertained the king, the pope's nuncio,
eign ambassadors, and other great personages.

The Temple afterwards passed to the Knights
spitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, who had
ir chief house for England in Clerkenwell, on
scite of St. John's square. They shortly
nted the Temple for 10*l. per annum* rent, to the
dents of the common laws of England, in the
session of whom, and their successors, it has
ained.

t is now divided into two societies of these
dents called the *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, and
ing the name (in common with the other law
eties in London) of *Inns of Court*.

These societies consist of Benchers, Barristers,
dents, and Members. The government is
ted in the Benchers. In term time they dine in
hall of the society, which is called keeping
mons. To dine a fortnight in each term, is
med *keeping the term;* and twelve of these

terms qualify a student to be called to the bar, that is, to be entitled to plead and manage causes for clients in the courts.

These societies have the following officers and servants: a treasurer, sub-treasurer, steward, chief butler, three under butlers, upper and under cook, a pannierman, a gardener, two porters, two wash-pots, and watchmen.

Anciently the society used their bread as plates, and they drank out of wooden cups. At present their customs are very simple, but their fare is extremely good, although plain, and restricted to certain kinds for each day. There is no wine allowed the students (with the exception of particular days, and of the particular customs of the several inns, which differ a little;) but they are permitted to find wine for themselves. The benchers drink excellent wines, are unrestricted in fare, and live very well, which these societies can perfectly afford, being extremely wealthy.

None but a cynic will quarrel with their good living. But the benchers assume and exercise a power that can scarcely be reconciled to the reason of the thing. They examine students as to their proficiency in the knowledge of law, and call candidates to the bar, or reject them, *at pleasure, and without appeal.* We have seen that a student can his way to the bar; in which there can be no great harm, because his client will take the liberty afterwards of judging how far he has otherwise qualified himself. But every man that eats in these societies, should be called, or the rejection should be founded solely on his ignorance of the law, and should be subject to an appeal to a higher jurisdiction. Otherwise the power of the benchers may be exercised on private or party motives.

The expence of going through the course of these societies is not great. In the Inner Temple a student pays on admission, for fees of the society

6s. 8d. which, with other customary charges, mounts to 4l. 2s. A duty is also paid to the king 16l. 4s. amounting altogether to 20l. 7s. Terms ay be kept for about 10s. per week, and, in t, students may dine at a cheaper rate here than y where beside. The expences in the principal cieties of like nature, are something greater.

The Temple is an irregular building. In Fleet-eet are two entrances, one to the Inner, and the ier to the Middle Temple. The latter has a nt in the manner of Inigo Jones, of brick, orna-nted with four large stone pilasters, of the Ionic ler, with a pediment. It is too narrow, and be-lofty, wants proportion. The passage to which eads, although designed for carriages, is narrow, onvenient, and mean.

The garden of the Inner Temple is not only a st happy situation, but is laid out with great te, and kept in perfect order. It is chiefly co-ed with green sward, which is pleasing to the , especially in a city, and is most agreeable to k on. It lies along the river, is of great ex-t, and has a spacious gravel walk, or terrace, the water's edge. It forms a crowded prome-e in summer, and at such times is an interest-spot.

The Middle Temple has a garden, but much ller, and not so advantageously situated.

The hall of the Middle Temple is a spacious elegant room in its style. Many great feasts e been given in it in old times. It is well worth sit.

The Inner Temple hall is comparatively small, is a fine room. It is ornamented with the por-s of several of the judges. Before this hall is oad paved terrace, forming an excellent pro-ade, when the gardens are not sufficiently dry. here are two good libraries belonging to these eties, open to students, and to others on appli-

cation to the librarian, from ten in the morning till one; and in the afternoon from two till six.

The Temple church belongs in common to the two societies. The Knights Templars built their church on this scite, which was destroyed, and the present edifice was erected by the Knights Hospitallers. It is gothic, and very beautiful; although it has this great defect, especially in a gothic building, that the aisles are too wide for their height. It has three aisles, running east and west, and two cross aisles. At the western end is a spacious round tower, the inside of which forms an elegant and singular entrance into the church, from which it is not separated by close walls, but merely by arches. The whole edifice within has a very uncommon and noble aspect. The roof of the church is supported by slight pillars of Sussex marble, and there are three windows at each side, adorned with small pillars of the same marble. The entire floor is of flags of black and white marble; the roof of the tower is supported with six pillars, having an upper and lower range of small arches, except on the eastern side, opening into the church. The length of the church is eighty-three feet; the breadth sixty, and the height thirty-four: the height of the inside of the tower is forty-eight feet, and its diameter on the floor fifty-one.

A modern screen of wainscot divides the porch and the church, to the great injury of the effect of the whole plan. The pillars of the tower are wainscoted with oak, to the height of eight feet, which also injures the plan.

In the porch, or tower, are the tombs of eleven Knights Templars; eight of them have the figures of armed knights on them, three of them being the tombs of so many Earls of Pembroke.

The organ of this church is one of the finest in the world.

Since the reign of Henry VIII. the superior clerman of this church is called the *Master of the mple*; he is constituted such by the king's letters tent, without institution or induction.

The Temple church is open for divine service ery day, at eleven o'clock in the morning, and at ir in the afternoon. There are four entrances o the Temple, besides those in Fleet-street; and is a thoroughfare during the day, but the gates shut at night. The gardens are open to the blic in summer.

Lincoln's Inn.

This building, which is one of the principal Inns Court, is situated on the west side of Chancery-e, very nearly in the centre of the metropolis. its scite anciently stood the house of the Blackirs, previously to their moving to the quarter ich still retains their name; and the palace of Bishop of Chichester. The ground was afterrds granted to Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, m whom it derives its name. It appears to have erted to the bishops of Chichester, since a hop of that see conveyed it to certain students law, in whom, or their successors, it has ever ce remained.

Lincoln's Inn, with its garden and squares, occua very extensive piece of ground, which might rendered a great ornament to the town. The ldings are mostly of brick, old, and irregular in ir form. An attempt has been made, but never pleted, to rebuild the Inn, on a regular noble plan. A considerable range of rooms, ed the Stone-buildings, faces the west, having pacious and very beautiful garden the whole gth in front, with Lincoln's-inn-fields (or square) ond. This plan, the work of Sir Robert Tayis simple and elegant in its exterior architec-

ture; and the rooms, or chambers, are on a grand and commodious scale.

The chambers let for from 20 guineas to 120*l.* *per ann.* and sell for from 350*l.* to 2,500*l.*; held for 99 years certain from 1780, on three lives, with the privilege of nominating a fourth life, after the death of those three.

In the old buildings, chambers let from 25*l.* *per ann* to 80*l*; and sell from 200*l.* to 1000*l.* They are held for the life of one member of the society, but on payment of a small fine they may be transferred. Those buildings denominated the New Square are fee simple, and entitle the owners to a vote for the county.

These let from 40*l.* to 100 guineas *per ann.* and are occupied by solicitors, conveyancers, and special pleaders, frequently to the exclusion of the members of the inn; they sell from 350*l.* up to 2,500*l.* per double set. All these chambers pay 4*l.* 2*s.* annually to the society.

In the old part of the building, the hall and chapel are worthy notice. The hall is an extremely fine room, and is used not only for the commons of the society, but for sittings out of term before the lord chancellor, in matters relative to suits in chancery. At the upper end of the hall is a picture that deserves the notice of a stranger, as the production of Hogarth, although of a species in which he was not most successful. The subject is—St. Paul before Agrippa and Festus.

The visitor may easily learn when there are sittings in this hall, at which time he may be present without introduction.

Lincoln's Inn has a large chapel, 67 feet by 41, in the gothic style. The design is by Inigo Jones; who seems, by this specimen, not to have perceived the characteristic beauties of that style. This chapel is reared on huge pillars and arches, which form an open walk beneath the floor of the chapel

is was used as a promenade, but it is too cold for
l weather, and in fine weather too much secluded:
s inclosed now with iron railing, and is used as a
ce of interment for the benchers only. The cha-
windows are of beautiful stained glass, by dif-
ent artists, representing the prophets, apostles,
. similar to those of Lincoln College chapel,
ford: the chapel may be seen by applying to
head porter, under Chancery-lane gateway, for
compliment of one shilling.

The garden of Lincoln's Inn is one of the finest
menades within the capital. It is laid out with
at taste, and kept in excellent order. In summer
s open to the public.

Lincoln's Inn has a very good library. The ma-
cripts in Lincoln's Inn library are kept locked
in cupboards, under the shelves in the library,
cannot be viewed without a special order from
or two masters of the bench. The MSS. are
parliamentary, judicial, legal, and public na-
e; few, however, are originals, but of nearly
al value, being of great authenticity and im-
tance; the greatest part were bequeathed by
d Hale, with a most singular injunction, that
part of them were to be printed. The contents
hese MSS. may be arranged under—1. Statute
v; 2. Common Law, and matters of a juridical
ure; and 3. Miscellaneous. The society is con-
uted like those of the Temple; the terms of
ission, and the time necessary to qualify the
lent for the bar, being a little different.

Gray's Inn.

This place deserves to be noticed for its fine gar-
, which is a most agreeable promenade, and is
n to the public in summer. Gray's Inn is situ-
l on the north side of Holborn. It derives its
e from the Lord Grays, who had a house here.
e other inns of court contain little worth atten

tion, yet from their antiquity they are entitled to brief notice. These are,

Furnival's Inn,

Situated in Holborn. It contains a hall, about 40 feet by 24, in which are portraits of Lords Raymond and Pengelly.

Thavies Inn.

This is an appendage to Lincoln's Inn. The old building was burnt down some few years since, and a neat range of buildings are erected on its scite, which are situated near St. Andrew's church, Holborn.

Staple Inn

Is situated in Holborn: in the hall are a few portraits, and casts of the twelve Cæsars on brackets.

Barnard's Inn

Is situated near Dyer's Buildings, Holborn: in the hall, which is very small, are portraits of eminent law characters, and two busts.

Serjeant's Inn,

Situated in Chancery-lane, contains a small neat chapel, with seats for the judges. The hall windows are decorated with armorial bearings in stained glass, as are most others here mentioned. The ascent to the hall is by a handsome flight of steps.

Clifford's Inn

Is situated near St. Dunstan's church, Fleet-street, and is dependant on the Inner Temple: the hall is 30 feet by 24. An old oak case in the hall, of great antiquity, contains the ancient institutions of the society.

Clement's Inn,

Situated near St. Clement's church in the Strand, ontains a well-proportioned elegant hall, adorned ith a portrait of Sir Matthew Hale, and five other ictures: the garden, which is kept with particu- r care, has a sun-dial supported by a figure of onsiderable merit kneeling, and which was brought om Italy by Lord Clare.

Lyon's Inn,

Situated in Wych-street, has nothing within it orthy mention.

Connected with this subject,

The Rolls Chapel

Deserves notice. The present chapel, situated Chancery-lane, was begun in 1617, and cost out 2000*l.* It is small and gloomy; it contains, side others, a monument of John Yonge, D. D. e work of *Pietro Torregiani*, a very eminent Flo- ntine. The master of the rolls resides here, in a ouse built by government; and annexed to it, but cluded from public view, is a garden.

Doctor's Commons.

This is an old brick building, of considerable tent, situated a little to the south of St. Paul's urch-yard. It consists chiefly of two squares. ne establishment is properly a college for stu- nts of the civil and ecclesiastical laws, and con- ns various courts, in which those laws are admi- tered, subject to the common and statute law of land; and several offices belonging to the ju- diction of the archbishop of Canterbury, and see of London. The courts, maritime and ec- siastical, are five in number, *viz.* 1. Arches. 2. lmiralty. 3. Prerogative. 4. Delegates; and Consistory; in all which the business is carried

on chiefly in writing, according to the forms of the Roman civil law, by the doctors and proctors. The doctors are such as, having taken the degree of L. L. D. at one of the universities, are afterwards admitted of the College of Advocates belonging to these courts, in which, after a year of silence, they can plead. The proctors are also especially admitted to practise in these courts, and conduct the preparatory part of the business, as attorneys do in the courts of common law. The civil law terms are the same as those of the common law; but their sittings are arranged according to the business of the different courts, each of which has four sessions in a term, besides bye days, &c.

The Prerogative Office opens at nine o'clock in the morning, from October till March, and shuts at three; the remaining six months it continues open till four. The usual public holidays are kept; any of which happening on a Sunday, are kept on the Monday. Searches for wills are here made at one shilling each, and copies, which are always stamped, are made upon application. There are several interior registries in the Commons, *viz.* the Bishop of London's in Knight Rider-street; the Bishop of Winchester's in Paul's Chain, &c. The proctors' offices remain open from about nine till seven or eight the year round. This place possesses a library, consisting mostly of books of history, or relating to the faculty of civil or canon laws.

The subjects of jurisdiction of these courts, are remnants of the ancient power of the ecclesiastics in this country.

The scite of Doctor's Commons affords an opportunity of improving the vicinity of St. Paul's, by the erecting of a noble edifice, for the several civil and ecclesiastical courts and offices.

Sion College

Is situated near London Wall; it was founded
the year 1603, by Thomas White, rector of St.
unstan's in the West, for the improvement of the
ondon clergy. The whole body of rectors and
cars within the city are fellows of this college,
id all the clergy in and near the metropolis may
ive free access to its very extensive and valuable
brary. The edifice is plain and neat, consisting
brick buildings, surrounding a square court;
id under the library are alms-houses for twenty
oor persons.

Red Cross-street Library.

This library, founded in pursuance of the will
Dr. Daniel Williams, who died in the year 1716,
nsists of nearly 20,000 volumes. It is conducted
twenty-three trustees, of whom thirteen are dis-
nting ministers, and the rest taken from the laity
iong the dissenters. Access may be had to this
rary by leave of a trustee, who has also the
wer of lending the books under certain restric-
ns. The library is open every Tuesday, Wed-
sday, Thursday, and Friday, except during the
nth of August.

At this place dissenters, of all denominations,
ister the births of their children; the expence
each certificate is six-pence.

College of Physicians.

This is a handsome edifice, situated in Warwick-
e, north-east of St. Paul's church-yard. In the
nt is a portico of stone, in the form of an octa-
, crowned with a dome. This entrance leads
a square court, surrounded with brick build-
s, adorned with stone. The western front, which
es the entrance, is a very elegant piece of architecture. In this court are statues of Charles II.
of Sir John Cutler, in niches in the building.

The latter was a celebrated miser; and it is related of him, that he tricked the college out of the honor of a statue, by a donation he afterwards charged to them in his books, as a debt.

The college is provided with convenient rooms for its several occasions. In the great hall are portraits and busts of several eminent medical men; among which are those of the great Sydenham, and the illustrious Harvey.

A good library, belonging to the college, was given by Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to James I. and Charles I. and augmented by the Marquis of Dorchester, one of the fellows of the college.

This society was originally instituted by a charter of Henry VIII. at the instance chiefly of Dr. Linacre, physician to that monarch, and its privileges have been since confirmed and enlarged by acts of parliament, and various charters. The college consists of a president, censors, and fellows; and its proposed object is to prevent the practice of physic by ignorant pretenders to the science, or mercenary impostors. This should seem, however, not the best remedy for the evil; since no metropolis exists in which empirics commit such prodigious depredations on property, or inflict such enormous evils under the pretence of cures, as in London. We do not enter into the question of remedy here, but warn all strangers not to look into the *advertisement of a newspaper* for a *physician* or a *surgeon*.

NSTITUTIONS FOR THE ENCOURAGE-MENT OF ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.

The Royal Institution.

This establishment was set on foot about five years go, and, soon after, its foundation was incorporated, y royal charter, under the name and title of *The Royal stitution of Great Britain.*

The avowed purpose of this institution is "the diffu-on of knowledge, and facilitating the general intro-uction of useful mechanical improvements." The embers consist of three different classes, *proprietors*, *fe-subscribers*, and *annual subscribers*. The first ay seventy guineas on their admission, and have a are in the building, and all the property of the in-itution, and two transferrable tickets of admission to e lectures, &c. Those of the second class pay twenty uineas, for which they receive a ticket, not transfer-ble, which admits them to the lectures, and different oms of the establishment, but they have no share in e property of the institution. The last class of mem-rs, on payment of three guineas, receive a ticket, en-ling them to the same privileges as life-subscribers, t for one year only.

The Institution is governed by a committee of nine anagers, who are elected by the proprietors: three of m for three years, three for two years, and three for e year.

A very extensive building is possessed by the Insti-ion, in Albemarle-street, and the celebrated Count mford, who takes the lead in the management, and o has been allowed apartments, &c. in the house of Institution, has endeavoured to realize most of his jects with respect to the economy of heat, fuel, &c. e front of the house is barricadoed by double win-ws, which prevent the entrance of the cold in win-, and of the heat in summer. There is, likewise, ery spacious and elegant lecture-room, designed by

Mr. Webster, with another of less size; a library; a news-room, where all the newspapers and periodical publications are taken, and a conversation room, where the Count has introduced a contrivance (in imitation of the *caffé mechanique*, at Paris, and the conjuring equipages of Merlin) by means of which, coffee, tea, or soups, the last of which are made according to the Count's instructions in his Essays, are sent up by a mechanical contrivance from the kitchen below. The reading-rooms and library are supplied with fifty-two periodical publications, in English, French, and German; nine English newspapers, and seven foreign ditto. There is a room for *experimental dinners*, where the Count presides at table, and where the proprietors, subscribers, and their friends, meet to judge of the merit of any new method of cooking, or any new dish proposed by the Count, the expence of such dinners being defrayed by those who partake of them *. The kitchen is fitted up according to the plan recommended in Count Rumford's Tenth Essay; with his roasters, boilers, &c. in a very complete manner, and all the fire-places in the house are furnished with the useful Rumford stoves, of different kinds. Adjoining the kitchen is a large workshop, in which a great number of coppersmiths, braziers, and other workmen, are constantly employed making saucepans, roasters, &c. under the direction of the Count, which are stamped with the arms of the Institution, and sold in a part of the building appropriated for that purpose. Over the workshops is a large room for the reception of such models of machinery as may be presented to the Institution; and adjoining is a printing-office, with a press, types, and every other implement necessary in printing.

The Institution has likewise a Professor of Natural Philosophy, and another of Chemistry, who read lectures on these sciences.

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* See Journals of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, No. II. p. 20 and 21.

Strangers may be admitted to see the Institution, if commended by a proprietor or subscriber, they may so, by a similar means, be introduced to the lectures, the soup-room, or to the experimental dinners*.

The Royal Society.

This illustrious body holds its meeting from the beginning of November till the conclusion of Trinity term, every Thursday evening, from eight till nine, in a suite of apartments, on the left-hand side of the gateway of Somerset-house. It possesses a large library of books, many of them highly curious, a museum of natural history, and a variety of apparatus and instruments. The consequence of the society has, however, of late years, been diminished in the estimation of many persons, on account of its being supposed that rank, wealth, and court-interest, are more ready introductions to the honour of a fellowship, than merit, or the love of science. If this insinuation has ever been well founded, we hope much pains will, in future, be taken, by a very opposite practice, to vindicate the Society from a calumny, which tends so completely to blast its laurels.

This society took its rise from the private meetings of a few distinguished characters, who, at the close of the Civil Wars, retired to the University of Oxford, to enjoy repose in the shades of peaceful life, and to enjoy the benefit of literary conversation. To these, a few members of the University were added. It does not appear that any thing was then intended beyond a friendly meeting of literary men, or that they professed any higher aim than their own edification. The subject of their attention was philosophy, and of that species, which by tracing causes to their effects, and by renouncing abstract reasonings, for the observations of the senses on matters of fact, is called experimental. The meet-

* See the Journals of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, No. II.

ings were adjourned to Gresham College, London, in 1638. The civil commotions which succeeded, interrupted their progress; but on the Restoration of Charles II. the society met with fresh ardour; persons of rank were added to the list of members, and it flourished under the protection of the King. Sir Isaac Newton becoming its president, likewise drew upon it the notice of all Europe. It was incorporated in 1665.

It is governed by a president and council, consisting of twenty-one fellows. The two secretaries conduct the correspondence, register all experiments, and publish the transactions. Members are elected upon the recommendation of three fellows; their names and qualifications are posted in the room, and, after ten meetings, a ballot takes place, in which two-thirds of the fellows present must be in their favour. Upon election, five guineas are to be paid, and afterwards, thirteen shillings a quarter; or, twenty guineas paid at once, discharges the members from future payments. No strangers can be present at the meetings, without the permission of the president and fellows present.

The business of the society, at its ordinary meetings, commences by the minuting secretary reading the minutes he has made of the proceedings at the last week's meeting, noting the strangers present, the ballots for candidates, the admissions and presents, if any; and lastly, a very neat and circumstantial detail of the contents and particulars of such new communications and papers, as were read at the last meeting. These minutes are always heard with great pleasure and attention, as embracing a clear and comprehensive account of the papers, separated from their extraneous and less material parts, and are commonly better adapted for understanding the subject than the papers themselves. For which reason it would be, perhaps, an acceptable service, to have the whole collection of these minutes of papers published in a separate work, especially those of the present and last minuting secretaries,

hich we have often attended to with much pleasure
d improvement.

The minutes of the former meeting having thus been
ne through, the other, or reading secretary, begins,
d reads at full length, such other papers as have been
n municated to the society, either by its members or
angers, till the clock strikes nine, when he is imme-
ately stopped, and the meeting is concluded.

In this way the whole routine of business, at the or-
nary meetings, is conducted. The next most mate-
l duty of the society, is to select and publish the best
d finest of the papers that have thus been read at the
ekly sittings. For this purpose, and for managing
other concerns of the society, a committee of mem-
s meet once a month, when the papers are re-consi-
ed and selected for publication, by ballot; those that
not deemed worthy that honour, are deposited with
archives of the society. The selected papers are
n delivered to the reading secretary for publication,
having the charge of that business.

Notwithstanding this official determination of the fate
the papers, the society disclaims all responsibility as
the accuracy or merit of those that are thus published,
ding their several authors alone accountable for them
hese respects, equally as if they had published the
ers themselves in separate works.

Upon the whole, the public are under great obliga-
s to this society, for the discoveries it has fostered
ough the medium of its transactions, and for the pa-
age and countenance which, at various periods, it
afforded to Experimental Philosophy. That its
mbers are not now so remarkable for their researches
discoveries in mathematical philosophy as formerly,
erhaps, rather to be ascribed to the frivolous pur-
s of the age, and to the modern aversion to solid
irments, than to any faults of the present illustrious
sident, who has set an example of a life devoted to
nce, which it would be fortunate for the world if

it were more frequently imitated by other persons of his rank and independence.

Antiquarian Society.

This society, consisting of a president, council, and fellows, was incorporated by George II. in 1751, and have rooms adapted to the purpose, in Somerset-place, on the left hand as you enter under the arch-way.

The room in which the meetings are held is very large and commodious—the library on the ground floor is small, but so lofty as to be capable of holding a large quantity of books. Over the door is a fine likeness of Dean Milles, the late president, by Miss Black; this room has many curious fragments of antiquity; and among them, some recently added from Egypt, and from the walls of the house of commons, when under repair for the convenience of the *union* members. The society meet from the beginning of November, till the end of Trinity Term, on Thursday evenings, when the chair is taken at half past seven o'clock. Members pay on admission five guineas, and two guineas per year afterwards; but foreigners of note may be admitted honorary members, without payment of these sums. Visitors may be admitted by the introduction of a member. The secretary, Mr. Brand, resides on the spot, and is happy to shew the rooms on proper application.

Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

This edifice is situated in John-street, in the Adelphi, on the south side of the Strand. The exterior is in a noble style of architecture; but that is partly lost, from its being of brick, ornamented with stone, a mixture inconsistent with grandeur. The interior is peculiarly elegant, and very commodious for the uses of the society. But that which characterises this building, and has rendered it and the society to which it belongs, celebrated on the continent, is the great room of the

ciety. This is a fine proportioned apartment: being
rty seven feet in length; forty-two feet in breadth;
d forty feet in height. It is lighted at the top by a
me. The walls are ornamented with a series of ex-
uisite pictures, by Barry, designed to illustrate this
axim "That the attainment of happiness, individual
d public, depends on the cultivation of the human
ulties."

The first represents *mankind in a savage state*, with
attendant misery;—the second, a *Grecian harvest-
me*, or a thanksgiving to *Ceres* and *Bacchus*;—the
rd, the *Victors* at the *Olympic Games*;—the fourth,
rigation;—the fifth, the *Society of Arts, &c.*—and
last, *Elysium*, or the state of final retribution.

The Victors at the Olympic Games,

Occupies one whole side of the room; and is forty-
o feet long, and eleven feet ten inches high. This
a most beautiful picture. It is marked by the har-
ny and grandeur of its composition; by the respec-
e sweetness and spirit of most of its parts.

On the northern wall is

The Elysium,

Which is of the same dimensions as the beforemen-
ied picture. By many of the ablest judges it is
emed the finest of this series of paintings. For
limity of design, it is certainly superior to the
mpic Games; but, for completeness of effect, we
k it inferior.

The object of this picture is to exhibit to the spec-
r such personages, of all nations and ages, as have
n the ornaments and benefactors of the world.

Many great difficulties were to be subdued in the
positions of this grand picture; and the painter has
layed a most rich invention in the task he so boldly
ceived. That multitude of personages, all of whom
as necessary to display in a conspicuous manner,
neither thrown into masses too large for relief, nor

broken into parts too multiplied for the general effect. The grouping exhibits an uncommonly delicate knowledge of the art. Independently of this principal merit, most of the groups are interesting in themselves; being replete with passion and dignified sentiment.

The Grecian Harvest-home,

Is a most graceful and beautiful painting. The time is the *evening*; and the warm glow over the picture, and the elegance of the principal figures, produce a splendid effect.

This picture is at the west end of the room; and at the same end is

Man in a Savage State,

The principal figure of which is Orpheus, with a lyre in his left hand, and his right extended towards heaven. The expression of Orpheus is extremely bold. The group round Orpheus is expressive of the wonder of savage men, on their first perception of something cultivated and excellent.

The dimensions of the two last mentioned pictures, and two at the opposite end, are alike. Each is fifteen feet two inches in length; and eleven feet ten inches in height.

*Navigation**.

The noble river, the Thames, is, with great propriety, introduced into this picture to represent navigation. In the midst of the water, seated in a triumphal car, is the Thames personified. The person of the Thames is extremely grand; and to the Nereids the painter has given exquisite grace, and admirable expression.

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* Mr. Barry has lately introduced into this picture, a design for a naval pillar. It is a most admirable specimen of his taste and skill.

The Society of Arts, &c.

This picture is on the same wall with the last. It epresents the distribution of rewards by the society; id consists chiefly of portraits of the principal mem-ers.

On the left side stands the late Lord Romney, at the ne of painting the picture, president of the society. ear the president stands his Royal Highness the Prince Wales; and sitting at the corner of the picture, olding in his hand the instrument of the institution, Mr. William Shipley, "*whose public spirit gave rise this society* *." Arthur Young, among others, is educing specimens of grain to the president. Near m is Mr. More, formerly secretary, distinguishable the pen he holds. On the right hand of the late ord Romney, stands the present Lord Romney; and the left, the late O. S. Brereton, Esq. Towards the ntre of the picture is the late Mrs. Montague, who rly graced the society with her name and subscrip-n; and, greatly to their honour, her example was itated by the late Dutchess of Northumberland, and ier ladies †.

Mrs. Montague is in the act of recommending the genuity and industry of a young female, whose work e is producing. Near her are the late Duchess of orthumberland, the present Duke of Northumber-nd; the late Joshua Steele, Esq. the late Sir George ville, Bart. Dr. Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, Soame nnings, and James Harris, Esqrs. the Duchess of tland, and the Duchess of Devonshire. Between ese ladies, the late Dr. Samuel Johnson stands, point-out Mrs. Montague's act to their grace's attention.

* These words are engraven on a gold medal, voted to . Shipley in the year 1758.

† It ought to be made generally known, that Ladies may ome members of this institution.

Beyond these is the Duke of Richmond, and near him the late Edmund Burke. Nearer the right is the late Edward Hooper, Esq. and the late Keane Fitzgerald, Esq.; the late Duke of Northumberland; the Earl of Radnor; William Locke, Esq. and Dr. William Hunter, are examining some drawings by a youth to whom a premium has been adjudged. On the right are the late Lord Viscount Folkstone, first president of the society; his son the late Earl of Radnor; and Dr. Stephen Hales.

The artist has also introduced a picture and statue. The subject of the picture is the Fall of Lucifer, designed by Mr. Barry, when the Royal Academy had selected six of its members to paint pictures for St. Paul's Cathedral; the statue is that of the Grecian mother dying, and in those moments attentive only to the safety of her child. In the corners of the picture are represented many articles which have been invented or improved by the encouragement of this society *.

This is a very fine picture of its kind. But the practice of introducing portraits into an historical or poetic subject, is certain to produce tameness When the painter binds himself also to introduce a number of persons on the scene in like dresses, he fetters his imagination, and what might have been a painting of infinite variety, is a comparatively unrelieved and barren scene.

These pictures are among the chief ornaments of this capital, whether national or foreign; and, to the honour of our country, are the production of the English school.

* Mr. Barry has lately introduced into this picture, a very elegant model of a tea-urn of his own invention. It is in the form of an egg, upright, having serpents twisted round it; from the mouth of one of which the water is drawn. At the same time he added models for coin, so contrived as to preserve the letters, &c. from wearing out.

Strangers will find no difficulty in obtaining ad-
ssion, by applying to any member of the institution
an order; and the politest attention is shewn to all
plicants, by Mr. Charles Taylor, the present able
retary of the society, who resides in the house.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c.
s instituted in 1753. The idea was suggested by
r. Shipley, an ingenious artist, and eagerly patro-
ed by the late Lord Folkstone, and the late Lord
mney. The institution consists of a president, twelve
e-presidents, various officers, and an indefinite num-
of subscribers, it being supported solely by volun-
y contributions.

Premiums are given by the Society, to promote
cellence in the several objects of the institution; a
respondence in each branch is maintained to the
ne end; and the transactions of the society published
ually. In a room are preserved models and draw-
s of improvements offered to the society from time
ime, or for which premiums have been given, such
mplements of husbandry, &c.

Among many liberal rules of this society, there is
of peculiar merit. Strangers are permitted to be
sent at the sittings of the society, on the introduc-
of members; the stranger's name being proposed
that purpose, and no objection made.

The British Museum.

This grand national depository of antiquities, books,
natural curiosities, is placed in the noble house,
nerly the Duke of Montague's, in Great Russel-
et, Bloomsbury.

t was established by act of parliament, in 1753, in
sequence of the will of Sir Hans Sloane, who left
museum to the nation, on the condition that parlia-
t paid 20,000*l.* to his executors, and purchased a
e large enough to deposit it in. The parliament
d with great liberality on this occasion; several
r valuable collections were united to this of Sir

Hans Sloane's, and the whole establishment complete for the sum of 85,000*l.* which was raised by way of lottery.

At the institution of this great treasury of learning, it was proposed that a competent part of 1800*l.* the annual sum granted by parliament for the support of the house, should be appropriated for the purchase of new books; but the salaries necessary for the officers, together with the contingent expences, which it was impossible to ascertain with any exactness at first, have always exceeded the allowance: so that the trustees have been obliged to make an annual application to parliament to defray the necessary charges.

The house itself is a stately edifice, in the French style of Louis XIV. and is, perhaps, better calculated for its present purpose than for a private residence. As a museum, its whole economy is conducted by the best regulations.

We shall now carry our readers through the various departments, just as they are exhibited to the public. On entering the gate of the Museum, the first objects which catch the attention, are two large sheds, defending from the inclemency of the seasons, a collection of Egyptian monuments, the whole of which were taken from the French at Alexandria in the last war. The most curious of these, perhaps, is the large *sarcophagus*, beneath the shed to the left, which has been lately ascertained as the exterior coffin of Alexander the Great, used at his last interment. It is a beautiful remain of variegated marble, covered with hieroglyphics, and is, no doubt, of higher antiquity than the time of Alexander. Here also are two statues of Roman workmanship, taken with the rest; they are attributed to Marcus Aurelius and Severus, are ancient but evidently of provincial sculpture.

Leaving these, you enter the great hall, the most curious articles in which are two Egyptian monuments of black marble, standing upright. They are covered with hieroglyphics, and belonged to the mausoleum of

Cleopatra, which stood nigh Alexandria, and were sent rom Egypt by Mr. Wortley Montague. Behind that n the right, is a ram's head, of very curious workmanip, from Thebes.

From the hall the visitor is carried through an iron ate-way, to the great stair-case, opposite the bottom which is preserved a model in mahogany, exhibiting te method used by Mr. Milne in arching the bridge Blackfriar's; and, beneath it are some valuable agments of the giant's causeway. On one side the air-case is a valuable collection of inscriptions, with a w bas relievos, chiefly Greek and Roman. The air-case itself is usually, but wrongly, stated to have en painted by La Fosse. The landscape on the wall by Rousseau. In the middle are two or three ant altars, and at the top, an exquisite model of a first-te ship of war.

The first room the visitor is shewn is devoted to iquities, chiefly Egyptian and Etruscan. Over a or-way in this room, is a fine portrait of Sir William milton, by whom a great part of its contents were esented; it was painted in the prime of life by Sir shua Reynolds. A stand in the first window is filled h reliques of ancient Egypt, among which are nuerous small representations of mummies, used as items for those who chose and could afford to be balmed at their decease. The stands in the two next ndows are filled with small bronzes from Herculam and Pompeii, many of which are very beautiful. he larger case in the middle of the room is filled h similar remains; the smaller one has a beautiful del in cork of the Temple of the Sybyl, at Tivoli, d the presses round are filled with vases, and other ious specimens, for the most part of Etruscan workship.

The second apartment is devoted chiefly to works art, beginning with Mexican curiosities. The corso posite the light are occupied by two Egyptian mmies, richly painted; they were both brought

from the catacombs of Sakkara, near Grand Cairo. Over one is a model of Laocöon and his sons; over the other the model of a Chinese junk. In the centre of the room a glass stand contains some very beautiful miniatures; among them, Sir Thomas More, King Charles the First, and Protector Cromwell, with his watch by the side of it: together with a variety of ingenious specimens of cuttings in paper. Beneath this stand is a curious model of a Persèe burial ground. In the presses round the room, are innumerable specimens of art, and among them many of Raphael's China; above which, the walls are decorated with a variety of implements of war from different quarters of the globe.

The third room contains a rich collection of curiosities from the South Pacific Ocean, brought by Captain Cook. In the left corner is the mourning dress of an Otaheitan lady, in which taste and barbarity are singularly blended; and opposite are the rich cloaks and helmets of feathers from the Sandwich Islands. Among these last is one which, in elegance of form vies even with the Grecian helmets. Over the fire-place are the Cava bowls, and, above them, battoons and various other implements of war. The next objects of attention are the idols of the different islands, presenting, in their hideous rudeness, a singular contrast with many of the works of art formed by the same people; near these are their drums, and other instruments of music. In the door-way, leading from the room, is a small glass-case, containing a breast-plate from the Friendly Islands, contrasted with another from the breast of an Egyptian mummy, and exhibiting a singular coincidence.

We now enter the manuscript department, the first room of which is small, appropriated to the manuscript collections of Sir Hans Sloane and Dr. Birch. Over the door-way is a portrait of Britton, the musical small coal-man. The next room is completely filled with Sir Robert Harley's manuscripts, afterwards Earl of

)xford ; one of the most curious of these is a volume f royal letters from 1437, to the time of Charles the irst. Round the walls, above the presses, are a va- ety of portraits, the chief of which have their names tached ; one of the best is Reubens, by himself. The djoining apartment is chiefly devoted to the same col- ction. But on one side, the manuscript collections of r William Musgrave and Mr. Cole, have been of te years deposited. Here, also, are preserved three anuscript volumes, containing many of the forgeries the unhappy Chatterton, with his first letter to Lord rford. The next and last room of the manuscript partment, is appropriated to the ancient royal li- ary of manuscripts, and Sir Robert Cotton's, toge- er with a few later donations. On the table, in the iddle of the room, is the famous Magna Charter of ing John. It is written on a large roll of parchment, d was much damaged in the year 1738, when the otton Library took fire at Westminster. Part of the oad seal is yet annexed. One of the most valuable orks in this room, is the most ancient manuscript of e Old and New Testament that is extant. It is in reek, and contains St. Paul's Epistles to the Laodi- ans. This valuable piece of antiquity was sent as a esent from Cyril, the Patriarch of Constantinople, King Charles the First, and was the work of Thecla, Egyptian lady of quality, about the year 390. here are also two manuscript copies of the Penta- uch, in Hebrew. And a variety of other manuscripts ry splendidly illuminated with coloured pictures and lding. As it is impossible to convey to the reader an equate idea of the infinite number of remarkable l valuable articles, we can only enumerate, in the eral departments, some of the most popular and iking curiosities.

From this department we reach the great saloon, ely ornamented with fresco paintings, by Baptist ; d, on the cieling or dome, is an assembly of the ds, representing Jupiter casting his thunder-bolts at

Phaeton, and the other gods actuated by various passions. On a table, in the centre, is a magnificent Etruscan vase, presented, with the others about it, by Sir William Hamilton. Here is also a beautiful model of the Barberini vase, by Mr. Wedgewood; a variety of Roman remains, such as dice, tickets for the Roman Theatres, mirrors, seals for the wine casks, lamps, and other singular remains. Two or three bas relieves, of incomparable sculpture; a table composed of different specimens of lava; a choice collection of rings and ancient gems; and a beautiful bronze head of Homer, found near Constantinople.

We next enter the Mineral Room, where are fossils of a thousand kinds, minerals, metals, pebbles, crystals, and precious stones, of various colours and splendours, composing a collection of astonishing beauty and magnificence. Among these is an Egyptian pebble, which has been broke by accident, and discovers on both pieces, a lively picture of the poet Chaucer; a more remarkable *lusus naturæ* perhaps was never seen. Here is also a garnet of considerable size; a most beautiful box, composed of Corinthian fire-marble, and a sectional representation of a coal mine, in different coloured marble.

The two adjoining rooms are at present under repair, and will not be exhibited for a considerable time. They contain chiefly the extraneous fossils, dried plants, shells, and insects, with a few animals. Among the first of these is a fossil jaw-bone, supposed of the Mammoth, from the river Ohio, in America. The visitor, therefore, is taken down the great stair-case, by a back-way, to the Bird Room; among the first articles which attract notice, are some curious nests; one brought from Peru is shaped like a chymist's retort, and the tube through which the bird ascends, is above a foot in length. Similar to this is the East India thrush's nest, several of which are joined together; the length of their passages is necessary to preserve them from the squirrels. Here is also the nest of the taylor-bird, the edges of which

ire stitched together with grass. Above the case where hese are preserved, is a singular animal, lately brought rom New Holland, called by the English settlers, the Duck-bill. It has a body resembling the otter's, with bill and nostril like the duck, short webbed feet, and tail similar to that of the beaver. In New Holland, nd in no other country, has it yet been seen in the ving state. Among the birds is the Egyptian Ibis, ome beautiful specimens from New South Wales, and wo or three varieties of the bird of Paradise. Here s also one instance where Nature has deviated from er ordinary course in a remarkable manner; it is in a horn taken from the head of a woman.

The next and last apartment usually shewn, contains animals in spirits, such as serpents, fish, reptiles, nd a few others. Amongst the most curious varieties here exhibited, is the crocodile just released from its gg, scarcely longer than an ordinary hand; and cross the stair-case leading to the room, is placed another specimen of the same animal, which had attained he length of twenty feet. Here are camelcons, lizards, and serpents, in endless variety; a dried flying sh, several rattle-snakes, and two specimens of the orpedo. Here the usual exhibition of the house closes.

The arrangement of the printed library was formerly highly gratifying; it began with the collection f our kings, the books in which were placed according to the reigns, and marked with the initials of each pon the back; these were followed by Sir Hans loane's, Dr. Birch's, and the other separate collections given to the museum. This arrangement, however, was a few years ago destroyed, and the only collections now preserved entire, are the library of Mr. Clayton Cracherode, bequeathed in 1799; Mr. Garick's collection of ancient plays, and the very large nd valuable assortment of pamphlets during the time f Charles the First, presented by his present majesty; with a valuable collection of biography, given by Sir

William Musgrave; the remainder of the library is arranged scientifically; and, in the centre, is now deposited the celebrated triple inscription from Rosetta.

The coins are exceedingly numerous, and have been lately enriched, at the expence of above two hundred pounds; with a fine series of those of our Saxon kings, from the cabinet of the late Mr. Tyssen, together with one of the only two gold pennies known of King Henry the Third.

The ancient charters belonging to Sir Robert Cotton's Manuscripts, are preserved in the manuscript department; but the Harleian Collection, which amounts to many thousands, are preserved in one of the garrets; they are all individually catalogued and indexed, and may be referred too immediately.

The Museum is kept open every day in the week, except Saturday, the weeks which follow Christmas-day, Easter, and Whitsundays, Thanksgiving, and Fast-days. The hours are from ten till four.

Literary characters, or any person who wishes to make use of the Museum for purposes of study and reference, many obtain permission, by applying with proper recommendations to the trustees, through the medium of the principal librarian. A room is appointed for their accommodation, in which, during the regular hours, they may have the use of any manuscript or printed book, subject to certain regulations. Permissions are in general granted for three months, and none for a longer term than six months: and readers are allowed to take one or more extracts from any printed book or manuscript; but no whole, or greater part of a manuscript is to be transcribed without a particular leave from the trustees.

The spectators are allowed two hours for viewing the whole; the hours of inspection are from ten till four like the Reading-room, except during the months of August and September, and the hours of admission are ten, twelve, and two. Those who are desirous to

btain admission must, *by a late regulation*, apply at the *ffice for issuing tickets*, where they may have tickets r such vacant days as best suit them.

The Museum has of late had a great accession of gyptian curiosities, mostly taken from General Me- u at Alexandria. For the present they lie chiefly in e Court-yard, but are to be shortly deposited in a ilding about to be erected for the purpose.

Dr. William Hunter's Museum.

This invaluable collection was originally made by r. Hunter, at his residence in Jermyn-street, whence 1770, it was removed to a spacious house in Great Windmill-street. In this building, besides a handsome nphitheatre and other convenient apartments for lec- res and dissections, there is one magnificent room ted up with elegance and propriety as a Museum. f the magnitude and value of the Doctor's anatomical llection, some idea may be formed when we consider e great length of years he employed in making anato- ical preparations: added to the eagerness with which e increased it from the collections occasionally offered r sale in London. And his specimens of rare diseases ere frequently increased by presents from his medical iends and pupils. Before its removal from Great Windmill-street, the Doctor's collection was chiefly nfined to specimens of human and comparative ana- my, and of diseases; but, afterwards he extended s views to fossils, and to the branches of polite lite- ture and erudition. A cabinet of ancient medals, kewise, brought together at the expence of 20,000*l.* ntributed greatly to the richness of the Museum. 1781, it received a valuable addition of shells, corals, d other curious subjects of Natural History, collect- by Dr. Fothergill. By the Doctor's will, 1783, the luseum, under the direction of trustees, devolved to s nephew, Dr. M. Baillie, and in the case of his death

to Mr. Cruikshank, for the term of thirty years, at the end of which period the whole collection is bequeathed to the University of Glasgow. The sum of 8000*l.* sterling is left for the support and augmentation of the collection. It may be seen by the permission of the trustees, Dr. Baillie, and Dr. Combe.

Mr. John Hunter's Museum.

This collection of comparative anatomy, must be considered as a proof of talents, assiduity, and labour, which cannot be contemplated without surprize and admiration. Mr. Hunter's attempt in this collection was to exhibit the gradations of nature, from the most simple state in which life is found to exist, up to the most perfect and complex of the animal creation, to man himself. By his art and care he was able so to expose and preserve in a dried state, or in spirits, the corresponding parts of animal bodies, that the various links in the chain of perfectness may be readily followed and clearly understood. They were classed by Mr. Hunter, in the following order; first, the parts constructed for motion; secondly, the parts essential to animals respecting their own internal economy, thirdly, parts superadded for purposes concerned with external objects; fourthly, parts designed for the propagation of the species, and the maintenance and protection of the young.

This valuable collection, since the death of Mr. Hunter, has been purchased by government, and committed to the care of the college of surgeons, who are forming arrangements, so as to render it an object of national utility, and lectures will be delivered on its various subjects. At present the superintendance of it is committed to a certain number of the college, who are termed its *Curators*, and to whom application must be made for a view of it.—Mr. Heavyside, and Mr. Blick, are two of these.

LITERARY ASSEMBLIES.

In London several regular and known meetings are held of literary characters, who converse upon philosophical subjects, new discoveries, &c. One of the chief of them takes place between the hours of seven and nine every Thursday evening, during the meetings of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, in an outer room of the apartments in Somerset-house, appropriated for their reception, and is exceedingly interesting to every intelligent stranger, who feels any degree of scientific and literary curiosity. About seven those gentlemen drop in who mean to assist at the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries. They engage, of course, in conversation; and many agreeable and important matters of information are mutually communicated. The members of the Royal Society enter at eight, when the conversations, turning chiefly on philosophical subjects, are renewed and prolonged till nine. A stranger may be introduced to these conversations by any member of either of the two societies. He will not elsewhere obtain so advantageous an idea of the union of politeness, scientific intelligence, and talents for conversation, in the English character.

Sir Joseph Banks,

President of the Royal Society,

Receives, on every Thursday morning, during the society's meetings, his friends, members of the society, and gentlemen introduced by them, at a public breakfast, at his house in Soho-square. The literary, and much more, the scientific news of the day, are the topics of the conversations which then take place. New and curious specimens of subjects in antiquities, in natural history, &c. are often produced for the inspection of the persons who then assemble.

On every Sunday evening, too, during the meetings of the Royal Society, the same gentleman opens his house for the reception of a conversation-assembly of his literary and philosophical friends, and of all gentlemen, whether natives of this country or foreigners, whom his friends introduce.

DR. GARTHSHORE,

At his house, No. 88, St. Martin's-lane, has a conversatione of his learned friends, every Monday evening, when there is an intermission of the meetings at Sir Joseph Banks's.

MR. HEAVYSIDE, *of Hanover-square*,

Has a Friday evening meeting, every week during the winter and spring, of gentlemen of the medical profession and others, in his noble museum of anatomy and natural history. A respectable stranger known to any of his friends, may easily obtain access to this very agreeable and instructive assembly.

HOSPITALS, AND OTHER PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Greenwich Hospital.

Although this building is not situated in the metropolis, yet, it is a foundation so closely connected with London, and is of such extraordinary magnificence, and so well worthy the attention of all persons visiting this city, that we will begin our account of buildings, dedicated to public charities, with this edifice.

Greenwich Hospital was founded by William and Mary, for invalid seamen; and is situated on the south bank of the Thames, at the distance of five miles from London-bridge. It consists of four grand buildings, absolutely separated from each other; yet forming a

ery entire and most beautiful plan, especially when ewed from the river, to which its main front presents self. The four different buildings are disposed in the llowing manner: Two are next to the river, from hich they are separated by a spacious terrace, 865 feet length; and have a grand area, or square, between em, 273 feet wide, with a fine statue of George II. the centre. Beyond, to the south, stand the two ner parts, having an interval between them, considerly less than the grand square, being 115 feet wide; e effect of this is to make that connexion among e parts, which this edifice appears to have from the er.

The northern buildings are after one of the finest signs of Inigo Jones, and correspond in their style and naments, which are of the Corinthian order.

The southern are designed by Sir Christopher Wren d correspond as to their effect, although there is some all difference between them. They have each a oric collonade, surrounding all that part which is seen m the river or terrace, twenty feet high, with an tablature and ballustrade; and each is ornamented, the corner seen from the river, with a dome, supted by duplicate columns, of the composite order, th four projecting groups of columns, at the quoins, d crowned with a turret.

The whole of Greenwich Hospital is of Portlandne, except some subordinate parts, which are, howr, to be taken down, and rebuilt of stone.

The grandeur of the effect of this whole edifice, thus corated, and presenting so much rich variety without cordance, is scarcely to be imagined. And the ef-t, as to its beauty and variety, is heightened by the and square and the area beyond, being terminated h a view of the Observatory, standing on a hill in eenwich Park.

This noble edifice will shew, by contrast, the impropriety of throwing buildings into squares, inclosed on

all sides. On that plan we might have had a fine front to the river, with melancholy, though ornamented walls, within the square; but that most beautiful range of architecture, on each side of the extensive avenue, as it may be called, reaching from the northern to the southern extremity of the edifice, terminated in an uncommonly fine manner, with the beautiful and picturesque park, the hill, and observatory, would not have been, as it now is, the boast of this country, and the admiration of foreigners.

Another advantage results from this disposition of the buildings of Greenwich Hospital. The interval between the four several parts being open at every end, they ventilate the whole place, instead of forming wells (as they would if inclosed) of stagnant and damp air.

Of the two northern buildings of the Hospital, that on the west side of the grand square is called King Charles's; and part of that was accustomed to be the occasional residence of Charles. The other is called Queen Anne's.

Of the two southern buildings, that on the west of the area is named King William's, and the other Queen Mary's.

Under the roof of King William's building, is the great hall, or, as it is usually called, the Painted Hall, the entrance to which is by a very elegant vestibule, lighted by the dome of the building. From the vestibule a large flight of steps leads into the saloon or grand hall, which is 106 feet long, 36 wide, and 52 high; ornamented with a range of Corinthian pilasters standing on a basement, and supporting a rich entablature above. Between them, on the south side are the windows, two rows in height, the jambs of these are ornamented with roses enamelled. On the north side are recesses answering to the windows, in which are painted, in chiaro-oscuro, the following allegorical figures, viz. *Hospitalitas*; *Magnanimitas*

iberalitas, Misericordia, Generositas, Bonitas, Benignitas, Humanitas.

This is a very fine room; and the ceiling is particularly beautiful. Another flight of steps leads from this room to the upper hall, the ceiling and sides of which are adorned with various paintings.

The painting of this hall cost 6,685*l.*

In the vestibule of the great hall is the model of an antique ship, presented by the late Lord Anson; the original, which is of marble, and was found in the villa Mattea, in the 16th century, now stands before the church of Santa Maria in Rome, hence called Santa Maria in Navicella.

The Chapel.

The entrance to this celebrated edifice, is by a vestibule, corresponding with that of the great hall; but not like that, open to the top of the dome. In this vestibule are four niches, containing the statues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Meekness, executed at Coade's artificial stone manufactory, from designs by West. From this a flight of fourteen steps leads into the chapel, through a most beautiful portal, having large folding doors of mahogany.

The body of the chapel is 111 feet long, and 52 broad, and capable of conveniently accommodating 1000 pensioners, nurses, and boys, exclusive of pews for the rectors, the several officers, &c.

Immediately within the entrance is a portico, of six fluted marble columns, fifteen feet high, of the Ionic order. The columns support the organ gallery, and are crowned with an entablature and balustrade. On a tablet, in the front of the gallery, is a basso-relievo, representing the figures of angels sounding the harp.

On each side of the organ gallery are four noble and beautiful columns, of the Corinthian order, their shafts of Scagliola, in imitation of Sienna marble, by Richter, and their capitals and bases of statuary marble; at the

opposite end of the chapel are four others of the same sort, supporting the arched ceiling and roof.

There are two ranges of windows. Over the lower are paintings in chiaro-oscuro, of some of the principal events in the life of Christ. The walls are decorated with two ranges of pilasters, the upper having shafts of Scagliola, corresponding with the eight great columns. The arched ceiling is divided into compartments, enriched with foliage, Golocchi, &c. in the antique style. Between the upper pilasters are recesses, in which are painted in chiaro-oscuro, the Apostles and Evangelists.

The communion table is a semi-oval slab of statuary marble, near eight feet long; the ascent to which is by three steps of black marble, on which is fixed an ornamental railing, representing festoons of ears of corn and vine foliage. The table is supported by six cherubims, standing on a white marble step, of the same dimensions as the table.

Over the Altar is a painting by West, of the *Escape of St. Paul from Shipwreck on the Island of Malta*. On each side the arch which terminates the top of this picture, are angels of statuary marble, as large as life, by Bacon; one bearing the cross, the other the emblem of the Eucharist. In the segment between the great cornice and the ceiling, is a painting of the *Ascension*, designed by West, in *chiaro-oscuro*; forming the last of a series of paintings of the life of our Saviour, which surround the chapel.

The middle of the aisle, and the spaces round the altar and organ gallery, are paved with black and white marble in golocchi, frets, and other ornaments, having in the centre, an anchor and seaman's compass, finely executed.

The pulpit is circular, supported by six fluted columns of lime-tree, with an entablature above of the same, richly carved. In the six inter-columns are *also reliefs*, taken from the Acts of the Apostles. The reader's desk is square, with columns at the four cor-

ers, and the entablature over them similar to those of
e pulpit. In the four inter-columns are also *alto re-*
evos from the prophets.

There are many decorations in this chapel, beside
ose we have described; for we have attempted only
e outline. Perhaps it is too profusely ornamented;
ut it would be fastidious to a fault, to censure a small
cess in a work of such exquisite beauty. The design
the architecture of the interior, was by the late Mr.
mes Stuart, surnamed the Athenian Stuart, from the
ntiquities of Athens, published by him; and it is
orthy of his fine taste.

Council Room.

This apartment, which is in King Charles's build-
, is worth the stranger's notice. It contains several
ntings, chiefly portraits.

On the north is an entrance to the hospital from the
er. An iron ballustrade runs the length of the ter-
e, having gates opening to a flight of steps, leading
vn to the water. On the outside of the ballustrade is
uay, paved with broad stone flags. On the east and
t are two entrances, corresponding with each other,
ron gates, with rusticated piers, adjoining to which
the porter's lodges.

These gates are open to the public during the day.
e chapel may be seen for sixpence; and the great
for sixpence.

We may add to what we have said of the rich orna-
ts of this edifice, that each of the grand colonades,
ched to the two southern buildings, is 347 feet in
th, having a return pavilion 70 feet in length; and
they are composed of more than 300 duplicated
mns and pilasters, of Portland-stone. The s ranger,
are persuaded, will return highly gratified by his
to Greenwich Hospital, which is one of the finest
ern buildings in Europe; and, without exception,
most superb and beautiful edifice in the world, ap-
l to a charitable use.

The Infirmary.

This is a square building of brick, 198 feet in length, and 175 in breadth. It was designed by the late Mr. Stuart, and is a very valuable addition to the institution, to relieve the hospital from the sick. The infirmary is very commodious, and is calculated to hold 256 patients. It has apartments for a physician, a surgeon, with their respective assistants, and a matron. Within the walls are hot and cold baths; and it has a small chapel, in which prayers are read twice in the week, by the chaplains, to the patients.

The School.

This building also was designed by Mr. Stuart. It is 146 feet in length, and 42 in breadth, exclusive of a collonnade, of the Tuscan order, intended for a play-place, and shelter for the boys in bad weather, which is 180 feet long, and 20 feet broad.

The school-room is 100 feet long, and 25 broad, capable of containing 200 boys. The apartments of the boys are fitted up with hammocks instead of beds. Here are rooms for the guardian, nurses, and other attendants; and, at a small distance, a good house for the schoolmaster.

Present Establishment of Greenwich Hospital.

This establishment consists of a master and governor, a lieutenant-governor, four captains, and eight lieutenants, with a variety of officers of the hospital; 2410 pensioners, 149 nurses, and 3000 out-pensioners. The number of persons residing within the walls, including officers, &c. amount to nearly 2600.

The pensioners within the hospital have the following allowances: every boatswain, 2*s.* 6*d.* mates 1*s.* 6*d.* private man 1*s.* per week for pocket-money; and every man indiscriminately, the following diet: one loaf of bread of sixteen ounces, and two quarts of beer every day; one pound of mutton on Sunday and Tuesday

ne pound of beef on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday; and pease-soup, cheese, and butter, on Wednesday and Friday. For cloathing, they are allowed, in he space of two years, a blue suit of cloihes, a hat, hree pair of blue yarn hose, three pair of shoes, and our shirts.

The out-pensioners are allowed each 7*l. per annum*, or which they have tickets granted them, enabling nem to receive it quarterly at the hospital, or from ollectors of the customs, or excise, if they reside at a istance.

The nurses are the widows of seamen, and must be nder the age of forty-five at the time of admission. Their allowances are as follows: Wages, each 8*l.* a-ear. Those who attend the sick, 16*l.* 4*s.* such as look ter the helpless pensioners, 14*l.* 14*s.* and such as are the service of the boys, 15*l.* a-year. Their provi-ons and bedding are the same as those of the pen-oners; they have each a grey serge gown and petti-at yearly. When superannuated they are allowed *l.* a-year.

We have entered thus at large into this establishment, cause it is the most noble and complete of its kind in e world.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

This is a royal hospital for invalid soldiers, situated the northern bank of the river, about a mile above e western extremity of the town. It is a handsome ilding of brick, ornamented with stone; having two ain fronts, one facing towards Hyde Park, and the ier to the river. The former is simple in its style, nsisting of a centre and wings, in a straight line, and ving no other ornament than a plain portico. Before is a very extensive inclosed area, having avenues, nted with trees. The front next to the Thames is re decorated, and has a very elegant and pleasing pearance. The principal parts form three sides of a uare, the centre building having a fine portico, with

piazza on each side; and the other two, noble and corresponding portices. From the centre building, extend wings, covering two spacious quadrangles; the whole front of the hospital being 804 feet. The plan of this edifice was the design of Sir Christopher Wren.

The area, formed by the principal buildings on this side, terminates with a dwarf ballustrade, beyond which are spacious gardens, extending the whole length of the hospital, along the river, with which they communicate by stairs.

The gardens are laid out in a dull taste, in straight lines; and are beside blemished with this extraordinary absurdity, that, although bounded in front by the noble expanse of the Thames, they contain within them two insignificant canals.

Chelsea Hospital, with its garden, &c. covers above forty acres of ground.

The interior of this hospital is in a simple but elegant style. In the centre are the chapel and the great dining hall. The former is a large plain building; the floor is paved with marble, alternately of black and white flags. The latter is a fine room, decorated at the upper end with paintings by Cooke, representing Charles II. with devices, expressive of various attributes.

The affairs of this establishment are managed by commissioners, consisting of some of the great officers of state, especially in the war department, a governor and lieutenant-governor. The present number of pensioners amounts to 503; and of out-pensioners to no less than 10,000. The former are provided with all necessaries; the latter have each 12*l. per annum.*

Chelsea Hospital was begun by Charles II. continued by James II. and finished by William III.

A new building, upon an extensive plan, is nearly completed, situated below Sloane square, Chelsea, intended as a Royal Military Asylum for educating about 500 children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; to erect and support which, parliament has granted a sum of money, and each regiment contributes one day's pay towards it.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

This is a royal foundation, for the maintenance and ducation of orphans, and other poor children, situated little to the north of Newgate-street. On its scite nciently stood the house of the Grey-friars, or Mendiants, of the order of St. Francis, founded by John rvin, mercer, about 1225; and part of the present difice is a cloister of the convent.

It is a very extensive building, consisting of various regular parts. The south front, adjoining to Newate-street, is the best, being ornamented with Doric ilasters, placed on pedestals. In an area, before hrist's-church, to which there is a passage from Newate-street, this front may be fully seen. The cloisters rve as a thoroughfare, and a place for the boys to ay in.

The great hall is a spacious room, in which the boys ne and sup. The present apartment was built after e great fire of London, when the former was burnt, the sole charge of Sir John Frederic, Alderman of ondon, and cost 5000*l*. On one side, at the upper d, is a prodigious large picture, by Verrio, repreating James II. surrounded by his nobles, and receiv- g the president, governors, and many of the children the hospital. In this picture are half lengths of Edard VI. and Charles II. which are represented hang- g as portraits. On the same side, at the lower end, a painting, representing Edward VI. delivering the arter of the hospital to the lord-mayor and alder- en, who are in their robes, and kneeling. Near the ng is the good Bishop Ridley. In this hall is a fine gan. In the winter, after Christmas, an anthem is ng, in the evening, about six o'clock, by the boys, companied by the organ; which is usually attended a large, but select, company, admitted by tickets. ne stranger will find no difficulty in obtaining one of ese; and this is a ceremony worthy of his notice.

In a spacious apartment, where the governors meet,

called the Court Room, are portraits of Edward VI. and of the chief benefactors to the hospital. The portrait of Edward is by Holbein, an unquestionable original, and a very fine painting.

In a room, entirely lined with stone, are kept the records, deeds, and other writings, of the hospital. One of the books is a curious piece of antiquity. It is the earliest record of the hospital; and contains the anthem sung by the first children, very beautifully illuminated, according to the custom of the time

The writing-school is a handsome modern building of brick; supported on pillars, forming a spacious covered walk. The grammar-school is a plain brick building, more recently erected.

This hospital originated in the following manner: The convent of the Grey-friars, on the scite of which it rose, being surrendered to Henry VIII. that monarch, a little before his death, founded Christ church Hospital, granting the monastery to the city for the relief of the poor. Other lands were granted to the city for the same purpose by Henry. But the object being neglected, Edward VI. at the instance of Ridley, Bishop of London, sent a letter to the lord mayor, inviting his assistance in relieving the poor and, shortly afterwards, a regular system of relief for the metropolis was formed, of which this hospital made one principal part. The poor were distinguished by classes. St. Bartholemew's and St. Thomas's Hospitals were destined to relieve the *diseased;* Bridewell to maintain and correct the *idle;* and Christ's Hospital to maintain and educate the *young* and *helpless* and the king incorporated the governors of these several hospitals, by the title of *The Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, of the City of London, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods, of the Hospitals of Edward VI. King of England.*

This monarch also granted Christ's Hospital, land to the yearly value of 600*l.* belonging to the Savoy and added other benefactions, the last being his licen

to take lands in mortmain, to the value yearly of 4000 marks.

In 1552, the house of the Grey-friars was first prepared for the reception of the children; and in November, in the same year, nearly 400 were admitted.

Charles II. founded a mathematical school in this house, for forty boys, to which he granted 1000*l. per annum*, payable out of the exchequer for seven years. Of these boys ten are yearly put out apprentices to merchant vessels, and in their places ten more received upon the foundation.

Another mathematical school, for thirty-seven other boys, was afterwards founded by Mr. Travers; but these boys are not obliged to go to sea.

There are at present about 1000 children on this foundation. The boys wear a very ancient dress: it consists of a blue cloth coat, close to the body, having loose skirts of the same; yellow under coats, and yellow worsted stockings, and a flat, round, worsted, black bonnet, with the hair cut short. Their fare is plain and wholesome; they sleep in wards, kept in a very cleanly state.

The governors have established a school at Hertford, to which they send the youngest of the children, generally to the number of 300; who are taken into the house as room is made by apprenticing of the elder. All the girls are educated at this school.

The education given to the boys of this hospital, is excellent of its kind, consisting chiefly of writing and arithmetic, fitting them for merchants' counting-houses. One boy is sent annually to Cambridge, being properly educated for the church; and every three years one is sent to Oxford. This is one of those institutions which do good in the best way to the country.

The permanent revenues of Christ's Hospital are great, arising from royal and private donations in houses and lands; but, without voluntary subscriptions, are inadequate to the present establishment.

By the grant of the city, the governors licence the carts allowed to ply in the city, to the number of 420, who pay a small sum for the licence; they also receive a duty of about three farthings upon every piece of cloth brought to Blackwell Hall, granted by acts of common-council.

The expenditure of this hospital is immense, being at present about 30,000*l. per annum*, of which about 1300*l.* is paid in salaries to the officers and servants of the foundation.

The governors, who choose their own officers and servants, male and female, are unlimited in their number, being usually benefactors of the hospital, or persons of considerable importance, associated with the lord-mayor and citizens, governors by the charter. A donation of 400*l.* makes a governor: formerly the sum was less, but the office of governor being one of the great trust, and of great importance in its effect to the public, enlarging the sum was wisely adopted.

The governors of Christ's Hospital have been made trustees to several other extensive charities, by their founders. Amongst the rest, is one of 10*l.* a-year each for life, to 400 blind men. This ought to be made known, because these funds have been often confounded with those of Christ's Hospital, which they do not in the least augment, the governors not being at liberty to apply those new funds to any of the uses of the hospital.

The greater part of the buildings belonging to this noble institution, being, through age, in a state of irreparable decay, the governors have lately resolved to rebuild the whole. Subscriptions towards carrying this plan into effect, are thankfully received at the Counting-house, in the hospital.

THE CHARTER-HOUSE.

This very useful institution is situated at the top of Charter-house-lane, Smithfield. It was formerly a priory for monks of the Carthusian order; but, in the year 1611, it was converted, by Thomas Sutton, Esq.

nto a magnificent hospital, consisting of a master, a preacher, a head schoolmaster, and a second master, with forty-four boys, and eighty decayed gentlemen, who had been merchants or military men. The boys are instructed in classical learning; and the pensioners are allowed 14*l. per annum*, besides a gown, provisions, fire, and lodging. The learned Dr. Matthew Raine is the head schoolmaster. This foundation also supports twenty-nine students at the universities.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

This is a magnificent building of stone, situated between Christ's Hospital and Smithfield, from which last has an entrance, under a spacious arched gateway, which leads into a square court, surrounded with four noble buildings, of very good architecture. The grand stair-case is painted by Hogarth, at his own cost. Among the paintings are—*the Good Samaritan; the Pool of Bethseda;* and *Rohere*, (the original founder of the hospital) *laying the foundations;* with *a Sick Man carried on a Bier, attended by Monks.* The great hall is at the head of the stair-case, in which is a full-length portrait of Henry VIII. the royal founder of the present institution. Here is also a full-length portrait of Dr. Ratcliffe, who left 100*l. per annum* to this hospital, for the improvement of the diet; and 100*l. per annum* for providing linen. In this room is a fine picture of St. Bartholomew, with a knife (the symbol of martyrdom) in his hand. On one of the windows is painted *Henry VIII. delivering the charter to the lord-mayor.* There is also a very fine portrait in this room of Percival Pott, many years surgeon of that hospital. It was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and is esteemed a striking likeness of that eminent surgeon.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital was founded in 1102, by Rahere, minstrel to Henry I. Rahere, retiring from the gay offices of his situation, founded a priory, which was dedicated to St. Bartholomew, of which he was the first

prior. He afterwards obtained from the king a piece of waste ground near his priory, on which he founded this hospital for the *sick* and *maimed*, placing it under the care of the priory. The priory and hospital was surrendered to Henry VIII. and that monarch, in the last year of his reign, granted the hospital to the city, for the relief of the *sick* and *maimed*.

The present building was erected in the reign of George II. (in 1730) Sir Richard Brocas, Knight, being lord-mayor, and president of the hospital. Belonging to the establishment of this hospital, are three physicians, three surgeons, three assistant-surgeons, and an apothecary, besides dressers, &c.

All *indigent* persons, *maimed by accident*, are taken into St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at *all hours of the day and night, without previous recommendation.* The *diseased* are received *only on petition*, signed by a governor, a committee of governors sitting every *Thursday*, to determine on petitions.

There are always a number of *out-patients* relieved with medical aid from the hospital.

Of this establishment we may justly speak with the warmest admiration. That most urgent and helpless of all cases, of a poor person, mangled in his body or limbs, by accident, without means in himself or friends, of procuring medical aid, is relieved without reserve or delay, and is as skilfully treated as if he commanded the wealth of the richest inhabitant of London. With respect to the diseased poor, a little form precedes relief; but it is only to ensure the best application of the funds of the hospital; which, without precaution, might be wasted on the less, instead of the more pressing cases of necessity. The hospital is attended by the most eminent medical men, physicians, and surgeons, in the metropolis; and, it not only affords a solace to the poor in sickness, or being maimed, but is a most excellent school for the young men who attend the hospital, in the course of their studies in medicine and surgery.

Of the other hospitals in the metropolis, the same may be generally observed; but we take the opportunity of speaking of St. Bartholomew's, to mention these topics, which ought not, for the honour of London, to be forgotten.

Curious Remains of the Cloister of the Priory of St. Bartholomew.

In this place we may recommend to the stranger, to visit a beautiful piece of antiquity in this neighbourhood, at present put to a very singular use At the *Black-horse livery-stables*, situated in a narrow street called the *Horse-ride*, leading into Bartholomew-close) behind Smithfield-market, on the ancient north side, is a *Stable*, part of the *Cloister of the Priory of St. Bartholomew*. It consists of eight arches, in a most perfect state, ornamented with the rude sculpture of the times. At the north end is a door-place, now walled up, which led into the conventical church.

It is to be observed, that the pavement of the stable considerably higher than the base of the pillars that support the arch of the cloister; and the pavement of the adjoining street, higher than that of the stable.

The curious stranger may see this stable, by application to the ostler of the yard, for a very small compliment.

In a narrow passage, to the north of this stable, to which passage there is an entrance (from Bartholomew-close), are many vestiges of the priory; and the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, near the same spot, is the choir of the old conventical church.

The church of St. Bartholomew the Less, was originally the church of the hospital, and is very ancient. It is situated in the passage between Smithfield-market and the hospital.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

This edifice, situated in the borough of Southwark, little to the south of London-bridge, being another

royal foundation, for like purposes as that of St. Bartholomew's, may be mentioned next in order. This foundation owes its origin to the destruction, by fire, of the priory of St. Mary Overies, in 1207; the canons having erected an hospital for divine worship, till their house should be rebuilt, immediately in their own vicinity. Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, afterwards removed the hospital to the spot where the present edifice now stands; which, belonging to the priory of Bermondsey, it was held of that religious house, till one of the abbots granted it, in 1482, to the master of the hospital, in whom, and his successors, it remained till surrendered to Henry VIII. In 1551, the lord-mayor and citizens having purchased the manor of Southwark from Edward VI. of which this hospital was part, they repaired and enlarged the building at the expence of 1100*l.*; and, in 1553, Edward incorporated this foundation with Christ's Hospital and Bridewell, under the governance of the lord-mayor and citizens of London.

The present building was erected in 1669, by voluntary subscription, the governors setting the example of the munificence that reared this edifice. St. Thomas's Hospital consists of three courts that run behind each other from the street. The front next the street is occupied by a pair of large iron gates for carriages, with a door of the same for foot-passengers on each side, the whole attached to stone piers at the extremities, each having a statue, representing a *patient* of the *hospital*. The first court has a collonade round the three sides, with seats next the wall. The principal front is on the east, facing the street, and is ornamented in the centre with stone, having a statue of *Henry VI.* and four statues of *patients*, with a clock at the upper extremity under a circular pediment. Underneath this part of the building, is a passage into the second court. It has collonades round, except the centre of the north front, occupied by the chapel. The buildings over the collo-

mdes are adorned with Ionic pilasters, the east and vest fronts having each a pediment in the centre. The hapel has four lofty pilasters, of the Corinthian order with a pediment), placed on high pedestals. In the entre of the court is a brass statue of *Edward VI.* by *keemakers*, of considerable merit. A broad passage n the east side leads into the third court, the structure bove being supported on pillars. A colonade entirely rrounds this court, and the front of the wards above re ornamented with long, slender, Ionic pilasters. In e centre of the square is a stone statue of Sir Robert laytons, Knt. lord-mayor, who gave 600*l.* towards building the hospital, and endowed it by will with 300*l.* The elaboratory has been lately repaired, d is now a very complete work: besides which, it is a museum, a dissecting-room, and theatre for blic lectures. Three surgeons attend in rotation, th dressers and pupils; and an apothecary resides on spot.

The whole south side of the first court, containing ee wards, was erected at the sole expence of Thomas ederic, Esq. of London; and the opposite side, taining also three wards, at the sole expence of Thos Guy, Esq. citizen and alderman of London, of ose magnificent charities we shall have occasion to more, when we come to to the hospital founded and lowed solely himself.

In St. Thomas's are nineteen wards, and 542 beds. e poor, maimed by accident, are received here as in Bartholomew's, at all hours of the day and night, hout recommendation. The diseased poor are adted on petition, signed by a governor; a committee he governors sitting every Thursday to receive peons, as at St. Bartholomew's.

The magnitude of St. Thomas's Hospital, with the ef of its many collonades, will not permit us wholly xclude the character of the edifice from a species of ndeur. But it is time to rebuild this hospital in a

better style; and with this improvement might commence a system of decorating the Borough of Southwark, and its vicinity; which, at present, are more than a century behind the northern bank of the river in the progress of refinement; and to this it may be added, that if the practice of wholly surrounding a space with buildings, so as to stagnate the air within the quadrangle, is as unhealthy as we deem it to be, no plan can be so unfit for an hospital, as an accumulation of courts behind each other.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, SOUTHWARK.

This magnificent building was raised at the sole expence of Thomas Guy, a bookseller, of London, who expended 20,000*l.* upon the building, and at his death left for its endowment the enormous sum of 220,000*l.* It adjoins St. Thomas's Hospital; to which, as we have seen, Mr. Guy was also a great benefactor, and as a school of medicine it may be considered as being attached and united to St. Thomas's.

There are twelve large wards, containing 432 beds for so many in-patients; besides whom the charity relieves nearly 2000 out-patients every year. The entrance to this hospital is certainly grand; it is a square paved court, with handsome buildings on each side; the hall, the treasurer's, and the steward's houses form one side: the apothecary, the chapel, and the clergyman, occupy the other. The hospital consists of two small quadrangles, joined by a cross building supported on arches. The elaboratory is neat and convenient. The medical establishment, and forms of admission, are similar to what we have before described of other hospitals. Wednesday is the day for receiving patients. Behind the hospital a small neat building has been lately erected for the reception of lunatic patients. At the theatre on Saturday evenings, a debating society is held during the winter, on subjects connected with medical science, and is respectably attended. To this society

nembers are at liberty to introduce a stranger or friend. A library is attached to this institution; and a collection of anatomical preparations.

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

This, which is another royal foundation, is situated in ridge-street, Blackfriars, near the eastern extremity Fleet-street. It derives its name from an ancient ell, dedicated to St. Bride, or Bridget, in the neighurhood. This was a royal palace as early as the ne of King John. It was rebuilt in a magnificent anner by Henry VIII. for the reception of the Emeror Charles V. who visited England in 1522; alough it afterwards happened that the emperor lodged the monastery of the Black-friars. Henry resided this palace, during the time the question of his marge with Queen Catharine was debating at the Blackars. Edward VI. granted Bridewell, in 1553, to city, for certain charitable purposes, at the solicitan of the humane Bishop Ridley.

It is at present used as a house of correction for dissoe persons, and idle apprentices, committed by the y magistrates; and for the temporary maintenance distressed vagrants. There is, besides, in this hosal, an establishment for the apprenticing of youths to sters; who, being decayed tradesmen, have houses nted them by this charity, within the walls of this pital, with the privilege of taking these lads, who cloathed by the charity; the masters receiving the efit of their labor. An apprentice on this establishnt is bound for seven years, at the end of which he is itled to the freedom of the city, and 10*l.* towards inning business. Formerly the Bridewell youths e blue doublets, and trowsers, with white hats. At sent they wear a coat, waistcoat, and breeches, of e, in the common mode, and distinguished only by a all button, stamped with the head of Edward VI.

These young men have often distinguished themselves by aiding at fires, in a very enterprising manner. Of late this institution has much fallen off; and, at this time, there are very few of these apprentices.

The present edifice consists of two courts; with a screen of one story next to the street, having an entrance under an arched gate-way. The two courts are divided by a building, running north and south, part of the palace erected by Henry VIII. and the greater part of the southern end of both courts, are remains of the same palace. The other parts of the old Bridewell being consumed in the great fire, were rebuilt in 1668, as they now stand.

Nearly the whole south side of the two courts is occupied by the chapel, court-room, and hall, the entrance to which is in the first court. The outer portal, the spacious stairs, and an inner door at the head of the staircase, are in the gothic style. Over the inner door next the stairs, are the arms of England, supported by a lion and a griffin; and the inner side of the gothic arch is ornamented by lions and griffins, alternately, cut out of the stone. The stairs are entirely of walnut-tree; what is remarkable is, that they are not perceptibly worn, notwithstanding their antiquity, and the great use made of them, which is partly owing to the lowness of the steps, and the ease of the ascent. The interior of the chapel is in a plain style, with a flat roof. It is separated from the lobby, at the head of the stairs, by a pair of iron gates, of most beautiful workmanship, and the floor is entirely of marble flags, alternately black and white. These gates and floor were the gift of Sir William Withers, lord-mayor, and president of the hospital, in the reign of Queen Anne. The court-room is an interesting piece of antiquity, as on its seats were held courts of justice, (and probably parliament) under our early kings. At the upper end are the old arms of England; and it is wainscotted to a certain height

ith old English oak, ornamented with carved work. ormerly the oak was of that solemn colour it attains age; and was relieved by the carving being gilt. at this fine place has, of late years, been greatly dis-ised by the blind rage of varnishing and modernizing piece-meal. The beautiful veins of the oak are co-red with paint, to imitate the pale, modern wainscot: d other similar decorations added.

On the upper part of the wall are the names, in gold ers, of benefactors to the hospital, with the respective es of their gifts. The dates in this room commence h the year 1565, and end with 1713; and contain a ious object, in the difference of the execution of the ering, between the first and the last periods, as well the progresive improvement that may be traced in This place is now used only for courts of the go-nors of Bethlem and Bridewell hospitals, and occa-ally for large committees.

From this room is the entrance into the hall, which very noble room. At the upper end is a fine pic-, by Holbein, representing Edward VI. delivering charter of the hospital to Sir George Barnes, the -mayor. In this picture are ten figures besides ward, who is seated on his throne. On the right of king, the lord-mayor and aldermen are kneeling, behind stands the Bishop of Ely, Lord-chancellor England. On the left is the master of the rolls. painter has introduced his own portrait into the ure. It is the furthest figure in the corner, on the hand, looking over the shoulder of the persons be-him.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

This, which is also a royal foundation, and incorpo-d with Bridewell, was granted by Henry VIII. to ity, for the cure of *lunatics*. It was originally a y, founded by Simon Fitzroy, Sheriff of London, members of which wore a star, in commemoration

of the star that guided the wise men on the birth of Christ, whence it derives it name.

Bethlem Hospital is situated on the south side of Moorfields. The main part of the present edifice was erected in 1675. It is an extensive building of brick, ornamented with stone, 540 feet in length, and forty in breadth. The centre, and the two ends, project, are faced with stone, and crowned each with a turret. The centre turret has a clock and fane. To the original building has been added two wings, by voluntary donations, for the reception of incurable and dangerous lunatics. Before the hospital are a range of gardens, inclosed with a high wall, in which the patients that are well enough to enjoy air and exercise, are permitted to walk. The entrance is by elegant iron gates, with stone piers, on which are two statues, one representing *a melancholy lunatic*, and the other *raving madness*; they are by Mr. Cibber, father of the dramatic writer, and are designed and executed with great spirit.

The interior is divided chiefly into two spacious galleries, one over the other, running the whole length of the original edifice. Each, however, is divided by iron gates, and a square lobby, into two parts, the women being all on one side, and the men on the other, of the house. The rooms of the maniacs are on one side of the gallery, which serves them as a place to walk in.

It is intended to erect a new building for the use of this charity, at a short distance from the metropolis. The present hospital is to be immediately levelled, and a new road opened from the spot on which it stands, which will extend in a direct line to the Royal Exchange.

Patients are admitted on petitions, signed by a governor, with other formalities, to the committee of governors, who sit every Saturday at Bethlem Hospital. They remain till cured, or for twelve months, if not cured. In the last case they may be admitted again, and usually are, when there are hopes of recovery, or

when the lunatic is absolutely incurable, and dangerous to society.

There are at present about 260 maniacs in this hospital.

Formerly all persons could see the interior of the hospital for money given to the attendants; and great scandal to the institution, and injury to the patients, were the result. Visitors are now not admitted without a governor's ticket; on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The friends of the patients are permitted to visit them every Monday, and Wednesday, from ten till twelve in the morning.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

We have now shortly described the hospitals in London, of *royal foundation*, and we cannot better enter upon the buildings, dedicated by the munificence of *private persons* to charitable uses, than with this hospital; which, for that charm which springs from a complete filling up the design of the institution, has not its superior in Europe.

St. Luke's Hospital was established in 1751, by voluntary contributions. The inadequacy of Bethlem Hospital to the relief of *all indigent lunatics*, had been long a subject of public notoriety; the evils resulting from the want of relief in this helpless case, are too palpable to require a statement of them here. Some benevolent persons resolved to institute a new charity, in aid of that of Bethlem. Wise considerations prevented their linking it to the royal foundation. They had enlarged view; and, while they provided a place of refuge, and medical aid, for *outcast maniacs*, they had in contemplation an additional school for the study of the most important part of medicine. A house was erected by them, on the north side of Moorfields, and called *St. Luke's Hospital*, from the name of the parish. The institution at once bore such evidence of its utility, that benefactors multiplied, and the funds of the

charity rising rapidly, the governors purchased a large spot of ground in Old-street, on the western side of the City-road, on which they erected the present edifice, at the expence of 40,000*l.*

This noble hospital is 493 feet in length; and of proportionable breadth. The front has a very fine effect, for which it is indebted to the simple grandeur of its outline, and the propriety of its appearance, being very sparingly aided with extraneous decoration.

The building is of brick and stone. The centre and ends project a little, and are carried higher than the two parts that connect them together, and are distinguished also, by a little more decoration of stone. In the front is a broad space, inclosed with a wall, relieved by a kind of portico in the centre. The entrance is through this outer building, by a flight of steps, under a cover, supported by columns.

The whole interior of the hospital, whether we regard the architecture or the management of the house, may well serve as a model to every similar charity. It consists of three stories, exclusive of the basement floor, and of an attic in the centre and at each end. The centre, on the floor level with the entrance, is occupied by a hall, apartments for some of the officers of the institution, and the staircase. Upwards it is filled with the staircase, having a lobby at the end of each landing, the committee-room, and the respective apartments of the master and matron, and the rooms of the several attendants. On each side, in each story, is a spacious gallery, the female patients occupying the western galleries, and the men the eastern. The hall at the bottom, and the lobby at each landing, separate the galleries, the entrance to which is from the lobby, by an open iron gate. At the extremity of each gallery is another, (but shorter) without any partition, being in the wings, or ends of the building. The rooms of the maniacs are ranged along the south side of the gallery; the greater part of the north side being open to the air, by wide and lofty sash-windows, secured within by iron gratings.

each gallery are sitting-rooms of two sorts. One is acious, with tables and forms, and a large fire-place, closed with iron rails to the top of the chimney-piece, fficiently wide to admit the heat into the room, and revents accidents by fire to the maniacs. In this om, patients that are sufficiently composed, eat their eals together, and assemble for company and conver- tion, when they think proper. The other kind is aller, with a similar fire-place, in which patients so uch disordered as to be confined in straight waist- ats, are permitted to eat their meals, and sit toge- er. This last kind of room is used, instead of keep- g the maniac, who is greatly disordered, always in cell, in solitary confinement, and does infinite ho- ur, together with many other regulations, to the aster of this house.

Every patient has a square room to sleep in, with a od mattress, and warm bed-covering. The maniacs ep in sheets, except a very few in the most offensive ie of insanity. The doors of their rooms stand open all y, unless the patient is confined to his bed by sickness. ot only are the principal apartments of this hospital pt clean, but the very cells, and the galleries, are as ean and well-aired, as the rooms of any private house. o give full effect to this most excellent management, ere are not behind this noble building, any wells of gnated air, such as are to be found in most of our blic and large buildings, bearing the name of courts squares.

There is no part of this edifice under-ground; the or that may be termed the ground-floor, as being le- with the entrance, resting on arches that form the of the basement story, which is on the natural ound. On the eastern side of the basement story, is allery for the most dangerous of the patients. There , however, but few inhabitants of this quarter, the ater part of the incurables being intermixed with the er maniacs in the upper galleries. Attention to the anliness of the rooms, is paid even here, where the

case seemed hopeless. Grooves in the bedsteads are made, communicating, by leaden pipes, through the wall, with the outside, to carry off the urine, which remaining, would rot their beds, and be offensive to the other parts of the house.

In the western part of the basement floor, are the kitchen, buttery, wash-house, laundry, and other offices. They are all in a style of peculiar excellence, according to their several uses.

The whole of the basement story of St. Luke's is perfectly dry; the floor being laid on piers of brick.

Behind the house are two gardens, separated from each other by a broad area before the centre of the building, in which the patients walk and take recreation, one for the men, and the other for the women.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

The Foundling Hospital is situated on the north side of the metropolis, at the end of Lamb's Conduit-street, about a quarter of a mile from Holborn. It is in a direct line with the villages of Somer's Town and Hampstead, and contiguous to the superb squares, Brunswick and Russel, the greater part of the former of which is erected on the lands belonging to the hospital.

It is almost unnecessary to inform the reader, that the object of this institution is *to receive and maintain exposed and deserted children*; or, as the memorial presented to the king, when it was first incorporated, better expresses it, "*for preventing the frequent murders of poor miserable infants at their birth, and for suppressing the inhuman custom of exposing new-born infants to perish in the streets.*" It differs, however, from most of the foreign charities for *foundlings* in this, that on the continent all children are received indiscriminately, being left in a cradle or wheel, in a particular part of the building, without any questions being asked, whereas, in our Foundling Hospital, even the reception of objects is regulated by a committee, who

xamine whether the case is such as to require the re-
ef afforded by the institution or not.

This truly humane institution owes its establishment
) the exertions of a private and obscure individual.

About the year 1722, Capt. Thomas Coram, the
aster of a merchant ship in the American trade, a
an singularly endowed with every benevolent affec-
on, undertook the arduous task of founding an hospi-
l for this purpose, and finally succeeded, after the
bour of seventeen years. Before he presented his pe-
ion to the king, he was advised to procure a recom-
endation from some persons of rank; and being pre-
nted to his majesty, a royal charter was granted, on
e 17th of October, 1739, authorizing the governors
this charity, to purchase real estates, not exceeding
)00*l. per annum*.

The number of children received into the hospital,
fore the end of the year 1752, was 1040, of which
9 were at that time maintained by the charity, at an
pence to which its income was by no means ade-
ate. In 1756, therefore, the parliament voted the
n of 10,000*l.* to the hospital, and large sums were
erwards granted. It was found, however, that the
ieme of the Foundling was extended too far; nu-
rous abuses crept in; the governors were finally
liged to contract their views; but, at present, from
: income of their landed and funded property, and
: collections of the chapel, sufficient is raised to main-
n upwards of 400 children.

The Foundling Hospital is a handsome and conve-
nt structure, with a good garden and commodious
.y-ground for the children. The chapel is in the
ıtre. The east wing is appropriated to the girls,
l the west to the boys. At the south extremity of
former is the treasurer's house, and the extremity
the opposite wing is appropriated to inferior officers.
/ine service is performed in the chapel twice on
ry Sunday, at eleven in the forenoon, and at seven
the evening. The pews are in general let at a

high rent; and, besides this, there is always a collection at the doors, which, from the excellence of the music, and the popularity of the preachers, is considerable, and amounts, with the rest of the pews, as we have been informed, to nearly 2,500*l. per annum*.

The kitchen of the Foundling is an object worthy of inspection to all strangers: it was erected on the plan of Count Rumford, and is said to cause a saving to the charity of twenty-five chaldrons of coals in the year.

The celebrated Hogarth was an early benefactor and an active promoter of the Foundling charity. He presented the hospital with three excellent pictures, one of them his *March to Finchley*, which is accounted the best of his works; and the collection has since been enriched by other donations from celebrated artists. The altar-piece in the chapel is accounted one of Mr. West's best productions. It was painted for Macklin's Bible, and the subject is. "*Except ye become as little children &c.*" In the court room of the hospital are four capital pictures from sacred subjects. The first, painted by Mr. Hayman, and taken from the second chapter of Exodus, v. 8, 9. the words of which are, "*The maid went and called the child's mother, and Pharaoh's daughter said unto her, take this child away, and nurse it for me, and I will give you wages.*"—The ensuing verse is the subject of the next picture, viz. "*And the child grew, and she brought him to Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her son, and she called his name Moses;*" this picture is painted by Mr. Hogarth. The third picture is the *History of Ishmael*, painted by Mr. Highmore; the subject taken from the 21st chapter of Genesis, ver. 17. "*And the angel of the Lord called to Agar out of heaven, and said to her, What ailest thee, Agar? Fear not, for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is.*" The fourth picture was painted by Mr. Willes; its subject is similar to Mr. West's already mentioned, viz. the 18th chapter of Luke, ver. 16. "*Jesus said, suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom*

f God." On each side of these pictures are placed maller pictures, in circular frames, representing the nost considerable hospitals in and about London: st. *The View of the Hospital for exposed Children*; . *The View of the Hospital at Hyde Park-corner*, alled *St. George's Hospital*; these two by Mr. Wil-on; 3. *The View of Chelsea Hospital*; 4. *The View f Bethlem Hospital*; these two by Mr. Hatley; . *The View of St. Thomas's Hospital*; 6. *The View of reenwich Hospital*; 7. *The View of the Blue-coat Hos-ital*; these three by Mr. Whale; 8. *The View of utton's Hospital*, called the *Charter House*, by Mr. ainsborough. Over the chimney is placed a very rious *bas-relief*, carved by Mr. Rysbrack, and pre-nted by him, representing *children employed in navi-ation and husbandry*, being the employments to hich the children of this hospital are destined. In the her rooms of the hospital are the following: *George e Second*, patron of this hospital, by Mr. Shakleton, inter to his majesty; *The Right Hon. the Earl of rtmouth*, one of the vice-presidents of the hospital, Sir Joshua Reynolds; *Taylor White, Esq.* treasu-r of the hospital, in crayons, by Mr. Coates; *the rtrait of Mr. Coram*, and *the March of the Guards Finchley*, by Mr. Hogarth.

This noble charity may be visited any Tuesday, ursday, or Friday, for a small gratuity, on applica-n to the porter at the gates.

AGDALEN HOSPITAL, *in St. George's-fields.*

The object of this charity is the relief and reforma-n of wretched outcasts from society; and the princi-on which it is founded, gives it a strong title to the intenance and favour of the public, and particu-ly of the female sex. No object can possibly be re worthy of *their* care, than the rescuing from the pest woe and distress, the most miserable of their ew-creatures, leading them back from vice to vir-

tue and happiness, reconciling the deluded and be trayed daughter, to her offended mother, and restorin hundreds of unfortunate young women to industry again to become useful members of the community.

The Magdalen Hospital was opened in the yea 1758. During the period that it has subsisted mor than two thirds of the women who have been admitted have been reconciled to their friends, or placed in ho nest employments, or reputable services. A very con siderable number are since married, and are, at th moment, respectable members of society; and coul their names and situations be disclosed, (which for th most obvious reasons would be highly improper) th very great utility of this charity would appear in th strongest light.

A probationary ward is instituted for the young wo men on their first admission; and a separation of thos of different descriptions and qualifications, is established Each class is entrusted to its particular assistant, an the whole is under the inspection of a matron. Th separation, useful on many accounts, is peculiarly so a numerous class of women, who are much to be pi tied, and to whom this charity has been very benefi cial: viz. *young women who have been seduced fro their friends under promise of marriage, and hav been deserted by their seducers.* They have neve been in public prostitution, but fly to the Magdale to avoid it. Their relations in the first moments o resentment, refuse to receive, protect, or acknowledg them; they are abandoned by the world, without cha racter, without friends, without money, without re source; and wretched, indeed, is their situation! T such especially, this house of refuge opens wide i doors; and, instead of being driven by despair to la violent hands on themselves, and to superadd the crim of self-murder to that guilt which is the cause of the distress, or of being forced by the strong call of hung into prostitution, they find a safe and quiet retreat, this abode of peace and reflection.

The method of proceeding for the admission of wo-
ien into this hospital, is as follows: The first Thurs-
ıy in every month is an admission-day; when, some-
nes from twenty to thirty petitioners appear, who,
ithout any recommendation whatever, on applying at
e door to the clerk, receive a printed form of petition,
atis, which is properly filled up. Each petition is
mbered, and a corresponding number is given to
petitioner herself. They are called in singly before
Board, and such questions are put to them, as
ıy enable the committee to judge of the sincerity of
ir professions, and to ascertain the truth of their
ertions.

The treatment of the women is of the gentlest
id. They are instructed in the principles of the
ristian religion, in reading, and in several kinds of
rk, and the various branches of household employ-
nt, to qualify them for service, or other situa-
s wherein they may honestly earn their living. The
plain attends them daily, to promote and encourage
r good resolutions, and to exhort them to religion
virtue.

The time they remain in the house varies, according
ircumstances. The greatest pains are taken to find
their relations and friends, to bring about a recon-
ıtion with them; and, if they be people of charac-
to put them under their protection: if, however,
young women are destitute of such friends, they
retained in the house, till an opportunity offers of
ing them in a reputable service, or of procuring
n the means of obtaining an honest livelihood. No
ıg woman, who has behaved well during her stay
ıe house, is discharged unprovided for. When
ıarged, they are for the most part UNDER
'ENTY YEARS OF AGE!

'o enable the public to judge of the real good effect-
y this instituion, and of the great proportion of the
ıen reclaimed bear to the whole number, the follow-

ing correct statement has been extracted from the books of the charity.

Table of Admission and Discharges, from the first Institution, August 10, 1758, to January 7, 1802.

Reconciled to friends, or placed in service	2230
Troubled with incurable disorders . .	99
Died	66
Discharged at their own request . .	499
Discharged for improper behaviour . .	476
	3370
In the house, January 7, 1802 . .	67
Total . . .	3437

The committee, consisting of thirty-two governors, meet at the hospital every Thursday, at twelve o'clock precisely, except on the first Thursday of every month, when they meet at eleven; and two of them, in rotation, attend at the chapel every Sunday, at morning and evening service, when a collection is made previously to admission. The hours of divine service are a quarter after eleven in the forenoon, and a quarter after six in the evening, and on account of the fascination of the singing, no place of worship in the metropolis is more worthy of the notice of a stranger.

Companies who wish to visit this charity may be admitted, on addressing their request by letter to the committee, any Thursday; or to the treasurer, A. Bennett, Esq. upon any day in the week.—No fees are taken.

THE ASYLUM.

The Asylum for female orphans, situated in St. George's-fields, directly opposite the road which leads from Westminster-bridge towards Vauxhall, was instituted after the Magdalen, and, as the latter was intended to reclaim prostitutes, this was intended to pre-

nt prostitution. The buildings occupied by the cha- y were formerly the Hercules Inn; and, conse- ently, cannot have any thing to recommend them rticularly to notice. The description of objects, ich are received into the institution, is *female or- ans whose settlements cannot be found;* and it is some- at singular, that there are no such persons existing; ce, by the laws of England, an orphan, whose set- ment cannot be referred to, is of that parish where s found. The charity is, however, commendable, affording a maintenance and education to a number poor and distressed children, who otherwise must e augmented the parochial burthens somewhere or er. The Guardians, (for that is the title by which subscribers distinguish themselves) present in turn, often as vacancies occur, and the children are taken at about the age of nine, and at fourteen appren- ed out to trades, or as domestic servants.

The institution is supported by voluntary contribu- ns, and by collections made at the chapel doors, on ndays.

MARINE SOCIETY, *Bishopsgate-street.*

This excellent establishment commenced in 1756, l was incorporated in 1772. Its object is to fit out dmen volunteers, to serve as seamen on board the g's ships in time of war, and for equipping *dis- ssed boys* to serve at sea at all times; and whether consider the institution as a prominent feature of il regulated police, or as a nursery for seamen, its antages will be strikingly evident, and entitle it to warmest support of the benevolent. The number nen and boys the society have clothed during the war, is upwards of 21,700. The following state- nt of accounts, for the last year of the war, will shew v its funds are appropriated, and how extended its efits have been.

General Account of Receipts and Disbursements of one Year, from the 31st December, 1800, to the 31st December, 1801.

RECEIPTS, *viz.*

Balance on making up the Society's Accounts, 31st December, 1800			489	11	7
Subscriptions, Interests, Bequests, &c. received to 31st December, 1801			6051	3	11
Sale of 2000l. 3 per cent.			1283	4	6
					7824 0 0

DISBURSEMENTS ON

103	Boys sent as Servants to Officers in the King's ships			
368	Ditto, apprenticed in the Merchant's service, or placed in the Grab Service of the Hon. East India Company			
1817	Landmen Volunteers clothed, to serve as seamen in His Majesty's Navy, cost	5723	14	11
	Maintenance of Officers and Boys on board the Society's Ship, Repairs, Salaries, &c.	1538	19	5
	Donations to thirty Widows, at 10l. each	300	0	0
	Bridge Masters, for Ground Rent	82	14	8
				7645 9 0
Balance in the Banker's hands, 31st December, 1801				178 11 0

The Society, in addition to their former establishment, have provided a ship large enough to receive 100 boys, which lies moored between Deptford and Greenwich, with proper officers to instruct the boys in nautical and moral duties; Mr. Watson, the Marine Society's Schoolmaster, on board, is always happy to shew the vessel to strangers: an annual visitation of the governors takes place on board, about the 19th of May when the attendance of friends to the institution is esteemed a favor, and will well repay curiosity.—Mr. Newby, the Secretary, at the office in Bishopsgate-street, is attentive and polite to all enquirers, and will shew strangers every department under his care.

Society for abolishing the common Method of Sweeping Chimnies.

This association was formed in the year 1802, with a view, if possible, of superceding the necessity of employing children in cleansing chimnies. Several pre-

niums of 200*l.* and under, have been offered by them to the persons who shall invent a mechanical apparatus by which chimnies may be effectually cleansed, without the use of children.

Bayswater General Lying-in Hospital.

This institution commenced in 1792, and has extended its benefits from that period to the year 1802, to 43,896 women, who have been delivered and taken care of there. Its objects also embrace the care of the infant poor, the two first years after birth; and the distressed wives of soldiers and sailors. It is under the immediate patronage of the queen, and supported by subscription.

School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's-fields.

This interesting institution is established in St George's-fields, where the most benevolent attention is paid to nineteen boys and nine girls, under the unhappy circumstances of blindness and poverty; it is supported by voluntary contributions. They manufacture baskets, cloaths lines, and sash cord, which are sold at the school, where any strangers are permitted (gratis) to view the progress of the pupils, and to examine the nature of the institution.

Society for the Relief and Discharge of Persons confined for Small Debts, Craven-street, Strand.

The liberal views of this society (instituted in 1772) were soon seconded by the public, for within fifteen months from the commencement of the plan, they were enabled to discharge 986 prisoners, many of whom were confined, *only for their fees!* to these belonged 6 wives, and 2389 children, making in all 3941 souls, essentially relieved by means of public humanity.

Manufacturers, seamen, and labourers, were chiefly among those whose usefulness, long cut off from exercise by confinement, was thus restored to the commu-

nity. This society hath continued for more than thirty years; "their labours of love," and every possible view of the members, has been sedulously promoted by the presidents, and the worthy treasurer, James Nield, Esq. one anecdote of whom we cannot suppress in this place. In February, 1801, the society voted their unanimous thanks to him; shortly after, he was surprized with a penny-post letter, inclosing a bank note of 1000*l.* in a blank cover! conceiving it could not be meant for himself, he announced it as intended for the charity, and, although Lord Romney and the committee were of opinion it was intended for himself, he disclaimed all title to it, and declared, if it should ever appear to be his right, that it should be *the property of the society.*

Debtors who desire to partake of this charity, must apply by printed petition only, which may be had of the respective keepers, gratis.

Subscriptions to promote the benevolent views of this society, the justice and propriety of which, experience hath fully evinced, are received at the offices No. 7, Craven-street, Strand.

Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, Parliament-street.

This society was instituted in 1796. Its object is, every thing that concerns the happiness of the poor. To remove the difficulties attending parochial relief, and the discouragement of industry and economy, by the present mode of distributing it; to correct the abuses of workhouses; and to assist the poor in placing out their children in the world; in the improvement of their habitations, gardens, the use of fuel, &c.

The following are the subjects of information upon which the society is desirous of obtaining and circulating information. 1. Parish relief; 2. Friendly societies; 3. Parish workhouses; 4. Cottages; 5. Cottage gardens; 6. Parish mills; 7. Village shops; 8. Village

itchens; 9. Fuel and fire-places; 10. Apprentices; 11. County gaols; 12. Beggars, &c.

Upon all the topics, and others connected with them, the reports of this society (published in numbers) speak amply, and present a body of knowledge at once practical, interesting, and important, highly to the credit of the promoters of this institution; it commenced when the distresses of the poor were most urgent, and when the dearness of all articles of subsistence required every possible plan of economy to be studied and earnestly enforced through each class of the commuity. Subscriptions are received at Messrs. Ransom and Co.'s. Bankers, Pall Mall; and a donation of ten guineas at once, or one guinea annually, entitles the subscriber to two copies of each publication of the society, and so in proportion upon a larger sum.

Philanthropic Society, St. George's Fields.

The great object of this society, instituted thirteen years since, is to unite the purposes of *charity* with those of *industry and police;* to rescue from destruction the offspring of the vicious and dishonest.

They have at present 167 children, male and female: among these, there are several who have been taken from prisons, others who have been rescued from the retreats of villainy, and the haunts of prostitution. For their employment, buildings are erected, in which, under the direction of master workmen, various trades are carried on; and the girls are bred up to work at their needle, and to do those household offices, which render them serviceable to the community, and enable them to obtain an honest living. The whole number of children, of both sexes, that have been received by the society, amount to 489; among whom were many, though *young in years yet old in iniquity.*

The committee feel themselves indebted to any well disposed and judicious persons, whether subscribers or

not of the society, who favor the institution with a visit, and a book is kept to insert any remarks which may occur on such an inspection.

HUMANE SOCIETY.

Among the singularly benevolent plans which have within a few years arisen in this vast metropolis, is this society, commencing its operations where all others leave the objects of their care. Since its first establishment in 1774, nearly 3000 lives have been restored from apparent death; and it has given rise to similar institutions in every quarter of the world. Dr. Hawes is the most indefatigable promoter of this society, which extends its benefits to apparent death by drowning, suffocation, strangling, &c. The receiving-house in Hyde Park, is fitted up with an apparatus unrivalled in Europe, for employing every possible means to restore life. Dr. Hawes, at his house in Spital-square, will readily furnish any stranger with books, plans, &c. of the society. The anniversary procession at the London Tavern in April, forms a most interesting spectacle; and to which strangers may be admitted.

The Samaritan Society at the London Hospital.

This excellent institution for the relief of patients discharged cured from the London Hospital, and not immediately able to get into service, commenced in 1791. It consists of about fifty annual subscribers of one guinea, and seventy life directors, who have given donations of five guineas each. It has with this aid established itself, and afforded effectual relief to about 300 persons, and put them in a course of livelihood, who must otherwise have been driven to beggary, if not to criminal courses, for subsistence. The governors of the hospital have permitted an apartment of the same to be devoted to the purpose of this society.

Public Dispensaries.

The dispensaries in the metropolis are numerous. From the eastern extremity of Limehouse, to the western of Milbank; and on the north from Islington and Somers Town, to the south, as far as Lambeth; and by means of the Greenwich dispensary, to Newington and Peckham, including a space of nearly fifty square miles, a system of medical relief is extended to the poor, unknown to any other part of the globe. About 30,000 poor persons are thus annually supplied with medicine and advice gratis: one third of whom, at least, are attended at their own habitations. Dr. Lettsom has been a distinguished promoter of these peculiarly useful institutions: a list of which we have annexed in a subsequent page. The following statement of one of these, will serve to give a general idea of the good effected by the others.

State of the Carey-street Dispensary, December 1, 1801.

Patients admitted from its Institution in 1783, to December, 1801, of whom 10,776 were visited at their own houses; and 550 admitted as accidents and casualties, without the usual forms of recommendation - - -	35,647
Dismissed cured, - - -	34,196
Dismissed, cured, or relieved, not having returned thanks, - -	600
Discharged incurable, - -	74
Died, - - -	537
Remain under cure - -	240
	35,647

Institution for the Cure and Prevention of Contagious Fevers.

This laudable institution was set on foot in the year 1802. A considerable number of persons have already

benefited by it, and from the liberal patronage which it has experienced, great expectations are formed of its utility. The house in which patients are received is in Gray's Inn-lane, near Battle-bridge.

ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY.

The object of this society is the total extermination of the *small pox*, by substituting in its stead the *vaccine*. For this purpose houses are opened in London and its neighbourhood, at which persons are, without any recommendation, inoculated gratis with the *cow-pox*. The principal house, and where the society's business is carried on, is at No. 14, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street. In the course of last year (1802) 5000 persons were inoculated in this method at the hospital near Battle-bridge.

OTHER HOSPITALS,

With the State of Medical Practice in London.

We have already noticed the principal hospitals of this metropolis; but, besides these, there are several others of considerable magnitude, viz. *St. George's Hospital*, near Hyde Park Corner; the *London Hospital*, at Whitechapel; *Middlesex Hospital*, in Berner's-street; the *Westminster Infirmary*, in Petty France; the *Lock Hospital*, in Grosvenor-place; with several more for the admission of pregnant women, and other classes of indigent persons. These numerous institutions we may correctly affirm, are the means of preserving to the community many thousands of its valuable members every year; and, it is certain, there is in no country such a vast number of benevolent plans for the relief of the sick poor, *almost wholly supported by voluntary donations* *;

It may be reasonably supposed, that with so many opportunities for obtaining medical information, the

* Vide the List of Hospitals and Dispensaries, page 266.

metropolis is annually visited by a great many students n anatomy, surgery, and medicine, from every quar- er of the world. There are, probably, eight or nine undred students at least, who come every year to London, for the purpose of attending the different ospitals and lecturers; so that, although this city has ot the honor of being a university, it contributes more the advancement of medical science, in its practical anches, than any other city in the British dominions, t excepting Edinburgh itself.

It can scarcely be needful for us to add, that in ondon there are *the Royal Colleges of Physicians and urgeons;* the former was instituted by Henry VIII. ith full power to examine all persons practising phy- within seven miles of the city. The surgeons were corporated by the same king, in conjunction with the rbers, but afterwards as a separate company, and ring the year 1800, they received a royal charter, nstituting them a college. No person can legally actise in London as a physician or a surgeon, with- t a licence or diploma from these colleges.

Although there is also a *Society of Apothecaries,* th exclusive privileges and immunities, any person, wever ignorant, may vend medicines to the public, those who desire to have unadulterated drugs y place the most secure reliance on what are sold Apothecaries' Hall, in Blackfriars. As a fact worth ention, but much to be lamented, we close this ac- nt with the following notice respecting the state of piricism; viz. that the nett amount of the stamp ies on quack medicines sold in England during the r 1801, amounted to more than 14,000*l.* sterling, clusively of a very large sum arising from the duties empiric advertisements!

London has to boast among its numerous advantages, t of possessing the most transcendent professional nts. We have, perhaps, some of the first medical n in the universe; and, while the valetudinarian s for the loss of a Fothergill and a Warren, he

still looks with confidence to the learning, judgment, and humanity, of a Farquhar, a Vaughan, a Blaine, a Sims, a Lettsom, a Woodville, a Pearson, a Bradley, a Jenner, a Willan, a Baillie, and a Reynolds:—while the different branches of the profession are skilfully practised by Carlisle, Knight, Hawkins, Cline, Cooper, Ring, Batty, Abernethy, Blizard, and many others, whose reputation has been established by long practice, extensive knowledge, and labours, beneficial to their fellow-creatures.

WORKHOUSES.

These receptacles for the helpless poor are very numerous.

St. Mary-le-bone Workhouse

Is particularly deserving of notice. It is situated on the Paddington New Road, near the end of Upper Baker-street. It was built in 1775, and contains sometimes more than 1000 persons. This house, and the infirmary adjoining, as a parochial concern, excite admiration. The work-shops, wash-house, laundry, wards, kitchen, bake-house, chapel, and officers' rooms are excellently suited to their different purposes. Dr. Hooper, the medical resident, politely shews the whole to any medical or other gentleman, applying to him for the purpose.

St. Martin's Workhouse, in Castle-street, Leicester-square,

Occupies a large spot of ground. It was erected in 1772, when 11,775*l.* was raised on annuities for the building of it. The general arrangement of the house reflects great credit on the churchwardens, and it may be viewed, on proper application to the master of the house, or to the churchwardens, who, on every proper occasion, readily gratify the curious. At present one of the inhabitants is 104 years of age.

St. George's Workhouse, in the Borough,

Is conducted with every requisite degree of economy, cleanliness, and humanity.

PRISONS.

There are many prisons in and about the metropolis, some of which deserve especial notice.

Newgate

Is the gaol for the county of Middlesex, and of course a place of confinement both for criminals and for debtors; but, though the building is large, the accommodations are by no means sufficient for the reception of those unfortunate persons, whose pecuniary embarrassments rob them of their liberty, and who are here crowded together, in a manner which is disgraceful to the metropolis, and dangerous to the public health. The number of debtors is generally upwards of 300, and these are, almost without exception, of the poorest class, as all who can procure the means, get themselves removed either to the Fleet or King's Bench. That side of Newgate which is for felons, is sufficiently capacious, and the criminals are better accommodated than those who are confined for debt, except such as are under sentence of death, who are kept in irons and close cells. Part of the felon's side, distinguished by the name of the state side, contains large and comfortable rooms.

The keeper of Newgate, Mr. Kirby, is a man of great humanity, and softens the rigours of a prison as much as possible; a conduct which has an excellent effect on all who are under his care, as they know that if they behave well, they will receive the good offices and good report of their judicious keeper.

This prison may be visited by strangers on paying two or three shillings to the turnkeys, and on submitting

to the performance of a few acts of real charity among the distressed prisoners in the several yards.

The Fleet

Is a prison belonging to the Courts of Common Pleas and Chancery, to which debtors may remove themselves from any other prison, for the expence of six or seven pounds. It contains 125 rooms, besides a common kitchen, coffee and tap-rooms, but the number of prisoners is generally so great, that two, or even three persons, are obliged to submit to the shocking inconvenience of living in one small room!!—Those who can afford it, pay their companion or chum off, and thus have a room to themselves. Each person so paid off, receives four shillings a week. The prisoner pays one shilling and three-pence a week for his room without furniture, and an additional seven-pence for furniture. Matters are sometimes so managed, that a room costs the needy and distressed prisoner from ten to thirteen shillings a week.

Those who have trades that can be carried on in a room, generally work, and some gain more than they would out of doors, after they become acquainted with the ways of the place. During the quarterly terms, when the court sits, prisoners, on paying five shillings a-day, and on giving security, are allowed to go out when they please, and there is a certain space round the prison, called *the Rules*, in which prisoners may live, on furnishing two good securities to the warden for their debt, and on paying about three *per cent.* on the amount of their debt to the warden. The Rules extend only from Fleet-market to the London coffee-house, and from Ludgate-hill to Fleet-lane, so that lodgings are bad, and very dear. Within the walls of the prison, there is a yard for walking in, and a good racquet-ground.

Charitably disposed persons ought liberally to contribute to the poor's-box, placed on the pave-

ment on the eastern side of Fleet-market, as all the money so collected is fairly and judiciously distributed among objects of real charity.

The King's Bench

Is in most respects like the Fleet prison, but it is arger, more airy, and more conveniently laid out. The Rules, though more extensive, cost more to e obtained, and a prisoner in the inside, can only o out one day each term, or four days in a year, nstead of the eighty or ninety days obtained in he Fleet. Being out of the town, the Bench, nough more wholesome, is less in the way of iends who might call, which to the chief part of risoners, is a considerable disadvantage. There e nearly 300 rooms in this prison, but the number people confined is proportionally great, and de- nt accommodations are even more expensive than the Fleet.

The magistrates of London commit those who e supposed to be guilty of crimes, provisionally the Poultry Compter, a dark, small, ill aired, ungeon, situated near the Mansion-house, in the reet from which it takes its name; and the ma- trates of Westminster commit, in like cases, to a ison called Tothill-fields Bridewell, which is a use of correction also.

There are other prisons, such as that in Giltspur- eet, for debtors who are citizens of London; erkenwell Bridewell, the New Gaol in the Bo- ugh of Southwark, for the county of Surrey, on top of which is frequently exhibited the horrid ctacle of public executions!! the Marshalsea son, the Borough Clink, (as it is called, for ll debts from the Court of Requests) and t recent, but very famous *House of Correction* Cold Bath-fields, of which so much has been

so properly said, in and out of parliament. This prison was originally built on Mr. Howard's plan of solitary confinement, *for reclaiming and reforming hardened and convicted villains;* but, persons *only suspected*, and confined merely for *security* not for *punishment*, have, by some strange accident, been sent there, and detained, without trial, like the most abandoned felons! a measure which actually was no part of Mr. Howard's plan! *Nothing is more certain, than that the keeper of a prison* UPON SUCH A PLAN AS THIS, *ought to be a man of liberal education, possessed of enlightened views, and of unimpeached integrity and humanity.* MAY THE MAGISTRATES OF MIDDLESEX CONSULT THEIR OWN HONOUR AND THAT OF THEIR COUNTRY, BY KEEPING THIS TRUTH STEADILY IN THEIR VIEW!

Spunging Houses.

Besides the public prisons belonging to the country, there are numerous provisional prisons, kept by the sheriffs' officers, called lock-up houses, where, for twelve or fourteen shillings a-day, a debtor may remain, either till he has found means of paying his debt, or finds it necessary to go to a public prison, when the writ against him becomes returnable. We have heard that great abuses prevail in these spunging houses, and that many of the impositions practised in them ought to be rectified.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

It would be wrong to quit the melancholy subject of prisons, without observing, that such is the bad arrangement of the laws between debtor and creditor, that ruin to both is greatly accelerated by the expensiveness of every step in the proceedings, insomuch, that not one debtor in ten ever pays his debt after he enters a prison.

If abuses ever exist in prisons, the fault is less n the keeper than in his superior officer, whose luty it is scrupulously to visit prisons subject to iis cognizance, to redress all grievances, and to prevent the employment of improper persons. Nohing can be more absurd, than for superior officers r magistrates, to visit the cells and yards of a prion, in company with the keeper or his turnkeys: he fear of the future vengeance of these persons, lways deters the injured prisoner from stating his rievances, and these sort of public visitations are most ridiculous mockery of duty in those who old the supreme jurisprudence of prisons. In erforming this important duty, to apply Scriptural nguage, the officers, or magistrates, should exange characters with their prisoners, and visit e prison which is under their superintendance, Like a *thief* in the night, and in an hour when no an expecteth them."

No stranger who visits London should omit to ew these mansions of misery, and it would be an teresting employment to the opulent and humane they were occasionally to seek unfortunate ob cts in these prisons, upon whom to bestow their perfluous wealth. It has occasionally happened, at a single twenty pounds, judiciously disposed, s set at liberty ten fathers of families. Even e trifle thrown into the poor's-box, from its be; properly distributed, gladdens the hearts of ndreds of distressed men, women, and children.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THE public spectacles in London may be classed as follows:

Musical Performances.

The Academy of Ancient Music.
The Concert of Ancient Music.
Harrison's and Barthelemon's Vocal Concerts.
Other occasional Concerts.

Winter Spectacles.

The Italian Opera.
Drury Lane Theatre.
Covent Garden Theatre.
The Royalty Theatre.
Walker's Orrery.—Cartwright's Musical Glasses.
The Phantasmagoria.
Masquerades at the Pantheon and other places.

Summer Spectacles.

Haymarket Theatre.
Sadler's Wells.
Amphitheatre of Arts (Astley's.)
The Royal Circus.
Vauxhall.—Ranelagh.—Bermondsey Spa.

MUSIC, AND MUSICAL PERFORMANCES.

MUSIC has rarely held a higher rank among the fashionable amusements of this metropolis, than at the present time. New compositions of considerable merit, and of every species, are daily issuing from the press; most of our bands exhibit specimens of high taste and manual skill, and some of the first singers in Europe add their names to our usual list of vocal performers.

Among the great composers of the present day, we ave to mention Dr. Busby, whose science, taste, and ancy, are universally acknowledged; and whose productions in the sublimer walks of composition, prove is profound theory and original powers of mind; Dr. allcott, distinguished by his numerous and happy productions in the glee style; Mr. Shield, by whose copious agination, and truly dramatic taste, the theatres have een so largely, and so successfully, supplied; Mr. lazzinghi, whose talents have been amply displayed, oth in theatrical and chamber music; Bianchi, who, ough somewhat exhausted in his fancy, is a solid d masterly composer; Winter and Nasolini, both asters of a free and florid style; and Mr. Stevens, eral of whose excellent glees have been so deervedly admired and applauded. Mr. Kelly, Mr. .vy, Mr. Reeve, Mr. Hook, Mr. Moorhead, Mr. ng, Mr. Clementi, Mr. Carter, Dr. Baker, and r. Fisin.

At the head of our female vocal performers, we have rs. Billington, whose extraordinary sweetness and vation of voice, are no less astonishing than her forle expression, and flexible and volatile execution; Mane Mara, we are sorry no longer to be able to inde: a singer, whose voice, notwithstanding her age, ill rich and sweet, whose stile is pure and classical; whose unrivalled merits in the performance of ora-o music long delighted the town, and rendered her departure from this country a subject of serious re- to the lovers of that noble species of composition. ti claims respectful notice. Her very slight knowge in the science of music is certainly a considerable vback from her character as a public performer; the whole musical world will join us in allowing her osses a fine-toned voice, an elevated style of into-on, and a superior excellence in declamation. Mrs. rison has long delighted her hearers, by the mellow tness of her tones, and the cultivated taste with ch she executes almost every species of melody.

Miss Parke's command of voice, and finished manner of execution, place her in the very first rank of her profession. Madame Dussec is distinguished by her elegance of style. Madame Bianchi has great chasteness of expression. Madame Bolla, and Madame Vinci are, in voice and taste, far above mediocrity. Madame Storace is unequalled as a comic singer. Mrs. Second possesses a considerable extent of voice, and a neat execution. Miss Tennant is a highly pleasing and improving performer; and Mrs. Mountain has so far advanced, both in voice and taste, as to have justly become one of the greatest favourites of the town. Mrs. Bland, Miss Mortimer, Miss Leake, Miss Tyrer, and Mrs. Atkins, are also conspicuous performers.

Our catalogue of vocal gentlemen is also highly respectable :—Mr. Harrison, to a finely studied style of expression, adds a pleasing and interesting tone of voice, a justness of conception, and a purity of taste which have long pointed him out as the first tenor in the kingdom; Mr. Bartleman's rich body of tone, polished judgment, and energetic delivery, give him an equal distinction as a bass singer; Mr. Nield is a tenor singer of considerable merit; Signor Viganoni evinces cultivated judgment, and graceful ideas, in the *cantabile* style; Mr. Braham's uncommon sweetness and extent of voice, are recommended by a scientific judgment, a fancy capable of suggesting every possible decoration, and a flexibility equal to the execution of whatever that fancy adopts; Mr. Incledon is master of a fine rich-toned volume of voice; he is a true English singer, and often acquits himself in a style not unsatisfactory to the best judges; Signor Morelli possesses a full body of tone, is bold and manly in his expression, and justly admired as a bass singer; Mr. Welsh only requires further maturity of voice, greatly to excel in the same province; Signor Cimador, though not distinguished by any great power of voice, has a pleasing and interesting style, and is an excellent duet performer; Mr. Sale, as a bass, has considerable powers

Mr. Elliot, as a bass singer, has long received the applause of the public; and Mr. William Knyvett is admired for the sweetness of his alto tones, and the just and tasteful manner of his expression.

Respecting our instrumental professors, it is sufficient to say, that on the organ we have, amongst many other excellent performers, Mr. Charles Wesley, Mr. Samuel Wesley, Mr. Russel, and Mr. Greatorex; on the piano-forte, Messrs. Clementini, Cramer, Horn, Dr. Smith, Mr. King, Mr. Field, and Masters Busby, Cubit, and Piele; on the violin, Messrs. Salomons, F. Cramer, Aldey, Master Mori, Ramondi, Mr. Shaw, Mr. G. Ashley, Mr. Fountain, and Mr. Weichsell; on the oboe, the Messrs. Parkes, Griesbach, Harrington, and Ling; the violoncello, Messrs. Lindley, C. Ashley, Hare, Hely, and Mason; on the flute, Messrs. Monzani, Sauste, and Sharpe; on the trumpet, Messrs. Hyde and Woodham; on the bassoon, Messrs. Holmes, Mackintosh, and Lyon; on the clarinet, the Messrs. Mahons; on the viola, Messrs. Shield, H. Smart, and Howard; on the French horn, the Messrs. Leanders; and on the double bass, Messrs. Dragonetti and Smart.

Academy of Ancient Music. (At the Crown and Anchor Tavern.)

This concert claims, from the priority of its foundation, the first place in our observations on the various public concerts established in London. So early as the year 1710, several eminent composers and performers in London, concerted a plan for the study and practice of vocal and instrumental music, which being immediately supported and encouraged by persons of the first rank formed the commencement of the present institution.

Among the most distinguished authors of this improving and laudable project, were the scienti-

fic Dr. John Christopher Pepusch, the ingenious composers, Mr. John Lamert, Galliard, and Mr. Gates, gentleman of the king's chapel.

The society was instituted at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, and the first subscription was only half a guinea. The performances, assisted by the gentlemen of the chapels royal and St. Paul's Cathedral, were received with the warmest approbation, and the Academy was not only countenanced by the greatest masters then in this country, among whom were Handel and Geminiani, but its library became enriched by the manuscript compositions of Abbati, Steffani, and Antonio Lotti, who from time to time transmitted to the society their valuable donations.

The Academy continued to flourish under the direction of Dr. Pepusch, till the year 1732, when Mr. Handel's oratorio of Esther was performed by the academicians. The high applause with which that piece was received, first gave the composer the idea of performing oratorial compositions during Lent. In the same year, there being some misunderstanding between the members and Mr. Gates, master of the chapel boys, they were withdrawn; when Dr. Pepusch, at the instance and expence of the academy, undertook to educate four boys. To support this new charge, the number of the Academicians was increased, and the annual subscription augmented to one guinea and a half.

Till the year 1737, it had not been usual to admit ladies; when it was resolved that each member should have the right to introduce them. The Academy derived an additional éclat from this laudable resolution, and continued to flourish under the conduct of Dr. Pepusch, till the year 1752, when it received an irreparable loss in the death of that great theorist and most respectable character.

The Academy soon after assumed more of the orm of a public concert; eminent singers, and *solo* nstrumental performers, were engaged; in consequence of which the subscription was again advanced, and the number of concerts diminished. n this state it long remained, and the band was ccessively led by Mr. Trudway, a gentleman of nsiderable fortune, Mr. David Richards, and r. Barthelemon.

In February, 1785, a committee was appointed examine the laws and regulations formed since e institution, and to prepare a new code, agreele to the original intention of its founders; which is confirmed in March following, by a general eeting of the subscribers.

In September, 1786, the society removed from e Crown and Anchor Tavern to Freemason's ll; where, in 1788, it was resolved to admit la-s as subscribers; and about this time the orestra was much improved. But the subscripns falling short, it was resolved to contract the formances, and to place them more fully under direction of some professional gentleman of inence.

On this occasion Dr. Arnold, Dr. Cooke, and . Dupuis, were severally nominated, when the nmittee evinced its judgment by choosing the mer gentleman, whose experience as a conductor musical performances, certainly rendered him most eligible of the three respectable canates.

Under the direction of this gentleman, the pernances of the Academy continued with increas. credit, till the year 1792, when it was deterd to raise the subscription to five guineas per am, and the orchestra was still further imved.

the year 1799, the Academy returned to its er station, the Crown and Anchor Tavern,

where, till his death, it continued to flourish under the direction of Dr. Arnold.

The number of performances for each season have usually been eight; but last season there were only six. They commence in January, take place once a fortnight, and each is divided into two acts. The present subscription is four guineas.

In conformity to the taste of the times, modern compositions, both vocal and instrumental, are occasionally introduced; which certainly gives an attractive diversity to the bill of fare; but it must in candour be allowed, that the conductor and performers never display themselves to greater advantage than in their execution of the works of the good old masters; the true spirit of which they feel and communicate to their audience.

The vocal performers for the last season were Mrs. Second, Miss Tennant, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. James Elliot, Master Smith, Messrs. Sale, Leete, Gore, Page, &c. to whose performance is occasionally added that of Mr. Harrison. The band, which, though not numerous, is select, is led by Mr. Shaw; and among the principal instrumental performers are Mr. Lindley, Mr. Ling, and Mr. Holmes.

Concert of Ancient Music, Opera House, Haymarket.

The concert of ancient music (at present more generally known by the appellation of the King's Concert) is a branch that seceded from the Academy of Ancient Music, and is held in the great room at the Opera House. It generally commences in February, and continues weekly till the end of May. The performances are on a Wednesday. Six directors, chosen from among the nobility, select in turn the pieces for the night, and regulate all its principal concerns. The leading feature of its rules, is the utter exclusion of all modern music. So rigid are its laws on this head, that no compo-

itions less than twenty-five years old can be performed there, without the forfeiture of a considerable sum from the director of the night, which has nly happened twice since the present establishent. Two obvious consequences result from this xclusion: the want of that variety and relief, hich might be produced by a judicious mixture f ancient and modern composition, and, what is uch more to be lamented, the total discouragement of living genius.

The vocal performers are always of the first class, d are liberally paid. Among them at present e Mrs. Billington, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Maime Bianchi, Mr. Bartleman, Mr. W. Knyvett, r. Sale, &c. The chorusses are ably supted, and the band, consisting of performers excellence, is conducted by Mr. Greatorex, d led by Mr. F. Cramer, who succeeds his late her in that department, and whose rising genius d maturing judgment highly qualify him for so pectable a situation.

Harrison's and Bartleman's Vocal Concerts.

These excellent concerts, which were originally dertaken and conducted by Messrs. Harrison and yvett, at the Great Rooms, Hanover-square, re last winter, after being dropped for some rs, resumed, for the second season, at Willis's oms, St. James's, with all their former attracns. The plan of the performances, agreeably to title under which they are conducted, includes t a small portion of instrumental music; but t deficiency is amply compensated by the charmvocal efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. rtleman, Mr. Charles Knyvett, and other gers of first-rate excellence. The bill of fare, general, consists of airs, glees, duets, and other ces in parts, in the choice and performance of ich the parties concerned acquit themselves with

a correctness of judgment and refinement of taste which cannot but charm every lover of good vocal music, and which has established the fame of the undertaking. These concerts commence in the latter end of February, or beginning of March; are attended by the first people of fashion, and are continued weekly for six weeks or two months. The subscription is at the rate of half a guinea per night.

Opera House.

This magnificent theatre (situated at the lower end of the west side of the Haymarket) was originally built by Sir John Vanburgh, at the beginning of the late century, and was first opened in April, 1705, under the appellation of the Queen's Theatre, for the exclusive performance of Italian operas. In the year 1720, a plan was adopted for a more regular and certain support of the undertaking, than that of the casual attendance of the public; and a fund of 50,000*l.* was raised by subscription, of which sum 1000*l.* was contributed by his Majesty, George the First; and the concern, under the arrangement of a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty directors, was called the Royal Academy of Music. To render the design as complete as possible, not only the first vocal performers, but a lyric poet, and three of the best composers then in Europe, who could be prevailed upon to visit this country, were soon afterwards engaged, viz. Handel, Attilia, and Bononcini.

Supported by the talents of these illustrious masters, the Opera long continued to flourish, and to attract the admiration of the first musical judges. The managers, since that time, have been multifarious. Messrs. Owen, Mac Swiney, Hoddice, the Earl of Middlesex, Mr. Handel, Signora Venisci, Messrs. Crawford, Yeates, Gordon, the Hon. Mr. Hobart, Messrs. Brooks, O'Rily, Sir John

Gallini, Mrs. Tranchard, and Mr. Taylor. About twelve or thirteen years ago, the theatre was burnt down, but was immediately rebuilt on the same site.

Formerly, the opera performers were not only all Italians, or nearly so, but consisted of the best that Italy could furnish. Latterly, however, dancing has so greatly prevailed as to have threatened to triumph over the more refined and noble art of music. To allow time for the performance of ballets, operas which originally consisted of three acts have been reduced to two; and a ballet is now often extended to a greater length than an act of the opera.

Among the present vocal troop, we find the respectable names of Billington, Bolla, Vinci, Rodolino, Morelli, Viganoni, and Giovanni. The composers are, Winter, Salieri, and Bianchi. The ballet-master, D'Egville; and, the principal dancers, Madame Hilligsberg, Mademoiselle Parisot, Mr. D'Egville, Monsieur and Madame Laborie, Madame Rose, and Mr. Didelot; Vestris has also been engaged for the next season, in each of whom we find a grace of attitude, and agility of action, which form specimens of the first degree of excellence in their art.

The instrumental band has generally been esteemed the best in this kingdom; but, it is but justice to observe, that our own countrymen have, in this department of musical performance, attained the highest degree of accuracy and execution; and not only generally speaking, kept pace with the best performers of Italy and Germany, but, in many instances have exceeded them. The leader of the band is Mr. Weischell, brother to Mrs. Billington, who is a correct and spirited performer.

The scenery is, in general, rich and brilliant; but the space behind the curtain is by no means

equal to that which the opera mechanists enjoyed before the conflagration. The audience part of the house is, however, built on a scale of great magnitude. There are five tiers of elegantly ornamented boxes, a spacious pit, and a most ample gallery. The opera generally opens for the season, in December, and continues its representations on the Tuesday and Saturday of every week, till June or July. The price of admission to the boxes or pit is half a guinea, and to the gallery five shillings. The doors open a quarter before six, and the performance begins at seven. Persons may walk from the pit or boxes behind the scenes, during the performance.

Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.

This immense and superb theatre exhibits externally, a magnificence of plan, and internally a refinement of taste, which are at once an honor to Mr. Holland, the architect, and to the nation. It was raised on the scite of the old house, and opened in the year 1794. It contains four elegant tiers of boxes, an ample pit, and two galleries; besides which, there are a number of private boxes, ranging along the sides of the pit, and so contrived as to afford the occupiers a perfect view of the stage, without exposing their persons to the observation of the rest of the audience. Drury-lane seems to be the favorite theatre with people of fashion, at which, indeed, we cannot be surprized when we consider the splendid talents by which it is recommended. Though it has lost the various powers of Mr. Kemble; the nervous, dignified, and impressive, manner of Mrs. Siddons; still the forcible declamation of Mrs. Powell, the versatility of talent of Miss De Camp; the broad, strong humour of Mr. Bannister, Mr. Suett, and Mr. Cherry, from the Bath Theatre; the powers of Mr. Pope, Mr. Johnstone, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnston, th

genuine *vis comica* of Miss Pope and Mr. Wewitzer, and the highly-coloured and unrivalled humour of Mrs. Jordan; form attractions which cannot fail to co-operate with all real judges of acting; especially when we add to these the advantages of the vocal powers of Mrs. Mountain, Mrs. Bland, and Miss De Camp.

The only obvious disadvantage under which this theatre labours, is the want of a good composer. Since the decease of the elder Linley, and the ingenious Stephen Storace, the department they so ably filled has been miserably neglected: and, though such men as Dr. Busby, Mr. Shield, and Mr. Mazzinghi, are among the musical professors of the metropolis, yet the public look in vain to one of its chief theatres for original and masterly compositions. Mr. Moorhead, is a composer of very considerable abilities, which will insure him the esteem of the public; Mr. Kelly acts as occasional composer, and has produced several successful pieces. However, we hope the senatorial duties of Mr. Sheridan, the principal proprietor, will not prevent his rendering perfect that which is already excellent in so high a degree, and leave the town nothing to wish.

The price of admission to the boxes is six shillings, to the pit three shillings and six-pence, to the first gallery two shillings, and to the second gallery one shilling. The doors are opened at half past five, and the performance begins at half past six.

Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.

The amusements of this theatre, the late elegant interior decorations of which do so much credit to the taste and spirit of the chief proprietor, Mr. Harris, are supported by authors, composers, performers, painters, and machinists, of the first excel

lence, and it is in every respect the worthy rival of its superb neighbour.

It is here that the public witness the various powers of Mr. Kemble, the nervous, dignified, and impressive manner of Mrs. Siddons, and the energetic gesticulation of Mr. Cooke. Mr. Murray, in *parts* of strong natural feeling, particularly in those of fathers, always finds his way to the heart; and, as the grave and dignified gentleman, in genteel comedy, is, perhaps, without a competitor. Here Mrs Litchfield displays that justness of conception, and force and chasteness of action and expression, which have long placed her in the first rank of her profession; and Mrs. H. Siddons (late Miss Murray) exhibits powers which, in tender and pathetic scenes, never fail to powerfully affect the audience. The impressive manner of Mr. H. Siddons also merits our notice, while Mr. Rock furnishes an excellent substitute to Mr. Johnstone, late of this theatre. Among the comic performers in this company we have to name Mr. Munden, whose strong, though just, cast of humour, gives him the decided superiority over every other performer in his circle of parts; Mr. Fawcett, whose broad style of acting gives a marked colouring to his characters; Mr. Lewis, whose high comic powers, both in action and expression, have so long rendered him an established favourite of the public; and Mr. Knight, whose truly natural representations of simple and rustic characters, give him so high a distinction in his profession. To these may be added the respectable performers, Messrs. Farren, Johnstone, Blanchard and Emery; while, in the vocal department, we have to subjoin the names of Storace, Mortimer, Braham, Hill, and Incledon. Mr. Colman, Mr. M G. Lewis, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Morton, Mrs. Inchbald, Mr. Cobb, and Mr. T. Dibdin, are the

chief writers at this theatre. Dr. Busby, Mr. Mazzinghi, Mr. Moorhead, Mr. Davy, and Mr. Reeve, the composers; Mr. Richards, Secretary to the Royal Academy, is the principal painter, and is well supported by Messrs. Whitmore, Phillips, &c. The ingenious Mr. Sloper is at the head of the machinists, and Mr. Kemble is the acting manager. This theatre has, for several seasons, been particularly successful, and still continues, by the novelty and variety of its representations, and the excellence of its performers, to attract splendid and crowded audiences. It has been lately fitted up in a very elegant style.

The price of admision the same as at Drury-lane.

N. B. The *half price* at both these theatres commences at the end of the third act of the play, generally a little after eight o'clock. Places for the boxes may be previously engaged, on paying the small fee of one shilling, or sending a servant to keep them. Either theatre may be seen behind the scenes for a small compliment, on proper application at the stage door, and to persons who never saw the machinery of a theatre, they afford a most interesting spectacle. Constables always attend at the doors, to take improper persons into custody.

Theatre Royal, Haymarket.

This theatre, though not so elegant and spacious as either of the winter houses, is fitted up in a neat and tasteful style, and is capable of containing a numerous audience. The patent by which it is held, was formerly granted to Mr. Samuel Foote, from whom it was purchased by the late Mr. George Colman, the father of the present proprietor. It is opened during the summer months, for the representation of plays and English operas. The

term of its patent extends from the 15th of May, to the 15th of September; but Drury-lane and Covent-garden theatres, not closing till the end of June, its operations seldom commence till about that time. The performances are highly respectable, and various new pieces are generally produced here in the course of each season.

This theatre contains three tiers of boxes, a pit, and two galleries. The price of admission to the boxes is five shillings; to the pit three shillings; to the first gallery two shillings; and to the second gallery one shilling. The doors open at six o'clock, and the performance begins at seven. Half price is not taken at this theatre.

The Royalty Theatre, Wellclose-square.

This theatre, about seventeen years ago, was built by subscription for the representation of plays, agreeably to a scheme of the late Mr. John Palmer, by whom it was for some time afterwards conducted. The proprietors, however, not being able to obtain a patent, or licence, for the intended performances, the undertaking failed; and the house after being kept open a season or two, was shut. It has since been occasionally opened during the winter season, by various adventurers; and is at present occupied by Mr. Astley, jun. whose exhibitions, chiefly pantomimic, are so various and attractive, as to engage considerable public attention; and numerous and respectable audiences are frequently drawn there by the whimsical and multifarious particulars of his bill of fare. The exhibitions are repeated every evening. The doors are opened at five o'clock, and the performances begin at six o'clock. The price of admission to the boxes is three shillings; to the pit two shillings; to the first gallery one shilling, and the upper gallery sixpence.

Sadler's Wells.

This theatre, situated at the south end of Islington, and the amusements of which are limited to the representations of burlettas, ballets, pantomimes, rope or wire-dancing, tumbling, and other feats of activity, had its origin in the salubrious qualities of a well, formerly famed for the extraordinary cures it effected in certain diseases; but which at the reformation was stopped up by the authority of government, to check the impositions of the priests of the priory of Clerkenwell, who extorted money from the people by making them believe that the virtues of the water proceeded from the efficacy of their prayers. The concourse of visitors had induced the proprietors to have music at the house, and concerts were constantly performed there. The well, however, being closed, the place declined, the music ceased, and the virtues of the waters grew out of remembrance. In the year 1683, one of the labourers of Mr. Sadler, surveyor of the highways, who had lately rebuilt the music-house there, discovered, as he was digging in the garden, this once-celebrated well, the water of which is of a ferruginous taste, resembling that of Tunbridge, but not so strong of the steel. Here Mr. Sadler renewed the former concerts, and was succeeded in the concern by a Mr. F. Forcer, a musician and vocal composer. After his decease, it was conducted by one of his sons, who was a barber. This son was the first occupier of the premises who exhibited there the diversions of rope-dancing and tumbling, which he continued till the year 1730, when he died in an advanced age. It was then taken by a Mr. Rosomon, who rebuilt it. Since him it has been in the possession of several different persons, particularly Mr. King, and afterwards Mr. Wroughton, both of Drury-lane thea-

tre. It now has various proprietors, who have added to its interior many tasteful, judicious, and decorative improvements. Mr. C. Dibdin is the stage-manager, and writer of the pieces. It opens on Easter-Monday, and is continued six nights in the week during the summer season. The price of admission to the boxes is four shillings; to the pit two shillings; and to the gallery one shilling. The doors are opened at half past five, and the performances begin at half past six. No half-price is taken. The conductors of this, and similar places of amusement, should sedulously avoid the introduction of any gross improprieties, either in song or dialogue. Swearing and indelicacy will prevent the attendance of the more respectable part of the community. Early hours at these places, and punctuality of performance, would extend and encourage public patronage.

Astley's Amphitheatre, near Westminster-bridge.

This theatre, which is now re-building, was situated in the Westminster-road, near the bridge, and stood on the very ground on which Mr. Astley, senior, formerly exhibited feats of horsemanship and other amusements in the open air; the success and profits of which enabled him afterwards to extend his plan and erect a building, which, from the rural cast of the internal decorations, he called the *Royal Grove*. In this theatric structure, stage exhibitions were given, while, in a circular area, similar to that in the late theatre, horsemanship, and other feats of strength and agility, were continued. About seven or eight years ago, it was accidentally burnt down, after which the late theatre was erected under the appellation of the *Amphitheatre of Arts*. The interior of this building, which has unfortunately been lately

again burnt down, had been rendered truly elegant by its late additional decorations; and the scenery, painted by Mr. Grieve, a Scotch artist, would have done honor to any theatre. The horsemanship, for which a circular ride was provided, is to be continued, though it will form a much smaller portion of the evening's entertainment than formerly. This theatre always opened on Easter Monday; and its amusements continued till October or November. There were two tiers of boxes, a pit, and a gallery. The prices of admission were four shillings, two shillings, and one shilling. The doors opened at half past five, and the performances began at half past six.

Royal Circus, St. George's Fields.

This theatre, situated near the turnpike in Blackfriar's road, St. George's fields, was built about twenty-five years ago: the exterior appearance of the building is the same as when it was first raised, but the internal part has undergone many alterations and improvements. The structure commenced by subscription, and was undertaken in favour of Mr. Hughes, a riding-master of considerable abilities, and who, in conjunction with Mr. Dibdin, conducted it for some time with considerable success, as an exhibition of ballets, pantomimes, and horsemanship. But, from some misunderstanding among the principal proprietors, among whom was Sir John Lade, the entertainments ceased; and the house remained shut up for several years. It at length, however, was opened again with the same species of amusement, under the joint management and proprietorship of Mr. Jones and Mr. Ross, the latter of which gentlemen writes all the new pieces. This theatre, which is considered as the rival of Astley's, has lately been so materially altered and improved, both before and behind the curtain, as justly to entitle it to the appellation

given it by the proprietors, of the *New Royal Circus*, and certainly it is no way inferior to the *Amphitheatre of Arts*, either in elegance or convenience. It has one tier of boxes, a pit, and one gallery. The horsemanship is excellent, and the stage performances are highly respectable. The Royal Circus always opens on Easter Monday, and continues its amusements till November. The admission to the boxes is four shillings; to the pit two shillings; and to the gallery one shilling.

Vauxhall Gardens.

This delightful, and much frequented, place of summer's amusement, which has so long been the resort of the gay world, is situated about a mile and a half from London, on the south side of Lambeth. It was formerly little more than a tea-garden, enlivened with instrumental music; but its rural beauty and easy access rendered it so much frequented, that the proprietor was encouraged to speculate on public patronage, and determined to augment the attraction, by the introduction of vocal music. *Lowe* and *Beard*, of celebrated memory, were among the first who were engaged there. The admittance at that time, and long since, was one shilling; but, other places of public amusement having been opened in its neighbourhood, it was found requisite to counteract their rivalship, by augmentations, and a variation of its attractions. This necessarily increased the demand for admission, which is at present two shillings; but on particular nights of unusual splendour in the illuminations, &c. it is more. These gardens are beautiful and extensive, and contain a variety of walks brilliantly illuminated with variegated coloured lamps, terminated with transparent paintings; and disposed with so much taste, that they produce a enchanting effect on first entering the garden

Facing the west door is a large and superb orchestra, decorated with a profusion of lights of various colours; and on the left, at a small distance, is a spacious and elegant room, in which the band performs when the weather is unfavourable. Although the entertainments are more varied than formerly, the vocal department still forms a prominent attraction: it is always *miscellaneous*, generally supported by respectable performers; and the band is numerous and well appointed. The present singers are—Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Franklin, Miss Tyrrell, Miss Daniels; Messrs. Dignum, Gibbon, and Denman.—Leader of the band, Mr. Brookes. At ten o'clock, a bell announces the opening of a beautiful cascade, which, exhibiting some rural and comic scenery, delights and surprizes. Fire-works of the most ingenious kind, have lately been occasionally introduced to heighten the attractions of this charming place: nor are these the only allurements for the senses; in a great number of recesses, parties take suppers, and other refreshments, provided with the utmost attention, and charged according to a bill of fare, with the prices annexed. From 5,000 to 15,000 well-dressed persons are occasionally present. The gardens open about the middle of May, and close about the end of August. The doors are opened at seven o'clock, and the concert begins at eight.

Ranelagh.

This place is situated about two miles west of London, in the village of Chelsea. It consists of a splendid rotunda and gardens. The rotunda, used as a promenade, is very spacious, and brilliantly illuminated, with a neat orchestra. The amusements of Ranelagh, generally speaking, are limited to *miscellaneous* musical performances, vocal and instrumental; and in the garden, fire-works

and illuminations. But masquerades are sometimes given in a very good style; but the genius of the English seems not well calculated for this species of amusement. Although it is considered as a place of summer recreation, its season commences as early as February, and closes about the end of May, or the middle of June. It promises now, under a spirited proprietor, to resume its former lustre. The doors are opened at eight o'clock, and the concert begins at nine. The price of admission is half-a-crown generally; but on a masquerade night, from 10s. 6d. to 1l. 1s. including supper and wines. On particular fête nights, from 5s. to 7s. and on a benefit night, 3s. 6d. No stranger, or foreigner, should quit London, without visiting the two last mentioned places.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC PERFORMANCES.

DILLETANTI THEATRE,

At the Ancient Music Concert rooms, Tottenham-str.

Last winter a number of *amateurs* of the *haut ton*, formed a subscription society for the performance, by themselves only, and not by any persons paid, of small pieces, French and English, concluding with a *Pic-nic* supper, catches, glees, songs, &c. The rooms are fitted up in a very elegant style; and though the noble and honorable performers may be occasionally deficient in the mechanical business of the stage, their performances are extremely respectable. Admission can only be obtained by the transferable ticket of a subscriber.

French Readings.

Mr. Texier, at his house in Lisle-street, Leicester-square, gives Readings of French Dramatic Pieces, in an uncommon style of excellence, so as to attract numerous and fashionable audiences, and excite the greatest applause.

Other Private Theatres.

Upon a small scale, may be mentioned those of Tottenham-court-road, Green-street Theobald's road, and Berwick-street: tickets are delivered gratis by the performers to their friends, and are procured in their respective neighbourhoods, without much difficulty.

Transparent Orrery.

Mr. Walker's expressive display of the motions of the bodies which compose the solar system, forms *occasionally* (at the Haymarket Theatre) a rational source of amusement and instruction.—Admission 2s. 6d.

Cartwright's Fire-works; and Musical Glasses.

Mr. C. occasionally exhibits his philosophical fire-works, accompanied by performances on the *musical glasses*, by Mrs. Ward, (late Miss Cartwright.) This attractive amusement is sometimes held at the Lyceum, Haymarket, &c. Boxes, 4s. Pit 2s. The performance commences generally at half-past eight o'clock.

The Phantasmagoria; at the Lyceum.

This exhibition consists simply of a new application of the common magic lanthorn; the images, instead of being thrown, in the usual way, upon a white sheet, are thrown upon a transparent scene, which is hung between the lanthorn and the spectator. The images are consequently seen through the scene, are more distinct, and the effect to the spectator is greatly improved. To prevent the passage of extraneous light, the sliders are painted black, except on the part where the figures are painted. The motion of the eyes and mouth, some figures, is doubled by double sliders.

The admittance to this exhibition, when open, is 4s. the boxes, and 2s. to the pit. Some imitations have been exhibited in other parts of the town.

Merlin's Mechanical Museum, in Princes-street, Hanover-square.

This exhibition, notwithstanding the death of its proprietor, is still open to public inspection.

Among the great number of ingenious inventions the following are the most remarkable:

A new invented clock,
The hydraulic vase,
A band of mechanical music,
A mechanical cruising frigate,
The temple of Flora,
Merlin's cave,
The juggler playing with cups and balls,
The card machine,
The gambling machine,
A barrel harpsichord,
The antique whispering busts,
The vocal harp,
The bird-cage for ladies,
The aerial cavalcade,
The artificial flying-bat.

Admission every day from eleven till three, at half-a-crown; and in the evening from seven till nine, at three shillings.

N. B. Besides the various public exhibitions we have noticed, there will always be, in such a vast metropolis, some too contemptible, and others too evanescent, for notice; of this kind may be mentioned *ventriloquists, slight-of-hand performances, &c.*

EXHIBITIONS

OF

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

THE LEVERIAN MUSEUM.

THIS is the completest and most interesting collection of *natural curiosities* in the metropolis; exhibiting, in one grand assemblage, the beauties, perfections, prodigies, and irregularities, of nature.

It was originally formed, at an expence of nearly fifty thousand pounds, by Sir Ashton, then only Mr. Lever, at his seat at Alkerington, near Manchester, in Lancashire; and was afterwards removed to Leicester House, in London.

In 1784, pecuniary embarrassment occasioned its collector to apply to parliament for assistance; when a bill passed, by which he was enabled to dispose of it by a guinea-lottery of thirty-six thousand tickets. Of these, only eight thousand were sold; and fortune, frowning on the spirited possessor of the eight-and-twenty thousand tickets, transferred the treasure to the possessor of only two, Mr. Parkinson; who, by his great attention to, and elegant disposition of, the museum, well merited the favour. On the Surrey side of Blackfriars bridge, he built a place expressly for its reception, and disposed the rooms with so much judgment as to give a most advantageous view of the innumerable curiosities.

To describe the contents, would be to re-write Buffon's, or any other voluminous work on natural history. We shall therefore give the reader only a general view of its disposition, pointing out a few of the more valuable and conspicuous articles which occur.

The first apartment is the hall, containing a curious collection of guns and other military weapons, with a case of ancient and remarkable horse-shoes. Among these are two old English battle-axes, and the remains of one of the stakes driven down in the Thames fifty-four years before Christ, by the Britons, to obstruct the progress of Julius Cæsar upon his invasion of Britain. The arched passage leading from the hall to the Sandwich room is ornamented on the sides with flaxen mantles from Nootka, or King George's Sound, and New Zealand, made by people to whom the use of a loom is totally unknown; above which are the war-clubs, adzes, and paddles, of New-Caledonia, Otaheite, and the Friendly Islands. The Sandwich-room is dedicated to the immortal memory of Captain Cook, and contains principally the admirable and curious articles he collected in his third and, unhappily, last voyage. Amongst the most conspicuous of these are the masks of different kinds; some of them resembling the human face, and one or two said to be hung up in houses in memory of a departed friend. Here are also several beautiful specimens of matting from the Sandwich Islands, which, in strength, firmness, and beauty, excel the similar productions of the world; daggers, in shape like to that which afterwards put a period to Captain Cook's existence; Cava bowls; feathered and other necklaces; cordage; adzes; chissels; hand-weapons; fishing hooks and lines; helmets, with wicker linings; feathered cloaks; drums; models of canoes; idols; and innumerable other rarities; all conveying a clearer conception of the people who make and use them, than can ever be obtained from descriptions.

The fourth apartment, or saloon, contains many rare and curious specimens of plants, parts of animals, and native fossils; among which are various

specimens of the termites, or white ants, and their buildings, chiefly from Africa; and in the center a magnificent lever of the curious old *Raphael's Ware*. It was originally in the Medicean collection; and at the time the Duke of Tuscany took possession of that valuable repository, was put out for sale by mistake.

A large portion of the next apartment is devoted to *Zoophytes*, or animal plants, better known by the more common names of corals and corallines. Many of the corallines exhibit a great variety of the most elegant forms, representing trees and shrubs; each of which, both stem and branches, contains an infinite number of minute cells, or sockets, with their several inhabitants existing therein. The remainder of the room is set apart for *minerals*, the specimens of which are not only choice and highly interesting, but numerous and regularly classed.

Outside the cases, in the open room, are several curiosities of a larger kind: the most singular of which are—a loadstone, or natural magnet, of 34lb. weight, from the Brazils; a capital specimen of the rainbow feldspar, from the coast of Labradore; a very large and fine rock crystal, of ninety-eight pounds, from Switzerland; a capital mass of amber-coloured chalcedony, allowed to be the first in Europe; and a rich specimen of native copper, from the cliffs of the lake Ontario, in North America. The minerals in the cases beginning in the left, are placed in the following order:—Case XI. *Marcasites*, a compound of sulphur, mixed with various metals, principally iron, of very little real utility, and placed by some writers among the flammables.—Case XII. *Fluors*, a species of spar which has its name from its promoting the fusion of lead ores; they are of various colours, much valued by the smelters, and form some of the most beautiful ornaments of the museum.—Case XIII.

Ponderous earths, *spangle*, and *plaister stones* and *spars*.—Cases XIV. and XV. Specimens, chiefly polished, of what are called *silicious*, or *flinty earths*: the beauty and variety of these are endless, and far beyond the compass of a work like this to give a thorough idea of. The most curious, and by much the largest in Europe, is a capital and extremely valuable specimen of the true Avanturine stone: it was found in the ruins of the triumphal arch of Julius Cæsar, in the valley of Suse, in Piedmont, in 1788; and is among the additional stores the museum has received from Mr. Parkinson.—Cases XVI. and XVIII. to XXII. contain *salts*, *spars*, and *inflammables*, followed by the different *metals* and *semi-metals*: one of the most striking of the former of which is the platina, or white gold from Peru. Hence we go to the sixth apartment, or south-room, on the left of which, at the entrance, are the *shells*, forming one of the most complete and beautiful apartments in Europe; beyond, at the lower part of the room, are a variety of specimens of polished *spars*, *marbles*, *granites*, *porphyries*, and *lava*; and on the side opposite the shells are placed *extraneous fossils*: animal and vegetable relics which have been deposited in the bosom of the earth, apparently by some great change in the ordinary course of nature. Among these, in the lower part of the first case, is the fossil skeleton of a young crocodile. The second case has a variety of specimens of coral, in a similar state, with others of perfect fish, immersed in stone: here is also a fossil prawn, and a shark's tooth of eleven ounces. The third case exhibits fossils in chalk: and the fourth is almost entirely devoted to fossil plants. The fifth presents us with the remains of animals, amongst which are the saw of a saw-fish; the thigh-bone and grinders of the elephant; the teeth of the mammoth; and a singular mass of bones, some supposed to be human, from the rock of

Gibraltar. These are followed by plants in coal and slate, with instances of petrified wood, one from the bank of the Patamock river in Virginia, and several others imbedded in solid rock.

Between the small and great Saloons are various specimens of art; and, in a small room to the right, varieties of dress, either ancient or from distan countries. In this department are the ladies' undress and stiffened boddices in the time of Charles the Second. A stocking, made of the silk of the Penna Marina, or large Muscle of the Mediterranean; and a lady's silt, used at Venice in the last century. In a room opposite are the Monkeys, formed mostly into little groups, and habited so as to remind the spectator of their unusual powers of mimicry. Beyond these is a double closet, one part appropriated to the preservation of amphibious and other animals in spirits, and the other to productions out of the ordinary course of nature.—From this apartment we proceed to the great saloon, which, with the gallery round it, contains a richer and more copious assemblage of the feathered tribe than is probably to be found in any country of the world: each case has the name of the animal both in English and as described by Linnæus, attached to it; and stands, in the centre of the room, are filled with insects.—An intervening room between the Saloon and the Quadruped's apartment has several cases of fish from the remotest rivers of the world; near these are a few rarities of art, which, with the adjoining room, forms one of the most interesting exhibitions in the metropolis, where the student of Natural History may follow his pursuits without a book.

The Museum is kept open every day in the week; and the admission is *one shilling*.

PIDCOCK's MUSEUM.

IN the rooms over Exeter-change, in the Strand, are a collection of divers beasts and birds, only exceeded in quality by those of the Royal Menagerie, in the Tower.

N. B. *The exhibition of animals in the Tower is described at page* 106.

THE FINE ARTS;

With an Account of the Public and Private Collections, a List of Eminent Artists, &c.

FOR the Fine Arts, London is now much and deservedly distinguished. The commotions on the Continent have operated as a hurricane on the productions of genius, and the finest works of ancient and modern times have been torn out of their old situations. Many, very many, of them have been consigned to this country, and are now in the private collections of our nobility and gentry, in and about the metropolis.

The following account of such as are in Public Exhibitions, or Private Collections, does not comprehend the whole, but the principal are noticed, and new ones will necessarily arise every day.

PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.

A number of Exhibitions of Art, in all its branches, are constantly open to public inspection; but, as they are fluctuating, a correct list is impracticable. The public prints of the day give ample information on the subjects, terms, &c.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY is entitled to the first notice.

In the year 1774, Old Somerset Palace was purchased of the crown, and an act of parliament passed for embanking the river Thames, before Somerset-house, and for building upon its scite various public offices, &c. The part of the building appropriated to the artists, is our present enquiry.

The room on the ground floor is appropriated to models of statues, plans, elevations, and drawings.

The coved cieling of the library was painted by Reynolds and Cipriani. The centre by Sir Joshua, representing the Theory of the Art, under the form of an elegant and majestic female, seated in

the clouds, and looking upwards: she holds in one hand a compass, in the other a label, on which is written

Theory is the knowledge of what is truly Nature.

The four compartments in the coves of the ceiling, are by Cipriani, and represents Nature, History, Allegory, and Fable. These are well imagined, and sufficiently explain themselves.

The adjoining room being originally appropriated to models and casts from the antique, of which this society has a most valuable and curious collection, is plain and unornamented.

The council-room is more richly decorated: the stucco is in a good taste; and in the centre compartment of the ceiling are five pictures, painted by Mr. West. The centre picture represents the Graces unveiling Nature; the others represent the four Elements from which the imitative arts collect their objects, under the description of female figures, attended by genii, with fire, water, earth, and air, exhibited in different forms and modifications. The large oval pictures, which adorn the two extremities of the ceiling, are the work of Angelica Kauffman, and represent invention, composition, design, and colouring. Besides these nine large pictures, there are in the angles or ospandreils in the centre, four coloured medallions, representing Apelles, the painter; Phidias the sculptor; Apollodorus, the architect; and Archimedes, the mathematician; and, round the great circle of the centre, eight smaller medallions, held up by lions, on which are represented Chiaro-obscuro, Palladio, Bernini, Michael Angelo, Domingo, Raphael, Dominechino, Titian, and Reubens; all these were painted by Rebecca.

Sir Joshua Reynolds was the first president, and his affinity of manners, and his high rank in the arts, gave him a respectability with the society, which it will be easy for any of his successors to surpass. He was succeeded by the present president, Mr. Benjamin West.

The stated professors of painting in its different departments, read lectures to the students in their various branches, and as they possess a most capital collection of casts and models from antique statues, &c. they have, what may be deemed, *a good school for drawing*. *A school for colouring* they still want, and it has been recommended to them to purchase a collection of pictures, to which the students might resort, and compare their own productions with those of the great masters, whose works have stood the test of ages. The lectures by Sir Joshua Reynolds are published, and are models of elegant composition, as well as scientific taste. Those by Mr. Barry were published a few years ago, and contain much excellent information.

Mr. Sheldon delivers six lectures annually on anatomy, as adapted to students in painting. These commence in November, and continue on the six successive Mondays.

Mr. Fuseli delivers also six lectures on painting, during the winter season.

Mr. Dance, the professor in architecture, has not yet commenced his lectures.

Mr. Edwards, an associate, fills the perspective department, in which he gives general satisfaction.

Prize medals (of silver) for the best academy figures, are delivered once a-year.

Gold medals, for historical compositions in painting, sculpture, and designs in architecture, once in two years. These latter are presented in a full assembly, and followed by a discourse from the president.

Students have generally, during the whole year, an opportunity of studying *nature* from well chosen subjects, and of drawing from the antique casts.

Admission to these lectures is by a ticket, signed by an academician; they are held on Monday evenings at eight o'clock, in Somerset-place.

The annual exhibition generally opens in May, and every person admitted pays one shilling and sixpence for a catalogue, if he chuses to have one.

EXHIBITIONS OF WORKS OF ART.

The Truchsess Picture Gallery, exhibiting in the New Road, opposite Portland-place.

Some idea of the worth of this capital collection of pictures may be formed, when it is stated, that the duties charged upon them, *ad valorem*, at the Custom-house, amounted to more than 4000*l.* which, added to the expence of bringing them from Vienna to London, and erecting the building in which they are now exhibiting, brings the whole amount of their removal from Germany to this metropolis, to upwards of twelve thousand guineas. The building is lighted from the top, and very well calculated for displaying them; there are eight different rooms appropriated to more than 900 most capital pictures, of the German, Flemish, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, and French masters, arranged according to their respective schools.

Our limits will not permit even an enumeration of many leading pictures in this most splendid collection; we shall only notice a few of them. There are two Portraits by Denner.—Two of Kitchen Utensils, by Dichtell.—C. W. E. Dietrich 1.—Ferg 4.—By Heinrich Frederic Fuger, Director of the Imperial Cabinet Vienna 2.—By Hans Holbein 3.—Gerard Lairesse —By Sibilla Marian, the famous flower painter, 1. By Hans Moultschen, 8. curious pieces of antiquity, painted in 1436, about the time when painting in oil was first invented.—Adrian Ostade 2.—Pfeyl 5.—Rembach 8.—By Seybold, there are two Portraits of himself, and one of an Old Lady, with a Cloak, trimmed with Fur, so exactly resembling nature, as to be almost a deception.—Nichoias Berghem 2.—Jan Both —Antonio Vandyk 7.—Adrien Brouwr 3.—Gerard Douw 2.—Jan Fyt, one of Sea-fish, that absolutely seem wet from the water; a chained Mastiff, most

astonishingly painted, and 4 others.—Frank Hals 3.—B. Vanderhelst 4.—E. Hemskirk 2.—Hondchooter 3.—Gerard Hontharst 4.—Albert Kuyp 4.—Jan Molenaer, whose pictures fetch such prices, that in Holland he is commonly called *Mijns Molenaer, i. e. Molenaer the Minter* 1.—Moucheron 4.—Polenburgh 1.—Paul Potter 2.—Rembrandt Van Rhyn 8.—Rubens 5.—J. Ruysdael 6.—Schelcker 1.—Francis Sneyers (Snyders) two wonderfully fine pictures 10 feet 10, by 6 feet 5, of a wounded Stag attacked by Dogs; and, as a companion, a Wild Boar, in a similar situation; and another, of Birds of Prey attacking Ducks. By David Tenier's, jun. there are 5; one of them of a Chymist in his Laboratory, might serve for a study to a painter, comprising almost every branch of *the executive part of the art.*—Adrian Vandevelde 4.—Jan Weenix 4.—Wynants 1.—Belucci 2.—Agostino Caracci 1.—Annibale Caracci 2.—Ludovico Caracci 1.—Coreggio 1.—Amiconi 2.—Michael Angelo Caraggio 1.—Guido Rheni 3.—Schidone 2.—J. Callot 1.—Claude Lorraine 2.—Pillement 3.—Gaspar Poussin 2.—Nicholas Poussin 3.—Vernet 3.—Watteau 2.

The two first rooms into which we are introduced at this great repository of the arts, are devoted to the German school; and they will raise the character of that school to a higher scale than it has hitherto obtained in this nation.

In this school of patient persevering industry, Balthazar Denner holds the first rank. He was born at Hambro', 1686, and is well known by his laboured portraits of old men and women, which characterize him as a most minute imitator of nature. But, as it was said by his contemporaries that he could not delineate the head of a young female with equal fidelity, he painted this portrait of his own daughter, in the character of a Magdalen, to refute the assertion. It is believed to be the only portrait of a young person that he ever produced, and he preserved it as his *chef d'œuvre*

in his own possession, until his death, which happened in 1749.

The original does not appear to have had any portion of beauty, and her father had not taste enough to give her any portion of grace; so that this picture has no other attraction than a finishing which is in a degree magical. The tincture and softness of the skin, the veins under the skin, the humidity of the lips, a little chapped by a cold, and the liquid fluid flowing in the eye, are absolute deceptions. The whole is so astonishingly like nature, that, were it not for the accompaniments, it might be passed by without attention as a female figure looking through a frame. Over it is a small portrait on canvas, of an old man holding his spectacles: but this, though finished with immense care, will not excite so much observation as the other, because Denner's Portraits of old men are not so uncommon.

There are, in the same room, two pictures of kitchen utensils, by M. Dichtel, a native of Bavaria, in which the painter has displayed such knowledge of his art, and power of pencil, as lead us to regret that he did not employ his hand on subjects more worthy of his abilities.

By Albert Durer, of whom Hogarth asserts, that *never deviates into grace*, there is a very correct picture of a Madona and Child.

By Hans Holbein there are two Portraits, and a Descent from the Cross. This very fine portrait painter was well known in England, and indeed throughout Europe. Lavater says of him, that, "though he is sometimes deficient in taste and freedom, yet truth, minute and strict truth, marked all his productions. To despise what is minute, is to despise nature: what can be more minute and less confused than nature? The best portrait of Erasmus, by Holbein, greatly exceeds any portrait that Vandyke ever painted, in both simplicity and truth." This praise must be received

with some restrictions, as the language of one who speaks of the artist as connected with the physiognomist; for many of these precise painters have sacrificed the spirit of the whole to the microscopic minuteness of the parts.

*** *The houses of all our first artists are very well worth the attention of strangers, and the general compliment for seeing them is a shilling to the attendant.*

Mr. Barker's Panorama,

Is constantly open in Leicester-square, and may be fairly entitled *the triumph of perspective.* The inventor and proprietor, Mr. Barker, has, at different times, exhibited views of great cities, of naval engagements, &c. &c. in which the illusion is so complete, that the spectator may fairly imagine he is present at the display of the real scenery. The price of admission is 1*s.*

At present Mr. Barker's two circles are occupied by splendid views of Paris.

Reinagle and Barker's New Panorama; being a Picturesque View of Rome, and the surrounding Country, now exhibiting near the New Church, in the Strand.

This view is taken from the VILLA LODOVICI, on the brow of the PINCIAN HILL, by R. R. REINAGLE. The building for exhibiting it was erected under the immediate direction of Thomas Edward Barker, eldest son of Mr. Barker, of the Panorama, *Leicester-square.* This picture is to be succeeded by a *second View of Rome*, from the Tower of the Capitol, which embraces all the well known antiquities of the *Forum*, now the *Campo Vacino*; the most part of the old walls and aqueducts, &c. and every object that can interest the public, in a view of that celebrated city.

Among the great number of similar exhibitions which we have had, and have, this when taken in every point of view, claims a decided pre-eminence.

The aerial part of the painting is admirably conceived, and wonderfully delineated; without hardness of outline, or observing the other parts of the picture, it gives that misty hue which we often see in *Nature*, but which *Art* has not often succeeded in imitating.

The Shakspeare Gallery; Pall Mall.

This splendid plan of decorating the works of our greatest poet, with the designs of our best artists, has been many years in progress, but is now complete. The large and small pictures, from which the prints are copied, are exhibited in Pall-Mall, *admission* 1*s.*

The European Museum; in King-street, St. James's Square,

Exhibits for sale a number of pictures, and sometimes very fine ones. Admission to the rooms 1*s.*

This institution, for the promotion of the Fine Arts, has been established thirteen years. It contains a collection of paintings by the first masters, which being constantly on sale, are replaced by a succession of new ones. A private room is appropriated for the sale of such pictures and other property, as the proprietors may not chuse to have publicly exhibited. One guinea will procure a ticket of admission for a gentleman and two ladies daily for one year; and two ladies, for the same period, have admission daily for half-a-guinea: tickets transferable.

Admission to the Museum 1*s.* Catalogue 6*d.*

Mr. Bryan's Gallery.

A very fine collection of pictures, lately purchased by Mr. Bryan, for Sir Simon Clarke, and Mr. Alderman Hibbert, is now exhibiting for sale at Mr. Bryan's, and Christie's lower rooms, Pall-Mall. Admission to both the rooms, 2*s.* 6*d.* In this collection are some of the finest pictures that ever were painted.

Mr. Bowyer's Historic Gallery

Adjoins that of Mr. Bryan's, and contains Loutherbourg's great picture of the Fire of London, and others of considerable worth. Mr. Bowyer's exhibition of paintings, to illustrate a splendid History of England, are here to be seen; and his enterprising spirit displayed in this, and some other elegant publications, very deservedly entitle him to public patronage.

British School of Fainting, Berner's-street.

This institution (under the patronage of the Prince of Wales) presents a perpetual exhibition and sale of original paintings by the most eminent living and deceased *British* artists. It consists of modern and original works only, in painting, drawing, architecture, and engraving. Premiums are annually offered for the best performances; but the pictures, &c. which obtain the prizes, become the property of the society: admission 1*s.* from ten in the morning, till five o'clock in the afternoon.

Storming of Seringapatam.

Mr. Porter's beautiful large panorama picture of the Storming of Seringapatam, is now exhibiting at the Lyceum, in the Strand, admission 1*s.*

The Arts,—By Mrs. A. Noel, No. 32, Albemarle-street.

The elegant and scientific works of this lady for her superior talents and genius, are patronized by the royal family, nobility, &c. They may be viewed gratis, and consist of paintings and drawings in oil, water colours, crayons, and chalks; and the grandeur, taste, and spirit, of the ancient masters are admirably preserved. The apartments are fitted up after the French, Turkish, and Chinese, style, decorated with ornamental paintings, by Mrs. Noel. The chairs, sophas, borders, draperies, &c. are all of painted velvets, executed

in a manner peculiarly tasteful, and exclusively her own, and consist of historical figures, landscapes, &c. the recesses are painted in imitation of bronzes, basso reliefs, cameos, and marbles; and the window blinds and screens are transparent paintings. A Turkish saloon, a Chinese Boudouin, and a French salle, form a most pleasing and unique coup d'œil. Mrs. Noel and daughter engage to teach ladies, in a few lessons, these arts, by a manner peculiarly easy, and unclogged by the usual methods of protraction.

Roman Gallery of Pictures, 4, *Duke-street, St. James's.*

Mr. Bonelli (from Rome) is the proprietor of this collection, which is destined for sale, by private contract; when any pictures are disposed of, they are replaced by others, and it is the proprietor's intention considerably to augment his collection from his cabinet at Rome, so as always to render it interesting; and to comprize within it coins of the Roman empire—natural history—antiquities in oriental stones and gems. The gallery is open every day from ten o'clock until six. Admission 1*s.* A *descriptive catalogue* 1*s.*

Picture Repository—129, *Pall-Mall, (Haymarket-end.)*

This collection of pictures contains between three and four hundred; principally by Dutch and Flemish artists, any of which may be purchased; the proprietor also acts on commission generally, in the purchase and sale of pictures. The exhibition comprehends also prints, drawings, &c. which are replaced by others when sold.

They may be viewed every day from ten o'clock until seven. Admission 1*s.*—Catalogues sixpence each. Purchasers and proprietors are entitled to free admission.

Salmon's Wax-work.

In this exhibition, which has long maintained a considerable reputation, there are more than 200 figures

moulded in wax, with judgment and taste. It is open every day during the year, in Fleet-street, corner of Inner Temple-lane.

The Invisible Girl; Leicester-square

The philosopher will here experience an uncommon result of the union of catoptric and acoustic principles. A globe of glass is suspended by a ribbon, under which four tubes are adapted, but they do not communicate therewith, *and are likewise insulated;* by these, conversation is carried on with an invisible lady, who answers every question, breathes on the spectators, and tells them what they hold in their hands. This exhibition is open from eleven o'clock until four. Price of admittance, 2*s.* 6*d.*; and from seven till nine o'clock, price 3*s.*

Wigley's Royal Promenade Rooms, Spring Gardens.

At this exhibition are displayed exact representations of some of the most celebrated living characters, as well as of several others, who live only in history. They are executed in a composition that imitates nature with such extreme accuracy, that the figures seem to want nothing of real life but motion. Each of the faces is said to have cost the proprietor fifty guineas. At the same exhibition are shewn two invisible girls, who will speak or sing alone or together, at the desire of the spectator.

These rooms are open from ten o'clock in the morning, till ten at night. Price of admission 2*s.* 6*d.*

Week's Museum; at the Top of the Hay-market, St. James's.

This Museum, on the plan of the celebrated Mr. Cox's, when complete, will form an interesting object to the curious. The grand room, which is 107 feet long, and 30 feet high, is covered entirely with blue satin, and contains a variety of figures, which exhibit the effects of mechanism in an astonishing manner.

The architecture is by Wyatt, the painting on the ceiling is by Rebecca and Singleton. Previously to its opening, by way of specimen, two temples are exhibited, nearly seven feet high, supported by sixteen elephants, embellished with seventeen hundred pieces of jewellery, in the first style of workmanship. The *Tarantula Spider*, and the *Bird of Paradise*, are surprising efforts (in a minute compass) of the proprietor's ingenuity. The price of admission to the Temples is 2*s*. 6*d*. and they may be seen from the hours of twelve till four; and from six till nine; the Tarantula and Bird are shewn at 1*s*. each.

Du Bourg's Models—67, *Lower Grosvenor-street.*

This exhibition consists of *Models in Cork* of ancient temples, theatres, &c. in Rome and Naples, formed to a scale, and executed so as to convey a faithful representation of the present state of those celebrated ruins.—Admission 1*s*. from nine o'clock till dusk.

Coade's and Sealy's Gallery of Sculpture of Artificial Stone; in Westminster-bridge Road.

This place contains a great variety of elegant models from the antique and modern masters, of statues, busts, vases, pedestals, monuments, architectural and sculptural decorations.

The great length of time, (1769), this manufactory has been established, and its preference to natural stone, will render a statement of its advantages interesting to the public. Portland-stone, *marble*, and other *calcareous* materials, are impaired, and in time decayed by the chemical properties of the atmosphere; the high degree of fire, given in the kilns to this stone, makes it resemble jasper, or porphyry. Frost and damps have no effect upon it—nor can its sharpness be diminished; on which account it claims a superiority of duration over any other material.

Specimens may be seen throughout the metropolis: amongst others, at Carlton-house—the Pelican-office, Lombard-street; almost all the public halls; the statues of the quarters of the world, and others at the Bank; at the Admiralty; Trinity-house, Tower-hill, Somerset-place, the theatres, and almost every street, present some of thirty years standing and upwards.

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS.

The Queen's Palace, in St. James's Park.

Raphael's Cartoons, which were many years since removed from Hampton-court Palace to this house, were once the sources of great attraction; and the multitude that went for the mere purpose of *seeing these chef d'œuvres* of art, for which, by the way, but few have a real taste, was inconceivable. Since they have been removed to Windsor, one great source of attraction has failed; there are still, however, a great number of very fine pictures, which will amply repay a stranger's examination. The days of seeing them vary as the royal family may be in town, &c. but information of the proper time may be obtained, by applying at the house, which cannot be seen on a Sunday; at other times, a compliment of a few shillings to the attendants will gain admission. It is a curious circumstance, that though there are portraits upon portraits of all the Stuarts, there is not one of either George the First or Second, and the only one of his present majesty is worked in worsted by Mrs. Knowles.

Together with the productions of the most eminent masters, the following deserve particular notice:

In the Room adjoining to the King's Dressing Room. Painted by Benjamin West, Esq. President of the Royal Academy.

Cyrus presented to his Grandfather.

Regulus leaving the Senate of Rome, and returning to Carthage.

Death of Chevalier Bayard.
Death of General Wolfe.
Death of Epaminondas.
Hannibal swearing enmity to the Romans.
The wife of Armenius brought captive to Germanicus.

The Duke of Bridgewater's Collection,

Is, perhaps, the finest in England; his Grace, ...t long before his death, fitted up a gallery for the ...ception of the pictures, and they may be seen ... permission, at the house in Cleveland-row, St. ...mes's.

The Marquis of Lansdowne,

In Berkeley-square, has not only a fine collection ...pictures; but his busts, antiques, and library, ... also equally honorable to his taste.

Mr. Angerstein,

Of Pall-Mall, has a very fine collection of pic...es, by various ancient and modern masters. ... two pictures, by Morillio, he paid 3,500 ...neas.

Mr. Henry and Mr. William Hope's Collection,

Principally consisting of the very finest speci...s of the Dutch masters; and also many admi...e pictures by other masters, may be seen, by ...lying at their house, in Cavendish-square.

Mr. Thomas Hope's.

This very valuable collection may be seen by ...ication at his house, in Mansfield-street, Port...-place.

Sir Simon Clarke

...as a fine collection, at his house in Gloucester ...e, and is extremely polite in his attentions to ...er persons who apply to view them. Sir

Simon, and Mr. Alderman Hibbert, lately purchased the capital collection now exhibiting in Pall-Mall, from which they each of them selected such pictures as they approved, before they were exhibited to the public. The two Morillios, which are estimated at 4000*l.* are in this collection. The Rembrandts, likewise, are very capital.

Mr. Walsh Porter

Possesses one of the first collections of Italian and Dutch pictures this great city can boast, collected with great care and taste, and no expence seems to have been spared. It would be endless to enumerate, but his celebrated *Correggio*, from the King of Naples's collection; his two *Claudes*, from the *Choisseul Gallery*; his *Pussin Rembrandt*, *Ostade Teniers*, *Garrardoze*, &c. would form a most valuable collection of themselves. To those who are *personally* known to him, he takes great delight in shewing them, at his house in Argyle-street; and to all *foreigners* Mr. Porter is particularly attentive.

Mr. Welbore Ellis Agar

Has a very well chosen and valuable collection of capital pictures; Titian seems to be his favorite painter; and, among the very fine pictures by that master, in his possession, is a landscape, with a naked figure sleeping, in which the boughs of the trees are painted with an effect that is magically forcible; likewise some fine *Claudes*. This fine collection may be seen by application at Mr. Agar's house, in Norfolk-street, Park-lane.

Lord Radstock's Collection,

Principally of the Italian school, of which his *Guidos* and *Carracis* are wonderfully fine, and may be seen at his house in Portland-place.

Mr. Alderman Hibbert,

In Portland-place, has some of the finest pictures n this country, of the Dutch school in particular. is *Ostades* are capital indeed, and his conduct to hose who visit him to view them, is extremely iberal.

But to enumerate the merchants who have very hoice and fine cabinet pictures, would be endless. The finest specimens of the art have been brought rom the Continent, during the late troubles, and re now to be found in or near the metropolis.

Richard Payne Knight, Esq.

Is proprietor of the famous picture of the Cradle, / Rembrandt; of a very capital large landscape, / Salvator; and of many very capital performces by other great masters. He has also made a ry large and admirable selection of antique onzes, cameos, and intaglios, which, upon applition, are not difficult of access; and Mr. Knight, om having so long resided abroad, is peculiarly tentive to foreigners.

Mr. Knight of Portland-place,

Has a very fine collection; principally of the rks of the Italian masters, which he very poly shews on any proper application.

Sir George Yonge of Stratford-place,

las some very fine pictures by Rembrandt, an ivalled Teniers; two pictures of Salvator; and ers by Blande Lorrain, Guerchino, Snyders, &c.

Lord Suffolk

las some fine pictures, principally by the Dutch ters; and one by Leonardi de Vinci, which he s great pleasure in shewing, at his house in ley-street.

Mr. Smith of Park-street,

Has a good collection of pictures.

Mr. Tracy.

One of the finest of Cuyp's pictures, that is in this country, is in the collection of Mr. Tracy, of Portland-place.

Mr. Jeremiah Harman,

Has a very capital collection of pictures, principally of the Dutch school.

Northumberland House, Charing-cross,

Contains a variety of fine pictures; among which are Raphael's School of Athens, copied by Mengs; the Feast, and the Council of the Gods, from Raphael, copied by Battoni; the Triumphal Procession of Bacchus and Ariadne, from Annibal Caracci, copied by Costansi; and Guido's Aurora, copied by Masuccio, a scholar of Carlo Maratti. These pictures are of the same dimensions with the originals, and copied in a very masterly manner. The famous Carnaro family, by Titian, is also in this collection. This house is one of the largest and most magnificent in London.

Devonshire House, Piccadilly.

The collection of pictures with which this house is adorned, is surpassed by very few.

Mr. Charles Townley,

Of Park-street, is universally admitted to have the finest collection of antique statues, busts, &c. in the world. They have been collected with the utmost taste and judgment, and may be seen by previously applying to Mr. Townley's, to know the proper hour for admission.

Mr. Alderman Boydell,

At his dwelling-house in Cheapside, shews a allery which contains a vast number of valuable ictures, and such a collection of prints as is not, erhaps, to be seen elsewhere in the world.

Around the metropolis there are numerous col-ctions well worthy the attention of strangers. he valuable assemblage of works of art at Straw-rry-hill, which embraces every branch of the e arts, but in miniatures is unrivalled, may be n, by application for tickets to the Hon. Mrs. mer. A complete catalogue of the whole is in e works of Lord Oxford.

EMINENT PAINTERS.

As this metropolis abounds with artists, and as eigners as well as natives of the island, may fre-ntly wish to know who are the most eminent, have subjoined a descriptive catalogue of some heir names; premising, at the same time, that, we room, the list might be greatly increased the addition of many others, whose merits en-e them to public attention.

West, R. A. President of the Royal Academy, and Historical Painter to His Majesty, Newman-street.

drawing, Mr West is correct, and his groups, &c. are usually ha-d with precision and propriety, but the outline of his figures is t invariably hard, and the colouring has frequently a vile brick-ue, which is as displeasing to the eye, as it is opposite to nature. mall pictures are generally more pleasing than his large ones, and ketche-, in almost every instance, are animated and masterly, and ior to his finished pictures, which he peneils and polishes with a ous care, to a smoothness that destroys their spirit, and gives them pearance of tame copies from his first thoughts. As he is pro-ly an historical painter, his portraits are not properly objects of al animadversion. We may, however, be allowed to express a hat he will never paint another

Mr. Barry, (late Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy) Castle-street, Oxford-street.

Mr. Barry's pictures, at the Great Room of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, are an honor to himself and his country: his figures are bold, simple, and majestic, and they place the artist in the highest rank as an historical painter. In these, as well as in many other productions, his great object is apparently an address to the mind. He holds in contempt the subordinate beauties of gay colouring, &c. which he seems to consider as the province of the fan painter, and calculated to distract the attention, interrupt the progress of the passions, counteract the great design, and weaken the general effect. Mr. B. is beyond all question the first painter of the English school.

Mr. Fuzeli, R. A. Queen Anne-street East.

Many of this gentleman's pictures, in the Miltonic gallery, had a fire and spirit worthy of himself and worthy of his subject. He has evidently taken Michael Angelo for his model, but, to the cold-blooded critic, he sometimes seems to *o'erstep the modesty of Nature*; yet, whatever be his errors, they are the errors of genius, and originate in a strong mind and fervid imagination.

Mr. Opie, R. A. Berners-street, Oxford-street.

The imitators of Rembrandt have usually given us pictures with violent oppositions of chalk and charcoal, that outrage nature, and violate truth. Mr. Opie has evidently studied this master, but he has not servilely followed him; his manner is original, and indisputably his own. His pictures are copied from nature, and represent men and women as they are, without attempting to *elevate and surprize*. He tells a story upon canvas, with perspicuity and truth, and colours with such effect, that his figures might almost pass for realities.

Dr. John Walcot (alias Peter Pindar) Chapel-street, Portland-place.

It is to the discrimination of Dr. Walcot, that the public are indebted for the talents of the preceding artist, and it ought to be more generally known, that he claims originality, no less as a painter, than as a poet. A bold and striking effect characterizes the excellent drawn landscapes, in the production of which the doctor occasionally employs himself, and he is not unwilling to gratify his admirers with some of them at a moderate expence.

Mr. P. J. De Loutherbourg, R. A. Terrace, Hammersmith.

The spirit and energy of Mr. Loutherbourg's pictures, and the splendour of his colours, is captivating, but his landscapes sometimes approach towards the French flutter, and his animals are occasionally hard and appear *burnished*, but his towering superiority in some branches of his art, dazzles the eye of a spectator, and atones for his defects in others.

Sir Francis Bourgeois, R. A. Landscape Painter to His Majesty, Portland-road.

This gentleman was, we believe, the pupil of Mr. de Loutherbourg, and he has, in most of his pictures, adopted a manner somewhat similar, although, if two men rise on a horse, one of them must be behind, his figures are drawn with spirit, and his landscapes brilliantly coloured. They sometimes glitter, and are in a sort of *bustle* that reminds us of the *old school* of France.

Mr. J. M. W. Turner, R. A. Norton-street, Portland-road.

Mr Turner is a painter of the first order, and his pictures are marked with spirit, and distinguished by a manner, that is peculiar to himself. The subjects that he sometimes selects are singular. A romantic aspect from Osian.—A plague of Egypt—The destruction of an army by a whirlwind or an angel, or any terrific tale from the Heathen Mythology, or Christian History, are objects in which he delights, and from them he makes most forcible delineations.

James Northcote, R. A. No. 39, Argyle-street.

Mr. Northcote has long ranked high as an historical painter, and his works in the Shakspeare gallery do him honor. He is also deservedly esteemed for his portraits, which are painted in a very superior style. Mr. Northcote was a pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and pursues the same track line as his principal study

Mr. Henry Decort, R. A of Paris, and Painter to the Prince of Condé, No. 9, Hanover-street, Hanover-square.

Landscape painting is the forte of this gentleman, in which he is eminently distinguished. His pictures evince a correct taste, and a finished execution.

Mr. Thomas Stothart, R. A. Newman-street.

In the air, attitude, and grouping of the figures, Mr. Stothart's Pictures are almost invariably marked by a peculiar taste His colouring usually sweet and delicate, but sometimes so deficient in force, as to render his works a shadowy and evanescent appearance.

Mr. Thomas Lawrence, R.A principal Painter in ordinary to His Majesty, Greek-street, Soho.

The talents of this gentleman appeared at a very early period, and some of his juvenile productions display a correct eye, and uncommon taste. He has, since that time, delineated the portraits of great number of persons of the first rank, in a forcible and masterly style.

Robert Smirke, R. A. Charlotte-street.

Mr Smirke has, perhaps, more broad and genuine humour, than any artist who has lived in this country, except the inimitable Hogarth. In some of his paintings in the Shakspeare gallery, he has seized, and transferred to his canvas, the spirit of his great original.

Sir William Beechy, R. A. Portrait Painter to Her Majesty, Great George-street, Hanover-square.

The masterly style in which Sir William painted portraits, introduced him to the notice of the Royal Family, and procured him the appointment of portrait painter to Her Majesty, of whom, by the king's command, he painted a full length portrait. Many of his female portraits are remarkable for ease and elegance, and those of the men, in point of force and nature, are entitled to a very high rank in the art.

John Singleton Copley, R.A. Great George-street, Hanover-square.

The first picture which this gentleman exhibited after his arrival in England, excited great attention. It contained portraits of a family at breakfast, in a very well furnished parlour. In this family piece, the mahogany chairs with horsehair seats, and brass nails; the mahogany table, shining with the Speenhamland receipt; the tea-board, carpet, and all the numerous *et ceteras* of an highly decorated apartment, were finished with as distinct and minute an attention as possible.

Since that time, Mr. Copley has been engaged in some very great works. His picture of the death of Lord Chatham contains an immense number of portraits, and in some particulars displays no mean proficiency in his art. His capital large picture of the destruction of the floating batteries at Gibraltar, was exhibited in a pavilion in the Green Park. In this, also, there are many excellent portraits.

H. Tresham, R. A. Great George-street, Hanover-square.

This gentleman was several years at Rome, and pursued his studies with a sedulous application; he draws the figure correctly, and manages his groupes with considerable skill. His pictures have generally a fault which seems to attach to all those artists who have formed their taste upon figures in sculpture and paintings in fresco; his *colouring* is *under nature*, and every year renders it, in a degree, more flat than it was at the first painting. This error Mr. Tresham appears to be correcting.

Richard Cosway, R. A. principal Portrait Painter to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Stratford-place.

Mr. Cosway has been long distinguished in the fine arts. On the institution of the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, he had the honor of being thought worthy of the first prize-medal which they presented to the young artist who made the best drawing. He has since that time been remarkable for the taste and talent displayed in his portraits, which are generally of a larger size than those commonly denominated miniatures.

G. Garrard, No. 40, Portman-place, Paddington.

The very superior style in which this gentleman paints the subjects on which he employs his pencil, is entitled to the highest praise. His studies have been generally directed to the painting of horses and other animals, and in their delineation he discriminates the different classes of

e same species, with the fidelity of a naturalist, and the force and eedom of a master. The dray horse, the hunter, and the race horse, e as distinct from each other upon his canvas, as they are in nature, d the scenery of his back grounds is usually as appropriate to his imals. In the heads of horses there is great variety of character; t this is not obtrusive—to the common eye it is hardly obvious, and ne of the animal painters of this country, except Mr. S. Gilpin and . Garrard, seem to have given it the attention it deserves.

hat Mr. Garrard, possessing such powers, should quit the walk in ich he has so eminently distinguished himself, and go into a contious path, we should greatly regret, had he not displayed equal abilin his new profession. He has lately been principally employed in lelling; and his busts of some remarkable characters, his sheep, s, deer, and other animals, display a correctness of eye, and great omical knowledge.

is bust of that eminent young artist, the late Mr. Girtin, bears a ng resemblance to the original.

M. J. Richter, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

r. Richter was among the first, if he was not the very first, artist distinguished himself by making *scaglida*, or artificial marble, and rst splendid examples of the excellence which he attained in this were the magnificent columns at the Pantheon in Oxford-street. e were unfortunately destroyed when the building was burned; he rich and harmonious variety of colour which was displayed in imitations, which bore a polish equal to the finest marble, must be e recollection of many of our readers.

the chapel which was rebuilt after the fire at Greenwich hospital, ght beautiful and magnificent columns, of the Corinthian order, hafts of which are of *scaglida*, in imitation of Sienna marble, and by Mr. Richter His abilities are not confined to this branch of rts, for, in several frontispieces, and vignettes, which he engraved the drawings of his son, and in a portrait of *Salvator Mundi*, from gn of Stothart, with an exquisitely beautiful border, composed of leaves, ears of corn, &c. from his own drawing, he has displayed a ss and delicacy of touch, to which few artists have ever attained.

Farrington, R. A. Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

views are frequently public edifices in the centre of populous or the wharfs and quays on the banks of navigable rivers, covered oats, and full of bustle and business. In such scenes as these he rly happy, and his pictures are invariably faithful representaof the objects he delineates.

S. de Wilde, Terrace, Leicester-square.

his gentleman's pencil we owe the delineation of many of those characters

> *'Who strut and fret their hour upon the stage,*
> *And then are heard no more.'*

is canvas their peculiar air and manner are transferred, and in his they will live in a succeeding age. The manner in which our

different comedians personate the characters that are frequently *written for them and them only*, is generally, upon the whole, correctly displayed.

W. J. Thompson, No. 53, Piccadilly.

This gentleman, as well as several other eminent artists, is, we have been informed, a native of America, which country he left at a very early period of his life, and was intended for another profession, to the attainment of which six or seven years of his life were devoted; but, at the expiration of that time, qualified to judge what pursuits were most congenial to his powers, he adopted from choice what many young men have had forced upon them by the commands of their parents, and his very rapid progress in this new art, proved that he had not mistaken inclination for ability, for he in a very short time afterwards, painted portraits that led those who saw them to form expectations, which Mr. Thompson's succeeding productions have proved to be well-founded.

Such of his portraits as we have seen, have generally borne a strong resemblance to the originals, are delicately coloured, have an easy and natural air, and display the taste and talent of the artist who painted them.

S. Shelley, No. 6, Great George-street, Hanover-square.

Mr. Shelley is a very fashionable miniature painter, and occasionally quits the delineation of real beauty for that which is ideal. Resorting to the Fairy-land of poetical fiction, we frequently see his pencil employed in little allegorical representations, from Akenside, and other writers.

For those amateurs of the arts who occasionally practise drawing, it may be useful to know, that at Mr. Ackerman's, in the Strand, they may purchase colours that may be depended on: and, to prevent mistakes in the use of those which are nearly of the same tint, each cake is marked with its proper name. This will be found extremely useful, especially in the dark colours.

At the same place is sold a little treatise on superfine water colours, with directions how to prepare and use them, including many useful hints relative to drawing and painting.

John Thomas Smith, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

In the prints comprising the History of the Antiquities of London Mr. Smith marked himself for industrious enquiry, good choice of subjects, and accurate representations of what he professed to delineate. He has for some time been employed in a work for which he is peculiarly qualified, and for which he has a large number of most respectable subscribers. It will be recollected, that when the alterations were made in the House of Commons, in Sept. 1800, a number of paintings which were many ages concealed from the public eye, were discovered on the walls. In making the repairs, these very curious specimens of the picturesque taste and talent of our ancestors were necessarily destroyed; but, previously to this, Mr. Smith (and he only) had permission to attend and copy them. To this he was very attentive, and has made most accurate copies of all these valuable remains. About 17 finished engravings, in the manner of the originals, will be shortly published, in one volume, quarto. This work will contain an account and explanation of the paintings, and other ornaments and decorations, including

lso a variety of original particulars, as to the History of Westminster
id the Palace, and other buildings there,—including the history of
inting and gothic architecture, by *John Sidney Hawkins, Esq. F. A. S.*
gentleman whose qualifications for a work of this description are so
ell known, that it is not necessary to enumerate them in this article.
The drawings from the original pictures, which are in view at Mr.
ith's house in Newman-street, have so intimate a connection with
e early state of the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture, in
is country, that they must occasionally be extremely curious and
eresting to all those whose enquiries are directed to such subjects.

Mr. Adam Buck, No. 49, Frith-street, Soho.

Mr. Buck is remarkable for his elegant small whole-length drawings,
correct miniatures; in which he happily combines the taste of the
ique with that of the modern.

Mr. Martin Arthur Shee, R. A. Cavendish-square.

Mr. Shee ranks very high as a portrait painter. There is an origi-
ty in the air and attitude of his figures, which shews that he thinks
himself, and is superior to servile imitation.

Mr. John Hoppner, R. A. Charles-street, St. James's-square.;

r. Hoppner, in all his portraits, selects the most pleasing point
ew, places his original in the most easy and engaging attitude, and
avours to give such accompaniments of landscape, &c. as shall be
pleasing and picturesque. He has sedulously studied the works of
oshua Reynolds, and the greatest drawback upon his production,
at though they cannot be called copies from the knight's pictures,
look very like imitations of them.

T. Phillips, Portrait Painter, Saville-house, Leicester-square.

s gentleman's portraits are well drawn and coloured, and have,
ally speaking, that leading excellence of a portrait, a strong re-
mbc to the originals from which they are copied.

Mr. J. Rising, No. 35, Great Portland-street.

Rising is a modest, unassuming, and excellent portrait painter.
orks are well painted, carefully finished, and are strong resem-
s of the originals.

Mr. J. R. Smith, No. 31, King-street, Covent-garden.

Smith was originally a considerable dealer in prints, and at that
ade many designs, and painted a number of portraits in oil, in
style as led us to regret that he did not devote his whole time to
n; loyment. His small whole-length of Mr. Fox is, perhaps, tho
st likeness of that great man that ever was painted.

Mr. John Russel, R. A. Crayon Painter to his Majesty, and to their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and Duke of York.

Mr. Russel has been long highly distinguished for his superiority in this branch of the arts. His pictures are usually coloured with force, and finished with care.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Painters on Glass, Highgate.

Whoever may be *second* in this facinating branch of the arts, the Pearsons are indisputably *first*. Their colours are fairly and honestly vitrified, and will endure as long as the body on which they are painted. The window in Salisbury cathedral from Mortimer, that in Conduit-street chapel, the portrait of the king from Sir Joshua Reynolds, by Mr. Pearson, and a copy of Guido's Aurora, in the collection of the Duke of Norfolk, the Cartoons from Raphaelle, and many other capital works, afford splendid proofs of their superiority.

Paul Sandby, St. George's-row.

Instead of resorting to the *tableaus* of Ruysdale, Vangoyen, and Waterloo, for ideas of beautiful scenery and picturesque nature, Mr. Sandby considered the prospects that are presented in our own provinces; and has, by his long practice, a correct eye, and pure classical taste, formed a style that is perfectly English, and perfectly original.

Mr. Rich. Westall, R. A. Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

Mr. Westall's drawings and pictures are almost invariably marked by uncommon taste in the attitudes and grouping of his figures. Those designed from Milton, and exhibited in the Shakspeare gallery, are elegant, pure, and classical.

Mr. R. Reinagle, No. 52, Upper Norton-street, Portland-place.

Mr. Reinagle's pictures are in the manner of different Flemish painters, and are exhibited at auctions with the high sounding names of *Ruysdale, Wynants, Pynaker*, &c; and under the colours of those masters have fetched treble the prices which the purchasers would have given for them, had they been fairly produced as the work of an English Artist

Mr. Will. Redmore Bigg, Great Russel-street, Bedford-square

Mr. Bigg possesses superior talents, and having a very correct eye, has, in many of his delineations, rendered the faces of his figures an index to their minds, and made his little simple stories in an eminent degree interesting and impressive.

Mr. Tho. Daniel, R. A. No. 39, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.

This gentleman has principally distinguished himself by designs of [illegible] from temples, palaces, and other public buildings in India, one of which

ountry he travelled farther than any preceding European artist. He is taken all his designs from an actual survey, and having an accurate nd correct eye, and an eminently forcible pencil, he has delineated hem in such a manner as to give a very faithful idea of the country. Ir. Daniel and his nephew have engraved many of the drawings, in a ery superior style, and published them in numbers, with descriptions, id in the proper colours.

Mr. J. F. Rigaud, R. A. No. 74, Great Titchfield-street.

Mr. Rigaud is a native of Geneva, but has been long settled in this untry, and is a very respectable artist. Some paintings in fresco, the Trinity-house, Tower-hill, and four allegorical pictures in the ancil-chamber at Guildhall, painted at the expence of M. Alderman rdell, and those at Lord Aylesford, at Packington chapel, do this st great credit.

Mr. J. Landen, Turkey-street, Enfield Highway.

young landscape painter, of great promise, who, instead of servilely owing the manners of preceding masters, has inspected, and successimitated, nature. His pictures, though neat and carefully finished, forcible and spirited.

Henry Bone, an Enamel Painter to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, No. 15, Berners-street.

an enamel painter Mr. Bone is deservedly placed at the head of rofession. His miniatures are correctly drawn, and coloured in a that evinces great taste and judgment. He has produced some of rgest pictures ever seen in Enamel.

Collins, Painter in Enamel to His Majesty, No. 39, Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

Collins appears to have a correct eye for colour, and his portraits perfect harmony, and, in general, striking resemblances of the delineated.

E. Edridge, No. 36, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

gentleman is an admirable miniature painter; his portraits are ly resemblances, drawn in a very good taste, and coloured with rilliancy and attention to nature.

Miss Smith, No. 31, King-street, Covent-garden.

Smith is daughter to Mr Raphael Smith, of King-street, and in e productions which she exhibited at the royal academy, she ed a taste and talent which is rarely displayed at any period, s at so early an age as eighteen. Her historical delineation of ing of Hector and Andromache, in drawing, grouping, and g, entitled to very high praise.

Mr. H. Richter, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

This young artist draws with correctness, and finishes his figures with peculiar care.

Mr. Edward Burch, R. A. Payn's Row, Kentish Town.

The worthy subject of this article was, as we have been informed, originally intended for a bargeman, but being much more inclined to carve his barge than to steer it, a gentleman who happened to observe some of the figures that he had cut, was so much struck with their spirit, that he became the boy's protector and friend. His rapid improvement did honor to his patron. Mr. Burch in a few years attained the first rank in his profession, and was considered as the best *engraver* of gems in this country.

Mr. Nathaniel Merchant, A. Chief Engraver to his Majesty's Seals, and Sculptor of Gems to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

This gentleman resided several years at Rome, and sedulously studied the best models of the antique, and upon them has formed a style that is classical and correct.

Mr. W. Capon, No. 4, North-street, Westminster.

Mr. Capon is a scene painter, and many of those magical illusions which have been displayed in Drury-lane theatre, and which almost deceive the eye into the belief that they are realities rather than pictures, are his productions. Some very fine allegorical pictures, exhibited at Ranelagh in June 1802, in honor of the peace, are from the same pencil.

Mr. Sawrey Gilpin, R. A. Knightsbridge.

In this gentleman's delineations there is (added to great anatomical correctness) a taste and truth which renders them highly picturesque and interesting. In a picture of Swift's Houynhyms, which he painted many years ago, there is a spirit and variety of character, which we never before saw given to horses.

Mr. George Stubbs, A. Somerset-street, Portman-square.

Among the gentlemen of the turf, Mr. Stubbs bears a very high character, and is said to give peculiarly correct portraits of horses or hounds.

Mr. R. Clevely, Marine Painter to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, No. 56, Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

Mr. Clevely's pictures, as we have been told by those who are competent judges, are extremely accurate in their naval architecture, and in the sky, water, and disposition of the objects, they are peculiarly picturesque.

Mr. Banks, R. A. Newman-street.

A great personage, some years ago laying his hand upon a very fine marble statue, remarked, *that sculpture was too cold for this country*. If we are to draw our conclusion from the comparatively little encouragement it receives, it may, perhaps, appear that the observation is founded in truth. This gentleman has, however, long marked himself in the art which he professes, as holding a very respectable rank among those who have the same pursuit.

Mr. Joseph Nollekens, R. A. Mortimer-street.

Mr. Nollekens is a very eminent and meritorious sculptor. He was, in the early part of his life, at Rome, and studied the antique, in a manner that evinced he had a wish to attain the spirit of the great originals of that branch of the arts, and some of his productions have proved that he studied with effect.

Mr. C. Rossi, R. A. Sculptor to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Mary-le-bonne Park.

This gentleman is a very masterly sculptor, and has lately made one of the monuments for St. Paul's, which it is at length very properly determined to decorate with productions to the honor of our heroes, our statesmen, and our philosophers.

Mr. Flaxman, R. A.

Mr. Flaxman is a sculptor, and has, in a few years, attained a high reputation. He formed his taste upon the models that he saw in Italy, where he resided some years, and studiously studied some of the purest and best specimens of ancient art, and from many of them made casts. His productions are chaste and correct, but perhaps rather too simple for the taste of the people of this country, who are, generally speaking, enthusiastic admirers of the spirited, though rather French style, of Pebilliac.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON MEDICINE, SURGERY, AND THE SCIENCES.

As it may be interesting to many persons to be informed concerning the philosophical and medical lectures given in different parts of the metropolis, they are here presented with a short detail on this subject.

The Royal Institution, in Albemarle-street, was founded in the year 1799, for the purpose of encouraging experimental philosophy, and chemistry; and the arts dependent upon them.—Till lately, there was one professor who lectured on the various objects entering into the plan of the institution;

at present Dr. Young, the professor of philosophy, gives the philosophical lectures; and Mr. Davy the chemical.

Gresham college is an endowment for professors of seven liberal arts, viz. divinity, law, physic, astronomy, geometry, music, and rhetoric. — The lectures are given gratis, twice a day, in a room over the east end of the Royal Exchange during the terms; they are but ill attended.

The other popular lectures on experimental philosophy in general, are Messrs. *Aikin's*, Mr. *Walker's* of Conduit-street.

By much the greater number of lectures in London are on the branches of medicine and medical philosophy. We can do little more than mention their names, and the subjects of their lectures, beginning with those of

St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals.

In those hospitals, lectures are given on anatomy and surgery, physiology, chemistry, and experimental philosophy, practice of medicine, materia medica, botany, midwifery, and the diseases of the teeth.—The following are the lecturers.

Messrs. *Cline* and *Cooper*, on anatomy and surgery.

Dr. *Haighton*, on physiology and midwifery.

Dr. *Babington* and Mr. *Roberts*, on chemistry and experimental philosophy.

Dr. *Babington*, on practice of medicine.

Dr. *Curry*, on materia medica.

Dr. *Thornton*, on botany.

Mr. *Fox*, on the diseases of the teeth.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital the following Lectures are given.

Anatomy and surgery, by Mr. *Abernethy*.

Comparative anatomy, by Mr. *Macartney*.

Practice of medicine, by Dr. *Roberts*.

Chemistry and materia medica, by Dr. *Powel*.

Midwifery by Dr. *Thynne*.

At the London Hospital.

Messrs. *Blizard*, on anatomy and surgery.
Dr. *Cooke*, on the practice of medicine.
Dr. *Hamilton*, on chemistry.

At St. George's Hospital.

Mr. *Home* gives twelve lectures on the principles
d operations of surgery, to the pupils of the
ospital.

Besides the lectures given in hospitals, there are
rious others, which we shall now enumerate.
At the theatre in Windmill-street, anatomy and
rgery are taught by Mr. *Wilson*; and evening
ctures on surgery are given by Mr. *Thomas*.
Mr. *Moor*, surgeon-dentist, in Palsgrave-place,
ves a course of lectures on the diseases of the
eth.

Dr. *Pearson*, in Leicester-fields, delivers lectures
the practice of medicine, materia medica, and
emistry; and also chemical lectures on cases oc-
ring in St. George's hospital.

Mr. *Brookes*, at his theatre of anatomy, Blenheim-
eet, Great Marlborough-street, gives lectures on
tomy, physiology, and surgery, adapted to gen-
men and students.

Mr. *Taunton* lectures on anatomy, physiology,
surgery, in Hatton-garden, No. 35.

Dr. *Crichton*, of Clifford-street, lectures on me-
ine, materia medica, and chemistry.

Dr. *Bradley*, of Parliament street, gives a course
ectures on the theory and practice of medicine,
lo. 102, Leadenhall-street, where are also deli-
d lectures on chemistry, with its application
harmaceutical purposes, by a practical chemist.

Dr. *Osborn* and Dr. *Clark*, deliver lectures on
wifery, in New Burlington-street.

r. *Batty*, on the same subject, in Great Marl-
ugh-street.

Doctors *Dennison* and *Squire*, in Ely-place.

Mr. *Carpue* gives a course of lectures on anatomy, in Broad-street, Golden-square.

Mr. *Chevalier*, on the operations of surgery, at the Westminster dispensary, in Gerrard street.

Dr. *Bulham* delivers two courses of lectures on chemistry, at his house in Bloomsbury square.

Mr. *Pearson*, on the principles and practice of surgery, in Golden square.

Mr. *Hale*, of Great Russel-street, a course of clinical lectures on the operations of surgery; and on picturesque anatomy.

Dr. *Rees*, of the Adelphi, delivers a course of lectures on the venereal disease.

At the St. Mary-le bonne infirmary, Dr. *Rowley* lectures on medical science; and Dr. *Hooper* on the practice of physic and morbid anatomy.

Mr. *Walker* delivers several courses of lectures on experimental philosophy; one or two in the city, and the rest at his house in Conduit-street.

The medical lectures, which we have enumerated above, are attended by a prodigious number of students from every part of the world, who have many very valuable opportunities of prosecuting the study of practical anatomy, and of seeing medical and surgical practice in the hospitals.

Natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, and the application of those subjects to the arts, may be studied by the public with advantage at Messrs. *Aikin's*, Mr. *Walker's*, at the *Royal Institution*, and at Mr. *F. Accum's*, in Compton-street.

In the greater number of these lectures, particularly the medical ones, there are two courses given in the season, one commencing in October, the other in January. The terms and hours of attendance are specified in the cards and printed proposals, which may be had at the houses of all the lecturers.

A LIST

OF THE MOST POPULAR PREACHERS

NOW LIVING IN OR NEAR THE METROPOLIS.

In the Establ hed Churches.

'N taking a view of our most popular preachers, we are
. naturally led to mention in the first place Dr. Beilby
orteus, Lord Bishop of London, who may occasionally be
ard at he Chapel Royal, and for two or three years last
st he has preached every Wednesday and Friday in Lent
St. James's church Piccadilly, but which this last season
has discontinued. As a Christian preacher this prelate
ay be considered as one of the best models; the popula-
rity which he has enjoyed for a long course of years, and
e crowded audiences which he ever draws together, are
mean proofs of the good taste of the present times.
Dr. Horsley, Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of West-
nster, has been long known as a preacher who never fails
command the attention of his hearers; his sermons and
rges exhibit proofs of a mind capable of deep researches,
l in those instances in which his compositions are not tar-
ed by a spirit of intolerance, he always amply recom-
ces, and often highly gratifies, the attention of his audi-
e. As dean, he frequently preaches at Westminster
bey He has opposed with more zeal than argument mo-
n Unitarians and Dissenters in general. *Bishop Watson* is
ays heard with considerable attention and respect. *Dr.*
ent and *Dr. Gaskin*, have been long known for their abi-
s, pious labours, and amiable conduct, in private life.
The occasional resident in the metropolis will be glad to
w, that at the chapel of St. James's there is, while the
l family are in town, alway some dignitary of the
ch appointed to preach before their majesties. The
el is small, and persons who wish to be commodiously
ted, at once to hear the preacher, and behold their so-
gn and his family, must make use of a *silver key* to gain
ission.

Dr. Rennell, master of the Temple, preaches during term time at the Temple church; his manner, though heavy, is considered by those who are in the habit of attending upon him, as very interesting.

As useful, interesting, and very popular preachers of the established church in London, we must by no means omit the following gentlemen:

Dr. George Gregory, every Sunday morning at St. Giles's, Cripplegate.

Mr. Archer Thompson, afternoon preacher at St. George's Hanover-square, and one of the evening lectures at the Magdalen Chapel.

Mr. Andrews, at the Magdalen.

Mr. Hewlet, and *Mr. Hutchins*, at the Foundling Hospital. These three places of worship are peculiarly interesting to strangers on account of the excellent singing which is to be heard in the course of the services.

Mr. Ley, Curate of St. Antholin.

Mr. Grose, at Rood-lane Sunday mornings, and lecturer at St. Olave's, Southwark, in the afternoon.

We turn now to another class of gentlemen, equally attached to the liturgy and ceremonies of the church of England, with those whom we have already noticed, but who would appropriate to themselves the title of preachers of the peculiar doctrines of the gospel. By the people at large they are distinguished as methodists in the church. Of these, the principal are: *Mr. Scott*, morning preacher at the Lock Chapel, Hyde Park-corner, and *Mr. De Coetlegon*, evening lecturer.

Mr. Newton, at St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street, a gentleman venerable in virtues as in age; who through a long course of years has attached to himself great multitudes of all classes and ages, who venerate him as a father, and who never cease to attend his public services as upon those of an apostle. As a public speaker, his manner of elocution exhibits a fervent devotion to his maker, and an ardent zeal for the best interests of his fellow-creatures.

Alphonsus Gunn, preachers at the same church with Mr. Newton; he has great volubility of speech, and is very fully attended.

In the same class we must mention *Mr. Mason*, of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey.

Mr. Watkins, at St. Bartholemew the Great in the morning, and at St. Dunstan's in the *west* Sunday and Thursday evenings. He possesses very considerable talents.

Mr. Goode, morning preacher, and *Mr. Cuthbert*, afternoon lecturer, at St. Ann's Blackfriars.

Mr. Shepherd, afternoon preacher at St Giles's.

Mr. Andy, morning preacher at St. John's, Horsleydown, and evening lecturer at Bow Church, Cheapside, where he always has crowded audiences.

Mr. Draper, afternoon preacher at St. George's, Southwark, and one of the evening lecturers at St Antholin's, Watling street, is very correct and interesting in the pulpit. At this church there are sermons every evening in the week during the whole year, except Saturdays.

Mr. Wood, morning and evening preacher at Bentinck chapel, Paddington, and afternoon lecturer at St. Peter's, Cornhill.

Mr. Foster, evening lecturer at Christ Church, Spitalfields.

Mr. Cecil, at St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row.

Mr. Foster and *Mr. Cecil* are joint preachers.

Mr. Davis, at St. Margaret's Chapel Westminster.

Mr. Piercy, at Queen's-square Chapel, Westminster.

Calcinistic Methodists.

The methodists naturally claim a second place in this list, because many of their most popular preachers are ordained ministers of the established church, and have no objection to administer the ordinances of religion either in the church, the chapel, the meeting, or in the open air; of these

Mr. Rowland Hill, minister of Surry Chapel, near Blackfriars-bridge, is remarkable for a very vehement kind of eloquence; on all subjects he has the gift of a ready utterance; he is followed by the most crowded audiences, chiefly composed of the lower classes of society.

At the Tabernacle, Moorfields, and at the chapel in Tottenham-court-road, among many who are celebrated for their zeal in addressing large auditories, must be mentioned *Mr. Matthew Wilks*, *Mr Grove*, and *Mr. Knight*.

Dr. Howels is the principal preacher at Spa-fields Chapels, and is a very able man.

Westleyan, or Arminian Methodists.

The two principal chapels in this connection are the Foundery Chapel in the City-road, Moorfields, and the chapel in Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields. At the former *Dr. . ke*, the gentleman who published an elaborate life of the founder, Mr. John Wesley, may be frequently heard. *Mr. Moore* and *Mr. Benson* are also popular preachers at the Foundery.

We know not in what class to place.

Mr. Huntingdon, preacher at Providence Chapel, Little Titchfield-street. He is celebrated for using the plainest language upon all occasions.

The chapel in Titchfield-street, although it has two or three tiers of galleries, one above another, is always crowded. Strangers are not admitted up-stairs, or into a pew, unless they happen to be from the country, in which case they meet with civility. Mr. Huntingdon preaches at Monkwell-street every Tuesday evening.

Presbyterians of the Scots Church.

Of the Scotch Presbyterians in London, the most popular are:

Mr. Young, the successor to the late Dr. Hunter, at London Wall, is a very eloquent preacher.

Dr. Trotter, of Swallow-street, Piccadilly, has long been a favourite preacher among the Scotch Presbyterians. Mr. Nichols is an assistant.

In this connection we must not wholly omit

Mr. Jerment, Bow-lane, Cheapside And

Mr. Waugh, who preaches to a considerable society in Wells-street, Oxford-street.

The two latter are of the class termed *Seceders*.

English Presbyterians.

Mr. Worthington, among this class of preachers, stands undoubtedly the most distinguished for popular talents He has been afternoon preacher at Salter's Hall full thirty years, in the whole of which time he has always preached to

crowded audiences. His manner is very lively; and his sermons are always interesting. He preaches in the morning at Hanover-street, Long-acre, except on the first Sunday in each month.

Dr. Phillips is afternoon preacher at Hanover-street.

Dr. Rees, of the meeting-house in the Old Jewry, preaches to a large and very respectable congregation in the morning.

Mr Jervis preaches to a very respectable congregation at Princes-street Chapel, Westminster. His abilities and character justly entitle him to the partiality of his hearers.

Mr. Lindsay, of Monkwell-street, is distinguished for his useful compositions, and is much respected by his regular hearers. He keeps an academy at Newington-green, where he preaches in the afternoon.

Mr. Belsham, who preaches every Sunday morning and afternoon at the Gravel-pit meeting, Hackney, is much admired by the Unitarians. He is a gentleman of distinguished talents.

Mr. Taylor preaches in the morning at Carter-lane, Doctors Commons, and possesses considerable abilities.

Mr. Barbauld is morning preacher at Newington-green, and is deservedly esteemed by his friends.

To these may be added,

Mr. Morgan, Alie-street, Goodmans'-fields.

Mr. Coates, St. Thomas's.

Independents.

Of the Independents the most popular preacher is unquestionably

Mr. Clayton, of the Weigh-house, Eastcheap. This gentleman has a popular manner; he makes use of notes, and is never at a loss for words to illustrate the topic which he undertakes to discuss.

Mr. Brookbank preaches at a meeting in Staining-lane, Wood-street.

Mr. Priestley, of Jewin-street, and *Mr. Towers*, of Barbican, are both popular preachers among the Independents.

Mr. Samuel Palmer, of Hackney, is very celebrated among this class of dissenters. He preaches to a large and respectable congregation, who are much attached to his mode of preaching, and to the doctrines which he professes.

Mr. Collier, of Peckham, possesses very considerable talents, and has raised a large and splendid congregation.

We must not omit under the head of Independents
Mr. Ford, of Mile End.
Mr. Townsend, Jamaica-row, Rotherhithe.
Mr. Clayton, (Jun.) Kensington.
Mr. Beck, Berry-street, St. Mary-Axe.
Mr. Thorpe. New-court, Carey-street.
Mr. Strollery. Chapel-street, Soho.
Mr. Goode, of White-row, Spital-fields.
Mr. Gaffe, of New Broad-street, Moor-fields.
Mr. Hall, near Moor-fields.
Most of these address large and respectable congregations.

Baptists.

Dr. Rippon, of Carter-lane, Southwark, is the most popular preacher among the Baptists. He is a warm asserter of the Calvinistic doctrines, and is zealous in his attachment to the principles of dissenters. His manner in the pulpit is impressive, and highly animated.

Mr. Booth, of Little Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, is greatly followed; his mode of preaching is distinguished for remarkable simplicity.

Mr. Love, of Maze pond, Southwark, always preaches to a numerous auditory; his manner in the pulpit is serious but animated.

Mr. Joseph Hughes, of Battersea, is distinguished as a popular preacher.

Mr. Martin, of Store-street, Bloomsbury, another preacher among the Baptists, has contrived to obtain a connection with, and the patronage of, several prelates of the Church of England.

Mr. John Evans is a general Baptist, and preaches to a considerable congregation at Worship-street, Moor-fields.

Mr. Vidle is also in this connection, and preaches to a very numerous congregation in Parliament-court, Bishopsgate-street.

Unitarians.

The chapel in Essex-street, Strand, was built and opened thirty years ago, by the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, a truly pious and venerable character; he is succeeded in the ministry by the Rev. Dr. Disney. This is the only place of worship in the metropolis in which a Liturgy and Unitarian principles are avowedly combined.

Moravians.

Mr. La Trobe, at the Chapel of the United Brethren, Fetter-lane, preaches to a considerable society. Mr. La Trobe is a gentleman that possesses considerable talents as a minister and man of learning.

Universalists.

Mr. Vidler, besides being a general Baptist, is the leader of those who style themselves Universalists; their distinguishing doctrine is, that all men will be made finally happy. Mr. Vidler is a man of considerable talents, and is the author of several publications.

Mr. Coward, and others, preach to a society of this kind in Windmill-street, Finsbury-square.

Swedenborgians.

Mr. Proud, at the Chapel, York-street, St. James's, is an able and eloquent defender of the principles of Emanuel Swedenbourg; every attention is paid to strangers in this meeting.

Mr. Sibley, on the same plan, preaches in Hatton-garden.

Jews.

Those persons who are desirous of witnessing the present forms of the Jewish rituals, may attend every Friday evening, or Saturday, at their Synagogues in Duke's-place, Bevis-marks, Leadenhall-street, and Fenchurch-street.

LITERATURE, AND THE BOOKSELLING TRADE.

There never were so many monthly and diurnal publications as at the present period; and to the perpetual novelty which issues from the press in this form, may be attributed the expansion of mind which is daily exhibited among all classes of the people. The monthly miscellanies are read by the middling orders of society, by the *literati*, and also by the highest of our nobility. The morning and evening journals fall into the hands of all classes: they display the temper of the times; the opinions of the learned, the en-

lightened, and the patriotic. The Ephemeral press is the mirror where folly sees its own likeness, and vice contemplates the magnitude of its deformity. It also presents a tablet of manners; a transcript of the temper of mankind; a check on the gigantic strides of innovation; and a bulwark which reason has raised; and, it is to be hoped, time will consecrate, round the altar of Liberty!

Few books are published in the British empire, besides those which are printed and published in London; consequently the establishments of publishing booksellers, chiefly in Paternoster-row and St. Paul's church-yard, are very extensive. About 800 new books and pamphlets are regularly published every year in London, amounting in value to about 240*l.* for one copy of each work. The gross annual returns, arising from the printing and selling of books, are not much short of a million sterling, and these trades furnish employment to nearly 2000 persons.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

The first Circulating Library was established in London about the year 1740, by a bookseller of the name of BATHO, at the house now No. 132, in the Strand. They have since spread so extensively, that every intelligent village throughout the nation now possesses its Circulating Library.

The principal of them in London are the following:

Hookham's, in Old Bond-street.
Hookham's (Jun.) in New Bond-street.
Earle's, in Albemarle-street.
Lane's, in Leadenhall-street.
Booth's, Duke-street, Portland-place.
Parsons's, on Ludgate-hill.
Ogilby's, in Holborn.
Dutton's, in Gracechurch-street.
Cawthorne's, in the Strand.
Dangerfield's, in Berkeley-square.

The French Booksellers are:

De Boffe, Gerrard street.
Dulau, Soho-square.
De Conchy, New Bond-street.
Boosey, Old Broad-street.
Gamean and Co. Albemarle-street.
Boosey, Broad-street.

The German Booksellers are:

Griffiths, Pall Mall.
Escher, Gerrard street.

English booksellers shops, which are requented as lounging shops, and which are provided with all new publications, newspapers, &c, are *Debrett's*, *Stockdale's*, *Hatchard's*, and *Ginger's;* all in Piccadilly.

Among the dealers in valuable and scarce books, chiefly second-hand, whose collections are extensive, may be named *Payne*, *White*, *Egerton*, *Faulder*, *Evans*, *Carpenter*, *Reynolds*, *Otridge*, *Gardner*, *Leigh*, *Cuthell*, *Jeffries*, *Ogle*, *Marsom*, and *Lackington*.

Mr. Lunn, in Soho-square, deals in Classics only, and has one of the finest collections in Europe.

The shop of *Lackington*, in Finsbury-square, may be deemed one of the curiosities of the metropolis, and deserves to be visited by every stranger, on account of the vast extent of the premises, and of the immense stock of books which are brought into one point of view.

The Medical Booksellers,

Are *Murray*, Fleet street, and *Cox*, St. Thomas's-street, Borough. At *Callow's*, Crown-court, Windmill-street, there is also a Medical Circulating Library.

The Library of the *London Medical Society*, in Bolt-court, consisting of 10,000 volumes, is inaccessible but to the members.

Juvenile Libraries.

There are two very excellent bookselling establishments in London, which cannot be too distinctly noticed, nor too strongly recommended; they are devoted solely to the sale of books of education.

Harris's, the Corner of St. Paul's Church-yard.
Tabart's, in New Bond-street.

At these shops, conductors of schools, and parents, will be introduced to the best books in every branch of knowledge.

Law Booksellers.

Butterworth, Fleet-street,
Clarke and Co. Portugal-street; and
Pheney, in the Temple.

Public Subscription Libraries.

It is a disgrace to the metropolis, that it contains no Public Subscription Library, on a liberal and extensive plan, similar to those which exist at Liverpool, Bristol, Birmingham, and other places. Those paltry establishments which now assume the name of Public Libraries, as far as respects the practical and effectual purposes of literary accommodation, are wretchedly contemptible, and unworthy even of the small degree of patronage which they meet with. A public library in the British metropolis ought to fill the Pantheon in Oxford-street, or the Lyceum in the Strand, be provided with duplicate and triplicate copies of new books, with journals, foreign and domestic, and be conducted on the broadest and most liberal principles of accommodation.

Among the first private libraries may be mentioned, for their magnitude and value, *The Marquis of Lansdowne's*, in Berkeley-square, and *Earl Spencer's*, St. James's-place.

MORNING NEWSPAPERS.

The Daily Advertiser and Oracle, opposite St. Dunstan's Church, is the oldest morning paper, having been established above seventy-two years

The Public Ledger, Warwick-square, is merely a commercial paper, principally for shipping business, and aims at no circulation, except among people in trade.

The Times, Blackfriars.

The True Briton, Exeter Change.

The Morning Herald, Catharine-street.

The Morning Chronicle, opposite Catherine-street.

The Morning Post, opposite Somerset-house.

The Press, behind St. Clement's Church.

The Publicans Advertiser, Catharine-street.

The number of persons employed, and the expence of the establishment of a good morning paper, is very considerable, and not easily to be credited by those who have not experienced the difficulty of producing *every day* a miscellaneours publication, full enough to make a tolerably large pamphlet. It is, however, to be regretted, that the assistance and the talents employed upon these supposed representatives of the public mind, are not more equal to the difficulty and importance of the undertaking.

THE EVENING PAPERS

Consist of a judicions selection from the morning papers of the same day, with the addition of any later intelligence.

The Star, Temple-bar, is the oldest of the every evening papers.

The Sun, opposite Exeter-change.

The Courier, opposite Somerset-house.

The Traveller, Fleet-street.

The Globe, published at the office of the *Press*.

These are the five daily evening papers.

Besides these there are several papers published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays: as

The London Gazette, published by authority, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, at the King's Printing-office.

The General Evening Post, Paternoster-row.

The St. James's Chronicle, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

The London Chronicle, Paternoster-row.

The English Chronicle and *Whitehall Evening Post*, Catharine-street.

The Commercial Chronicle, Crane-court, Fleet-street.

Courier de Londres, No. 28, Coventry-street, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

And others, published on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays: as

The London Packet, Warwick-square.

Lloyd's Evening Post, Snow-hill.

The Evening Mail, Blackfriars.

These evening papers have an immense sale in every part of Great Britain, and, for the use of the country, are very properly preferred to the morning papers.

The Sunday papers are mostly a collection, or abridgment, of the news of the preceding week, with the addition of the Saturday evening's Gazette, and any accidental piece of intelligence that may come to hand on Saturday evenings. The principal of them are

Bell's Weekly Messenger, opposite Southampton-street.

The Observer, opposite the New Church.

The Sunday Review, Holywell-street.

The Sunday Recorder, Old Bailey.

The Sunday Monitor, Ludgate-hill.

The Weekly Dispatch, opposite St. Clement's-church.

The following are weekly papers, published every Saturday, and some of them have a very extensive sale in the country.

Baldwin's Journal, Union-street, Blackfriars.

The Englishman.

The Mirror of the Times, Blackfriars.

The Old British Spy, Old Bailey.

The Public Hue and Cry, a police gazette. Published every third Saturday in the month, at No. 240, Strand; sent to the principal magistrates gratis.

Say's Craftsman, Ave-maria-lane.

The Westminster Journal, Old Bailey.

The County Chronicle, (Mondays), Warwick-square.

The Political Register, Cobbett's, Piccadilly.

MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS.

Besides the newspapers a greater number of respectable Monthly Journals are published in London, than in any metropolis in Europe. They address themselves to every class of readers, employ an immense number of men of talents, artists, and artizans, and are the principal means of diffusing knowledge in all parts of the empire.

The *Monthly Review* is the first successful work devoted solely to criticism, that appeared in this country. It is published by Mr. Beckett, in Pall Mall, price 2s. 6d.

The *Monthly Magazine* is an original miscellany, supported in its various departments by persons of the first talents, and constantly filled with practical and interesting information upon all subjects; it also contains a register of domestic incidents, from the provincial papers, which renders it a complete history of every county. It is published by Mr. Phillips, St. Paul's Church-yard, price 1s. 6d.

The *Critical Review* is at present very ably conducted, and for many years had to boast of Dr. Smollet as its editor. It is published by Messrs. Robinson, Paternoster-row, price 2s. 6d.

The *Annals of Agriculture* consists of valuable practical papers upon that subject, and is always so replete with useful information that it ought to be read in every farm-house in the kingdom. It is conducted by Arthur Young, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, and published by Mr. Phillips, price 2s. 6d.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*; at one time rendered famous by the compositions of Dr. Johnson, still engrosses the subject of British antiquities, and contains some valuable selections from the newspapers in poetry and biography. Published by Mr. Nicholls, Red Lion-passage, price 1s. 6d.

The *British Critic* is a review of books avowedly in support of high Church principles, and frequently distinguished for able criticisms on classical subjects. Published by Messrs. Rivingtons, St. Paul's Church-yard, price 2s. 6d.

The *Philosophical Magazine* contains the earliest details on scientific and philosophical subjects, extracted from the German and French Journals, and is ornamented by the masterly engravings of Mr. Lowry. It is published by Mr. Tilloch, in Carey-street, price 2s. 6d.

The *Journal of Natural Philosophy* embraces the same objects as the preceding work, and is conducted by Mr. William Nicholson, of Soho-square, price 2s. 6d.

The *Medical and Physical Journal* contains the correspondence of the most eminent medical practitioners, together with reviews of new books, and early notices of new discoveries. The department of medicine is conducted by Dr. Bradley; those of surgery and midwifry by Dr. Batty; and all that relates to foreign discoveries by Dr. Nochden, who resides at Gottingen. It is published by Mr. Phillips, St. Paul's Church-yard, price 2s. 6d.

The *Repertory of Arts and Sciences* contains the specifications of the new patents, and a variety of important practical information relative to mechanics and the useful arts, extracted from all the foreign Journals. It is published by Mr. Wyatt, of Hatton-garden, price 2s. 6d.

The *Law Journal*, containing Reports, New Laws, Regulations, Law Books, &c. conducted by T. W. Williams, Esq. price 2s. 6d.

The *Medical and Chirurgical Review* embraces the objects it expresses in the title page, but is published only every other month, by Mr. Boosey, price 2s.

The *European Magazine* contains a series of well-engraved portraits, and some original matter, with copies of the London Gazettes, and occasional selections from the newspapers. is published by Mr. Asperne, in Cornhill, price 1s. 6d.

The *Monthly Mirror* is an elegant work, relating chiefly to ic drama, and is remarkable for its tasteful execution and s fine portraits. It is published by Messrs. Vernor and lood, in the Poultry, price 1s. 6d.

The *Universal Magazine* is a valuable miscellany for the se of the middling classes, containing a great variety of entaining and popular matter, compiled chiefly from new ublications. It is published by Mr. Bent, in Paternosterow, price 1s. 6d.

The *Agricultural and Commercial Magazine* contains much luable information on the subjects expressed in its title. is published by Mr. Griffiths, Paternoster-row, price 1s. 6d.

The *Naval Chronicle*, a work much admired for the fineess of its paper, and for its neat prints in aquatinta. It is ublished by Messrs. Bunney and Gold, price 2s. 6d.

The *Monthly Epitome* consists wholly of extracts from the test publications. It is published by Mr. Clarke, New ond-street, price 1s.

The *Fashions of London and Paris*, containing correct drawgs of from ten to twenty of the fashionable dresses worn in ose cities, is a work of the highest utility to milliners, ress-makers, and private families in the country, and in all rts of Europe. It is published by Messrs. Carpenters, Old ond-street, price 1s. 6d.

The *Lady's Magazine* is a work of amusement, addressed the notice of the Fair Sex. It is published by Messrs, obinson, Paternoster-row, price 1s.

The *Monthly Museum* is also a work of amusement for the e of ladies. It is published by Messrs. Vernor and Hood, ice 1s.

The *Anti-Jacobin Review*, published by Mr. Chapple, all-Mall, price 2s. 6d.

The *Monthly Register*, or *Encyclopedian Magazine*, published Mr. Wyatt, Repertory-office, Fleet-street, price 2s. 6d.

The *Botanical Magazine*, or *Flower Garden Displayed*, cons several plates beautifully-coloured from nature, with deiptions. It is published by Mr. Curtis, in St. George's escent, price 1s. 6d.

The *Magazine of English Botany* contains a considerable number of beautifully-coloured plates of British plants. It is published by Mr. Sowerby, near the Asylum, price 5s.

Besides these, the following, devoted to religious and other subjects, appear on the first day of every month, viz.

The *Britannic Magazine.*
The *Zoological Magazine.*
The *Evangelical Magazine.*
The *Gospel Magazine.*
The *Methodists Magazine.*
The *Churchman's Magazine.*
The *Orthodox Churchman's Magazine.*
The *Christian Observer.*
The *Universal Theological Magazine.*

ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Register. Published by Cuthell and Martin, &c.
New Annual Register. Published by Messrs. Robinson.
Memoirs of Public Characters. Published by Mr. Phillips.
Annals of Philosophy. Published by Cadell and Davies.
Asiatic Annual Register. Published by Cadell and Davies.

Several other works have their days of publication on the first of each month, but these, unlike the preceding, are of definite extent and duration.

THE

ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

ACCOUNT *of the* VILLAGES, TOWNS, PALACES, *and* SEATS, *near* LONDON, *which are the most deserving of* NOTICE.

(See the Map inserted in this Work.)

To the developement of the situation, general appearance, and prevalent features of London, we shall add a brief sketch of its vicinity. The manner in which the metropolis on the north side of the Thames forms an amphitheatre, nobly rising above the banks of that river, is greatly enhanced in beauty by a chain of hills on the same side, forming a second amphitheatre, entirely enclosing the first, of which Hampstead, Highgate, and Muswell Hill, are the most prominent features. On the south side, an extensive plain contrasts finely with the high ground of the metropolis, and the range of hills which surround it on the north; and even that partial scene is sufficiently varied by the hills of Kent and Surry, stretching themselves to the south, and bounding the horizon. The lands immediately surrounding London form a warm and interesting prospect. Grounds cultivated by the gardeners who furnish the public markets with vegetables and fruit, and extensive nurseries of trees of various kinds, occupy a large portion in almost every outlet. A few green fields, chiefly for hay and pasture for cows, are scattered in every quarter. Country-houses of

the wealthy, and seats of the nobility, vary the scene. While an immense number of villages, some of which seem idly to imitate the manufactures, commerce, and bustle, of the parent city, and others, are the tranquil residence of merchants and traders when they occasionally fly from the cares of business, are spread all around, and fill up that part of the picture. Beyond, to the extent of twenty miles in every direction, the scene is composed of greater features. Considerable towns, palaces, and parks; lands occupied by agriculture; and even heaths and commons, (many of them very extensive, and adding grandeur to the scene, whatever be the the character of the policy that endures them) with a noble river flowing through the heart of the whole, constitute an assemblage indescribably beautiful.

THE RIVER THAMES.

This source of all the greatness and wealth of the metropolis, and one of its chief ornaments, deserves the especial notice of strangers.

A more safe or delightful amusement cannot be afforded, than by a day's excursion in fine weather up the Thames *, to Kew-gardens, Richmond, Twickenham, or Hampton-court. It is impossible to conceive the numerous objects which on every side delight the eye of the passenger. The whole voyage exhibits a continued series of villages, magnificent seats, splendid villas, beautiful pleasure-grounds, and highly-cultivated gardens.

From the three magnificent bridges, erected across this river, at London, the most complete views are afforded of the town; and the immense number of boats, barges, and smaller vessels,

* Parties often during the summer carry provisions with them, dine on some favourite spot, and enjoy themselves until the turn of the tide.

which are always in motion, afford a spectacle of active industry, which can no where be equalled.

The forest of masts which are presented by the shipping from London-bridge, fills every beholder with astonishment; but, how much is this feeling encreased, when, in an excursion down the river, it is discovered that this forest covers the Thames for several miles, even to Deptford, Greenwich, and Blackwall!

The Thames rises two miles S. W. of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire; at Lechlade, 138 miles above London, it becomes navigable for barges of 80 or 90 tons: it is navigated by ships of 7 or 800 tons, up to London-bridge, and by the largest ships to Deptford and Greenwich.—The tide flows eight miles in four hours, as high as Richmond, but the water is not salt higher than Gravesend, which is thirty miles below London-bridge. At London, it is about a quarter of a mile broad, and at Gravesend about a mile. Its whole course in length is about 200 miles.

The southern banks of the Thames, contiguous to the bridges, for a considerable extent, are lined with manufactories and warehouses; such as iron-founders, dyers, soap and oil-makers, glass-makers, shot-makers, boat-builders, &c. &c. To explore these will repay curiosity; in a variety of them, that powerful agent *steam*, performs the work, and steam-engines are daily erecting in others. These may be viewed by applying a day or two previous, to the resident proprietors, and a small fee will satisfy the man who shews the works.

It deserves to be remarked in conclusion, that notwithstanding the very existence of London depends on the navigation of the Thames, insomuch that if this river were rendered unnavigable, London would soon become a heap of ruins, like Nineveh and Babylon, yet some of the passages of

this important river are suffered to become half choaked, and almost impassable.

The new rates of watermen are inserted at p. 411-14. When a boat is taken by the day or half-day, it is proper to make a previous agreement. In case of misbehaviour on the part of any waterman, his name, and the number of his boat, should be taken, and upon a summons before the Lord-mayor, they are always punished, with scrupulous regard to the public convenience.

HAMPSTEAD.

This village, from its beautiful situation, and the fine views which it commands of the metropolis, and of the neighbouring country, is one of the most agreeable within the same easy distance of four miles. The variety of its local situations recommends it to the inhabitants of London, as a place of retreat during the summer months, and of retirement at the close of life; and it consequently abounds in delightful villas and elegant mansions. A great number of houses, and parts of houses, are also let furnished, as temporary lodgings, at prices which vary from twenty guineas to three or four guineas per month.

For the accommodation of the numerous strangers who visit it, dinners, tea, &c. are provided at the *Long Rooms*; the *Spaniard*, near *Caen Wood*; the *Jack Straw's Castle*; the *Bull*, at *North End*; the *Flask*; the *Red Lion*; the *George*, &c.

From the fields called *Shepherd's Fields*, may be distinctly seen, Windsor-castle, Leith hill, Box-hill, and the rich and matchless variety of intervening objects, over a distance of twenty miles. From a bench on the road to West End, may be seen the whole amphitheatre of the Surry and Kentish hills, including the metropolis. From the north-west the prospect includes Harrow on-the-hill, and extends into Buckingham, Bedford, and

Northampton shires; and from the east it ranges over the counties of Essex and Kent, almost to the mouth of the Thames up and down, and the ships, with a telescope, may be continually seen in motion.

Caen-Wood, the favourite retreat of the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, and the present residence of the Earl of Mansfield, is situated about two hundred yards east of the Spaniard, and if admission can be obtained, will repay the trouble of visiting it. The house was finished in the best style, by Mr. Adams and Mr. Saunders, and is decorated with pictures by Zucchi, Rebecca, Martin, and others; the pleasure-grounds including every advantage that can be derived from a good situation, aided by art. The beautiful simplicity of the lodge at the Kentish Town entrance is much admired. Formerly the inhabitants of Hampstead, Highgate, &c. were allowed to walk through the park; but they have been shut out by the present proprietor.

The series of large ponds, situated below the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, and which supply Kentish-Town, Camden-Town, Tottenham-court-Road, &c. with water, are deserving of attention.

The best walk to Hampstead, from the west end of London, is over Primrose-hill, a spot which bounds the rustic excursions of many hundreds of the inhabitants of the metropolis.

N. B. For particulars relative to the departure of the coaches to Hampstead and all other villages, see the list of coaches in a subsequent part of this work.

HIGHGATE.

This is a kind of sister hill to Hampstead, and about the same distance from London. It does not possess the same variety of prospects as Hampstead, nor is it so large a village; but its views to the south and south-east, are superior to those in

the same directions from Hampstead, and deserve the notice of strangers. One of the principal north roads passes through it, and the number of conveyances always in motion, to and fro, give it a lively appearance, and occasion it to be full of houses of entertainment. The neighbourhood of the metropolis does not afford a pleasanter walk or ride, than from this place to Hornsey. There is a good carriage and foot-way from Hampstead, which pass by Caen-Wood, the seat of Lord Mansfield. The direct road to Highgate from London, is through Islington, a village which exceeds in size and population many considerable towns.

KEW.

This small village is rendered remarkable by its royal palace, and famous gardens. It is situated opposite Brentford, on the south bank of the Thames, six miles from Hyde Park Corner, and about four miles beyond Kensington, whose palace is described at page 88.

Kew House, the occasional residence of his present Majesty, was the property of Samuel Molineux, Esq. secretary to George II. when he was Prince of Wales, and was first rendered a royal residence by Frederic, the father to his present majesty. It is small, and calculated merely for occasional retirement. It contains some good pictures, among which are the celebrated Florence Gallery, by Zoffani, a set of Canaletti's Views in Venice, two general views of London, and an excellent portrait of Lord Burleigh.

There is now building a new palace, in the gothic style, and on a large plan, but so heavy as to possess rather the appearance of a prison, than a place of residence for the royal family.

The *gardens*, which are laid out with great taste, and decorated with a variety of temples, and picturesque objects, by Sir William Chambers, are

rendered famous by the collection of exotics, begun in the year 1760, and at this time exhibiting the finest collection of plants in the world. To enlarge this garden, has been a favourite object of the present king, and he has been assisted by Sir Joseph Banks, and other zealous botanists. So extensive have been these additions of late years, that a new house of 110 feet in length, has been built for the reception of African plants only. Catalogues have been published successively by Dr. Hill, and Mr. Aiton, the gardener.

The Green-house, built in 1761, extends 145 feet in front, is 30 feet wide, and 25 feet high.

The Temple of the Sun, is of the Corinthian order, the saloon is richly finished and gilt; in the centre of its cove is represented the sun, and in twelve compartments are drawn the twelve signs of the zodiac, in bas-relief.

The Aviary contains a large collection of birds of all countries.

In the Flower-garden are to be seen all kinds of beautiful flowers, and in its centre a bason of water, well stocked with gold fish.

The Menagerie contains Chinese and Tartarian pheasants, and various large and exotic birds, with a bason stocked with water fowl, in the centre of which is a pavillion in the Chinese manner.

The Temple of Bellona is of the prostyle kind; the portico tetrastyle Doric; the metopes alternately enriched with helmets and daggers, and with vases and pateras. The cell is rectangular.

The Temple of Pan is of the Doric order, imitated from the theatre of Marcellus, at Rome. The metopes are enriched with oxes' sculls and pateras.

The Temple of Æolus is also of the monopteros figure, and the order is composite, in which the Doric predominates.

The Temple of Solitude stands near the south front of the palace.

The House of Confucius is a building of two stories, from the designs of Goupy. The lower story consists of one room and two closets, and the upper of a saloon, which commands a view of the lake and gardens. Its walls and cieling are painted with grotesque ornaments and historical subjects, relating to Confucius.

The Water Engine supplies the lake and basons of the garden with water, and throws upwards of 36,000 hogsheads in the course of twelve hours.

The Theatre of Augusta is a Corinthian collonade, situated on a rising ground.

The Temple of Victory stands upon a hill, and was built in commemoration of the victory at Minden. The figure of this temple is circular peripteros; the order is Ionic decastyle, fluted and richly finished.

Near the Wilderness, in the upper part of the garden, stands the Alhambra, a moresque building, consisting of a saloon, fronted by a portico of coupled columns, and crowned by a lanthorn.

In an open space in the middle of the Wilderness, stands a superb and very remarkable building, called the Great Chinese Pagoda. The design is in imitation of the Chinese Taa. It is octagonal, and consists of ten stories, being 163 feet in height, and commanding a most enchanting prospect over the Paradise of England. The room on the lower story is 26 feet in diameter, and 18 feet high; and that on the tenth story is 17 feet in diameter, and 17 feet high. Round each story is a gallery inclosed by a rail, with a series of projecting roofs, after the Chinese manner. The stair-case is in the centre of the building.

The Pagoda may be ascended on a Sunday, for a small compliment to the attendant; the view from the top is extremely fine, and commands a great extent of country.

The Mosque consists of an octagon saloon in the centre, flanked with two cabinets, finished with

one large saloon, and two small ones. It imitates, in all respects, the style of Turkish architecture. Over the doors are Arabic characters, and the top of the dome is crowned with a crescent.

In the way from the Mosque to the Palace, is a Gothic building, the front of which represents a cathedral.

The Temple of Arethusa is a small Ionic building, of four colums, situated near the banks of the lake.

The Temple of Peace is hexastyle Ionic, and the Cell is richly furnished with stucco ornaments, in allusion to the occasion on which it was erected.

The *Ruin* is an imitation of a Roman antiquity, and the design is a triumphal arch, originally of three apertures. The adjacent ground is scattered with fragments.

Kew Gardens are open only on Sundays, from Midsummer till the beginning of October, on which days all well-dressed strangers are admitted. The Botanic garden may, however, be seen any day.

Stages to Kew or Brentford, leave Piccadilly every quarter of an hour, between nine in the morning and six in the evening.

There are houses of entertainment on Kew Green, and at Kew Bridge.

RICHMOND.

Richmond, celebrated for its hill, and for its picturesque situation on the banks of the Thames, lies eight miles from Hyde Park Corner, and will amply repay, by the rich and fascinating prospects from the hill and the bridge, the trouble of a visit.

The royal gardens, situated between it and Kew, and through which is a pleasant walk from one place to the other, are laid out with great taste, and were formerly decorated with ornamental

buildings by Queen Caroline, a few of which still exist.

The Observatory, built by the present king in 1768, contains an excellent collection of astronomical instruments, among which are a mural arch of eight feet radius; a zenith sector of twelve feet; a transit instrument of eight feet; a ten feet reflector, made by Dr. Herschell; and the moveable dome contains a capital equatorial instrument. This building also possesses a collection of subjects in natural history, an extensive apparatus for philosophical experiments, some models, and a collection of ores from Hartz Forest, in Germany.

These gardens likewise contain an elegant cottage, situated in a sequestered spot, and which is a favourite retreat of her present majesty. Near it is a collection of foreign and domestic birds and beasts.

Richmond Gardens may be visited by strangers, every Sunday, from Midsummer to the close of autumn.

Some remains of the old palace of Sheen, the favourite residence of many of the kings of England, are still occupied as private residences, and on part of its scite is the house of the Duke of Queensbury, remarkable for a fine collection of pictures. The house of Earl Fitzwilliam, on Richmond Green, also contains some good and curious pictures.

The bridge is an elegant design, but is chiefly remarkable for the highly-finished view which it affords of the hill, and of the villas which adorn both banks of the Thames. The most attractive objects on the left bank, are the houses of the Duke of Buccleugh, and Lady Diana Beauclerk.

Who has not heard of Richmond Hill;—And who ever saw it, and was not enchanted with the rich landscape which it presents? Windsor, Harrow, Hampton-court, Twickenham, Petersham,

the winding silvery Thames, and a whole country filled with villas, turrets, woods, and richly cultivated fields, ravish the eye of the spectator. The prospect cannot be described in more correct language than in that of Thompson, who resided many years at the house in Kew Foot Lane, now called Rossdale House*.

Enchanting Vale! beyond whate'er the Muse
Has of Achaia, or Hesperia sung!
O vale of bliss! O softly-swelling hills!
On which the power of Cultivation lies,
And joys to see the wonder of his toil.
Heavens! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
Of hills and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
And glittering towns, and gilded streams . . . . .

A little beyond the Star and Garter, and close to the newly-built mansion of the late Sir Lionel Darell, is the entrance into Richmond Great Park, an inclosure of eight miles in circumference, and containing 2,253 acres. Nature has disposed the ground of this park to great advantage, and his present majesty has projected a great variety of improvements, which promise to render it one of the most beautiful parks in the kingdom.

The Star and Garter, at the top of Richmond Hill, is a well-conducted tavern, enjoying all the prospects, and affording excellent accommodations and entertainment to strangers. On Sundays it is in general so crowded, that to secure accommodation it is proper to bespeak a room some days beforehand. The Castle, below the Bridge, is also a most excellent tavern, and enjoys the advantage

* This illustrious poet lies buried at the west end of the north aisle of Richmond church. The house in which he formerly resided, deserves the notice of the stranger. It has been enlarged since his time, but his favourite seat in the garden is still preserved, as well as the table on which he used to write.

of a beautiful bowling-green, which extends to the water-side. The Talbot, which faces the bridge, is not inferior to either of the others, in point of accommodation.

An excursion upon the water to Twickenham or Hampton court, is among the delightful recreations which offers themselves at Richmond.

The Earl of Besborough's.

About two miles from the Star and Garter, across the Great Park, at Roehampton, stands the classical house and gardens of the Earl of Besborough, in which are contained some valuable antiques, and some capital pictures of the Italian and Flemish Schools. Roehampton also contains several other charming villas.

Wimbledon Park.

Across Putney Heath, about a mile and a half from Roehampton, and six miles from Westminster Bridge, is the entrance into Wimbledon Park, the property of Earl Spenser, whose elegant mansion was destroyed by fire in 1785. The park contains about 1200 acres, and exhibits a beautiful variety of surface, laid out with exquisite taste.

Sion House.

Above the new palace at Kew, on the opposite bank of the Thames, facing Richmond gardens, is situated Sion House, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland. It forms a large quadrangle, and is in all respects fitted up in a style suitable to the unequalled opulence of its owner. The great hall, which is paved with black and white marble, is sixty-six feet by thirty-one, and thirty-four high, contains some antique colossal statues, and a cast of the Dying Gladiator, in bronze, by Valadier. Adjoining to the hall is a most magnificent vestibule, furnished with twelve columns of

he Ionic order, and sixteen pilasters of verd antique, purchased at an immense expence, and being the greatest quantity of that valuable species of marble, which is to be found in any single building in Europe. The dining-room is ornamented with marble statues, and paintings in *chiaro obscuro*. The ceiling of the drawing-room is ornamented with designs of all the antique paintings that have been found in Europe. The Mosaic work of which the tables are composed, was found in Titus's baths, at Rome. The glasses are the largest in England, being nine feet long, by five feet five inches wide. The magnificent library extends the whole length of the eastern quadrangle, and is 130 feet by fourteen. The house was finished by Adam, and the gardens by Brown.

Osterly Park.

This delightful spot, situated nine miles from London, in the parish of Heston, formerly belonged to Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir William Waller, and others. In the beginning of this century it was purchased by Sir Francis Child. The park, finely wooded, is six miles in circumference. The house, rebuilt by Francis Child, Esq. in 1760, is a magnificent structure, extending 140 feet from east to west, and 117 feet from north to south. The apartments are spacious, and are fitted up with the richest hangings of silk, velvet, and goblin tapestry, elegantly sculptured marbles, &c.; the decorations display the talents of Mr. Adam, the architect, and Zucchi, the painter; they were fitted up by the late Robert Child, Esq. who succeeded his brother Francis, in 1763. From the lodges, a spacious road is entered, between two fine sheets of water, which gives great beauty and variety to this part of the park. On the north shore of one of these is a menagerie. Strangers are permitted to drive through the park, and to visit the house, any

day excepting Sunday, by applying to Mr. Dent, at Messrs. Child and Co.s, London, for a ticket for that purpose.

TWICKENHAM.

This village, distinguished by the immense number of beautiful seats and villas which adorn it, is ten miles from Hyde Park Corner, and about three from Richmond.

Strawberry Hill.

Its chief ornament is Strawberry Hill, the seat of the late Horace Walpole, and now of the Hon. and ingenious Mrs. Damer. It is built in the Gothic style, within and without, from models of cathedrals in various parts of the kingdom. The windows also are ornamented with stained glass. It has filled volumes to describe all the curiosities of Strawberry Hill, and only to name the principal ones would exceed our limits. The house is not large, nor the rooms numerous, but the pictures, sculptures, reliques, antiques, books, and curiosities of every kind, are of inestimable value. The rooms consist of the little parlour, the blue breakfasting-room, the library, the star-chamber, the Holbein-chamber, the gallery, the round-room, the tribune, or cabinet, the great bed-chamber, and the small library. The garden is laid out with great taste, and contains a Gothic chapel, containing a curious Mosaic shrine.

While viewing this interesting spot, the stranger fancies himself in a state of enchantment; the singularity, harmony, and splendour, of the whole, exceed any thing which is perhaps to be found in any part of the world.

The house may be viewed by tickets, which admit four persons at once, any time between May the 1st, and October the 1st, on application to

Mrs. Damer, either at Twickenham, or at her own-house, No. 18, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

Pope's House.

This beautiful villa, on the banks of the Thames, was formerly the residence of Mr. Pope, whose favourite employment was to improve his house and gardens. Every memorial relative to the poet has been preserved with religious care. Upon the death of Lord Mendip, who resided in it some years, it became the property of the Earl of Chesterfield, who agreed to sell it to a rich Dutch merchant. Before, however, the deeds were drawn, his lordship heard with indignation that the Dutchman intended to despoil the estate of those ornaments for which it is chiefly celebrated; he refused to sign the contract, and it remains, we believe, at this day, in his own possession.

Mr. Swainson's Botanical Garden, Twickenham.

Mr. Swainson, the respectable proprietor of De Velno's Vegetable Syrup, has here a very elegant villa, and a botanical garden, superior to any in Great Britain, except, perhaps, the Queen's garden at Kew. It contains about five acres, tastefully laid out, and embraces an immense variety of native and exotic plants, systematically arranged.

Whitton Place.

Whitton Place is another of the numerous houses near Twickenham, which deserve to be visited by a stranger. Having been inhabited by two eminent artists, Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Sir William Chambers, each of them exercised his own professional skill in the embellishments of the house and gardens.

HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

This magnificent royal palace, situated three miles beyond Twickenham, and thirteen from London, was built originally by Cardinal Wolsey, and afterwards rebuilt by William the Third, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren. The grand façade next the gardens, is 33 feet in length; and that next the Thames is 328 feet.

The palace consists of three principal quadrangles; the western, or entrance court, is 167 feet by 141; the middle, or clock court, is 133 feet by 91; and the eastern, or fountain-court, is 111 feet by 117. Charles I. was a state-prisoner in this palace; Cromwell afterwards resided here, and it was occasionally inhabited by Charles and James II. It was the favourite residence of William III. and frequently occupied by Anne and George I. and II. but his present majesty has never resided here.

The park and gardens are three miles in circumference. In the wilderness is a maze, which furnishes much amusement to those who do not understand the secret by which it is entered. In the Grape-house is the famous vine which in one year year produced 2,200 bunches of grapes, averaging one pound weight each.

The state apartments, shewn for about one shilling each person, abound in pictures and portraits by some great masters. To visit the palace is a favourite Sunday excursion of the Londoners, who go to it either by way of Hammersmith and Twickenham, or by Wandsworth and Kingston.

The principal inns are the King's Arms, and the Toy, and there are other houses of accomodation at the village of Hampton. These latter, as well as other houses at Twickenham, are disgraced by a species of horrid refinement in cookery, that must outrage every mind possessed of reflection and sensibility. On a painted board it is indicated,

that "*Live fish may be had on the shortest notice*," that is, fish just caught in the adjoining river, are thrown into a frying-pan alive!!! And the cooks tell you with merriment, that the poor creatures often verify the proverb, and "jump out of the frying-pan into the fire!!!"—Yet such atrocities are encouraged by the thoughtless every day, and publicly tolerated and boasted of!!!

WINDSOR CASTLE.

Twenty-two miles west of London, on the south bank of the Thames, stands the proud residence of the Kings of England, *Windsor Castle*. It has always been the favourite residence of George III. and at this time is the only palace which England can boast of, as worthy of the residence of its chief magistrate.

The castle is situated on a hill, which commands a delightful prospect over the adjacent country. The Terrace is one of the most enchanting walks in the world, and is 1870 feet in length. It extends along the east, and part of the northern side of the castle. The castle is divided into two courts, the upper and lower, which are separated from each other by the Round Tower, in which resides the governor. On the north of the upper court are situated the state apartments; on the east are the princes' apartments; and on the south various apartments belonging to officers of state. The lower court is chiefly remarkable, as containing St. George's Chapel.

The Royal Family do not reside in the Castle, but in the Queen's Lodge, a new white stuccoed building, situated opposite to the southern terrace. Behind this lodge is an elegant garden, visible from the south-east corner of the terrace, and in the south west corner of the garden is the Lower Lodge, occupied by the younger princesses.

During the summer months, the Royal Family regularly promenade on the terrace, every fine evening, and as their presence attracts the neighbouring nobility, as well as a crowd of well-dressed strangers, and military music is played during the time, the effect is truly delightful. The familiar condescension of his Majesty and of the Princesses, to the crowd with which they intermix, forms one of the most interesting charms of the scene. In fact, the King of England and his family, as individuals, are only *known* at Windsor; there they walk and ride out as private persons, mingle with the local interests of the place, and with the feelings of the other inhabitants, and are easy of access to petitioners and applicants of all kinds.

As many strangers who visit Windsor wish to see the Royal Family, it may be proper to observe, that they regularly attend divine service every Sunday morning, at St. George's Chapel; and that his Majesty is constant in his attendance at seven, every morning in the week, at the royal chapel in the upper court.

The state apartments are full of pictures by the greatest masters, and may be seen for a gratuity of one or two shillings; but as it is impossible to describe them in the limited compass allotted to this part of our work, we shall refer the curious stranger to a description of Windsor, which may be bought of Knight, the bookseller at this place.

The principal inns are the White Hart and the Castle, where families and single persons are elegantly and expensively entertained, and if necessary, provided with beds. Post-chaises or glass-coaches, may also be had at these inns, by the day or morning, to make the tour of the Great Park and the vicinity. There are five or six inns of inferior consequence.

BRANDENBURGH HOUSE, *Hammersmith*,

Was erected in the reign of Charles the First, by Sir N. Crisp, bart. It belonged afterwards to Prince Rupert, who gave it to the beautiful Margaret Hughes, a much-admired actress in the reign of Charles II. In 1748 it was purchased by Doddington, afterwards Lord Melcombe, who repaired and modernized the house, and made many magnificent additions. It then became the property of Mrs. Sturt, and was purchased in 1792, for 85,000*l.* by the Margrave of Anspach, who married Lady Craven. The Margravine's taste is eminently conspicuous in the improvements and decorations of the house, which are both elegant and magnificent. The state drawing-room, gallery, hall, library, &c. &c. exhibit marks of princely taste and grandeur; the writing closet has some fine cabinet pictures, particularly a head by Fragonard. Near the water side, (the Thames) is an elegant theatre, where the Margravine occasionally entertains the public with dramatic exhibitions, and sometimes gratifies them by exerting her talents, both as a writer and performer. This theatre is connected with the dwelling-house, by a conservatory of 150 feet in length.

CHISWICK-HOUSE.

A little beyond the village of that name, and six miles from Hyde Park Corner, stands the most beautiful villa in England, the property of the Duke of Devonshire. It was built by Lord Burlington, from a design of Palladio's. The front, as seen from the road, and softened by the beautiful cedars, is truly fascinating, and excites, when it first bursts upon the sight, the highest degree of extacy. The inside is equal, if not superior, in effect, to the outside. The walls are covered with pictures, by all the great Flemish and Italian mas-

ters; and every part of the structure, the ceilings, cornices, mouldings, &c. are richly gilt, and finished with the utmost elegance.

The present noble owners, who are justly celebrated for their taste, genius, and liberality, have made several considerable improvements and additions to the house; and in the gardens, which have always been famous for their classic elegance, they have assembled all the advantages of the modern improvements in planting.

The house may be viewed by tickets, which can be obtained with great ease, at Devonshire House, in Piccadilly; or by applying on the spot, if the family are not then at Chiswick.

CHELSEA.

The Royal Hospitals at this place are described at page 183.

Besides this building, the Botanical Garden, belonging to the Apothecaries' Company, of London, is deserving of attention. The cedars were planted in 1683, and were then about three feet high. The pine-tree, coffee-tree, tea-shrub, and sugar-cane, are among the curiosities which may be seen at this place.

MR. ORD'S GARDEN, *Walham Green.*

Situated three miles from Hyde Park Corner, is the country seat of John Ord, Esq. whose garden contains a variety of rare trees and plants, the former planted by the owner since 1756, are now the finest specimens of the kind in this kingdom: among which is the Saphora Japonica; gingo trees, three fine cedars, a cork-tree, a black walnut, a remarkable tall popler, magnolias, &c. &c. and a beautiful bed of moss roses, spread from a single stem in the centre, measures nearly 150 feet in circumference. The green-house is stocked with rare plants from Botany-bay, and other places. By the

liberality of the owner, the curious in botany are permited to visit it, by enquiring for the head gardener, who is attentive and obliging to strangers.

WANSTEAD HOUSE.

It will be observed by the reader, that all the elegant objects which we have hitherto described, are situated to the west of the metropolis, and the reason is to be found in the attractions which are afforded by the River Thames. To the east of the metropolis, on the Essex side of the river, the country is low, marshy, and uninviting; on the Kent side, its banks are for several miles covered with warehouses, sheds, wharfs, and other buildings, for the purposes of merchandize; but to the west, where neither of these disadvantages exist, the country, on the banks of the Thames, is covered with royal palaces, and with the residences of persons of taste and opulence.

Wanstead House, at present tenanted by the Prince of Condé, is a solitary exception to the general rule, and is a truly magnificent mansion, with an extensive park and gardens, situated six miles to the north east of London. It was built in 1715 by the first Earl Tylney. The front is 260 feet in length, and in the centre is a very handsome hexastyle, supported by columns of the Corinthian order. The great hall is 56 feet by 36, the ball-room 45 feet by 27, and the saloon 30 feet square. There are also four state bed-chambers, and an excellent collection of pictures by the old masters.

DEPTFORD.

Deptford is remarkable for its spacious dockyard, where second and third-rate ships may always be seen upon the stocks. The whole extent of the yard is thirty-one acres. It contains a double wet-dock, of two acres, and a single one of an acre and a half, a bason, and two mast ponds, a large qua-

drangular store-house, an extensive smith's shop, with about twenty forges for making anchors, &c. mast-houses, sheds for timber, a mould loft, various other extensive workshops, and houses for the officers of the yard. The number of the artizans, constantly employed, is about 1500. Deptford itself is the dirtiest place in his majesty's dominions.

GREENWICH.

The hospital at this place has been fully described under the head of *Public Buildings*, at page 176. It is, besides remarkable for its Park, which affords some fine views of the metropolis, and of the Thames, filled with shipping, and is celebrated as the grand rendezvous of the populace of London, in the three first days of Easter and Whitsuntide weeks. Every stranger who is in the British metropolis at either of those periods, will, if the weather be fine, not miss the gratification of viewing this grand merry-making of 30 or 40,000 persons of both sexes.

The royal observatory is a conspicuous and celebrated object on the top of the hill in this park. It is well furnished with astronomical apparatus, and has lost none of its ancient reputation, since the appointment of Dr. Maskelyne, who has now filled the office of Astronomer Royal nearly forty years. The famous camera obscura, in one of the turrets, deserves the notice of every person who visits this park; but, to obtain a sight of it, some introduction to the Astronomer Royal is necessary.

An extensive silver manufactory has lately been commenced at Greenwich, conducted upon new and approved principles.

WOOLWICH.

This place is worthy of being visited by strangers on account of its Dock-yard, Warren, and Hulks.

The royal dock-yard consists of a narrow steep of land, by the river side, almost half a mile in length. It contains two dry docks, three mast ponds, a smith's shop, with several forges for making anchors, a mould loft, extensive store-houses, sheds, workshops, &c. It employs upwards of 1000 persons, and first-rate men of war are frequently built in this yard.

The rope walk for making large cables is a quarter of a mile in length.

The warren is the grand depôt of artillery, and for warlike apparatus and machinery belonging to the British navy and army. It covers altogether upwards of a hundred acres of ground, and contains a foundery for brass cannon, immense stores of shot, shells, mortars, and other instruments of destruction, besides a military academy, splendid barracks, &c. All the ordnance used by government are first proved in this place. Unhappily a late fire destroyed many of the principal curiosities.

The hulks are floating prisons, which lie off Woolwich, and are a receptacle for some hundreds of convicted persons, who have been sentenced to perform hard labour for a certain number of years. The number of persons thus disposed of is, however, far less considerable since the establishment of the settlement in New Holland. As these hulks are passed by persons upon the water, the convicts present a most hideous and lamentable spectacle!

Strangers who wish to view the curiosities of Deptford, Greenwich, and Woolwich, which are of a kind peculiar to the British empire, may, in warm weather, and if the tide serves, very pleasantly effect their intentions, by taking a boat for the day at Billingsgate or the Tower.

THE WEST-INDIA DOCKS, *in the Isle of Dogs.*

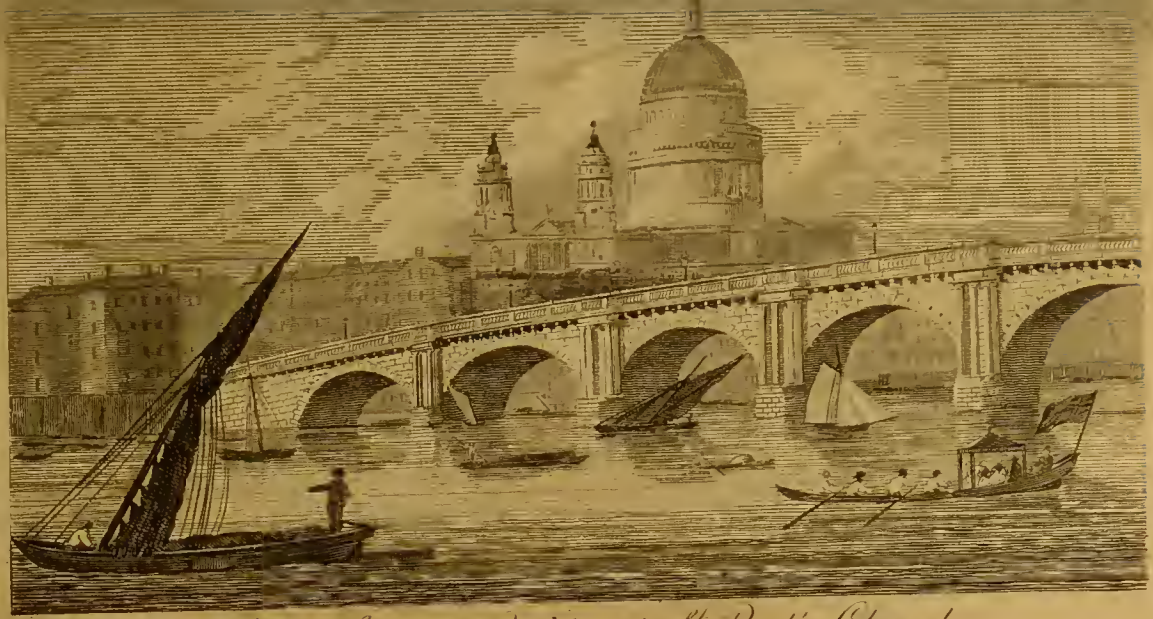
These immense works are intended to receive the whole of the ships in the West India Trade; and

as soon as they are finished, will be among the prominent curiosities of British commerce. They were undertaken according to an act of parliament, passed in 1799, entitled "The Wet Dock Act," and are to be completed on or before the year 1804. The entrances into them are at Blackwall and Limehouse-hole; their scite is wholly on the Isle of Dogs; and, upon the wharfs and quays adjoining them, all West-India ships are to unload and load their cargoes.

The northern dock for unloading inwards, covers a space of thirty acres, and is capable of containing from 2 to 300 sail of ships. The smaller dock, situated to the south of the other, will cover an area of 24 acres, and is devoted solely to the business of loading outwards. Both docks are surrounded by a series of immense warehouses; and the principal dock is finished.

The proprietors of this capital improvement are stiled "The West-India Dock Company;" they commenced their undertaking with a subscription of 500,000*l.* and are empowered to encrease it to 600,000*l.* if needful. They propose to re-imburse themselves by a tonnage of 6*s.* upon the burthen of every ship which enters the docks; for wharfage, landing, housing, weighing, cooperage, and warehouse-room, they are entitled to certain rates upon all goods that are discharged, such as 8*d.* per cwt. upon sugar; 1*d.* per gallon upon rum; 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. upon coffee; 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. upon cotton-wool, &c. &c.

Notwithstanding these docks occasion a very important trade to be removed to a considerable and even inconvenient distance from the metropolis, yet the advantages to the port of London will, upon the whole, be incalculable. The West-India trade generally arrives in fleets, and occasions so much crowding, confusion, and damage, in the river, that, if these ships are disposed of in these



Blackfryars Bridge & St. Pauls Church.

The new West India Dock and Warehouses in the Isle of Dogs

docks, the overgrown trade of the port may still be carried on with pleasure and convenience.

CANAL AT THE ISLE OF DOGS.

To enable shipping in their passage up and down the Thames, to avoid the circuitous and inconvenient course round the Isle of Dogs, a canal is now cut across this peninsula, through which, upon paying certain moderate rates, all ships, vessels, and craft, will be permitted to pass in their passage up and down the Thames. For three years after its completion, ships above 200 tons will be required to pay 1*d.* per ton; from 200 to 100 tons, 1½d. per ton; from 100 to 50 tons, 10*s.* per vessel; from 50 to 20 tons, 5*s.* per vessel; and for boats and craft, 1*s.* each.

THE DOCKS AT WAPPING.

This important improvement is making in the angle formed by the Thames, between Hermitage Dock and Shadwell Dock. One immense dock, to be called St. George's Dock, will cover the space extending from Virginia-street, almost to Old Gravel lane in one direction, and in the other from Artichoke-lane to the south side of Pennington-street. This dock alone will be capable of holding 500 ships, with room for shifting. Another dock, called Shadwell Dock, adjoining to the other, will hold about 50 ships. The entrance to the docks will be from the Thames by three basons, capable of containing an immense quantity of small craft, and the inlets from the Thames into the basons, will be at the Old Hermitage Dock, at Old Wapping Dock, and Old Shadwell Dock.

The capital of the company is 1,200,000*l.* but such has been the immense expence of purchasing the many hundred houses which stood on the space appropriated to these docks, that it is supposed

application must be made to parliament for powers to raise a further sum.

The shares bear a premium. The ultimate profits upon the scheme are limited to 10 per cent. an interest which it is sure to realize.

On the 26th of June, 1802, the foundation of the entrance bason was laid by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the first stone of a tobacco warehouse, which will be the largest in the world, the roof of which will cover six acres of ground; and also the first stone of a range of warehouses for general merchandize, were laid at the same time.

It is expected that the great dock will be finished for use in about twelve months.

The above works, in every stage of their progress, will highly gratify strangers; their magnitude, and the vigour with which they proceed, cannot fail to excite astonishment.

THE NEW RIVER.

This, in several points of view, is one of the most wonderful concerns in this metropolis! Notwithstanding there are one hundred and sixty thousand houses in London, yet, by means of the New River and London-bridge water-works, every house, and almost every room, is most abundantly supplied with water, which is conveyed into it by means of leaden pipes, with unfailing precision and regularity, for an expence to each house of only a few shillings per annum.

The New River is a canal of nearly 39 miles in length, cut for the sole purpose of conveying a regular supply of water to the metropolis, by Sir Hugh Middleton, and first opened in 1608. Its termination, called the New River Head, adjoins to Sadler's Wells, and from hence the water is conveyed in every direction, by means of 58 main pipes of the bore of seven inches; these convey

the water under ground, along the middle of the principal streets; and from them branch to every house, leaden pipes of half an inch bore. From the property of water always to find again the level which any part of its body has attained, in as the New River Head is situated upon high ground, the water rises in most houses into the second floor, and in many into the third and fourth stories. by means of one water and two steam engines, it is, however, forced to a still higher level, and thus made to supply parts of the town which are situated as high or higher than the surface of the basons.

Hitherto the New River Company have been unable to supply the higher parts of London with water, consequently all the houses about Tottenham-court Road and Mary-le bone, have their water from the Hampstead Ponds. To remedy this, an immense bason has been some years building in the Hampstead Road, opposite Charles-street; into this, water will be brought from Islington; and, from the bason, pipes will be laid to carry it to all those parts of the metropolis, the situation of which is too elevated for the present New River Head, near Islington. The new bason

* We recommend the New River Company, which derives so great a revenue from the supply of London with water, to take effectual means to preserve its cleanliness and purity. Severe penalties ought to be inflicted on the numerous persons who bathe; on a Sunday morning in particular many hundreds of working men and boys, may be seen in the water at the same instant, only a short distance from Islington! The proprietors of this valuable concern should adopt some method for preventing the water from freezing in the small leaden pipes, branching from the mains; and this might easily be effected, if they were laid deeper in the ground, and to branch from under the wooden pipe stands instead of the sides, taking care, as much as possible, to preserve a perpendicular direction up the areas, by which means the pipes would drain themselves and prevent the evil.

is an object worth notice, and may be seen at any time, by giving the workmen a trifle for shewing it.

The Grand Junction Canal.

Notwithstanding the interior of the kingdom is almost wholly intersected by canals, this is the only one, which, for commercial purposes, has yet been extended to the metropolis. The reason may be found in the policy of government, which, to encourage the nursery of seamen in the Newcastle trade, prohibits the introduction of coals into the metropolis by any other means, notwithstanding better coals could be delivered at a lower price by means of this canal. As, however, the tonnage upon coals is the staple article of profit to the undertakers of a canal, it is obvious the inducement is less strong to form new lines of inland navigation near the metropolis than in other parts of the kingdom.

This canal terminates in a bason at Paddington, after running nearly 100 miles, from the village of Braunston, in Northamptonshire, where it enters the Oxford Canal, and by which it is connected with the Coventry and Birmingham Canals, the Grand Trunk Canal, &c. thus forming a regular line of water-conveyance from London into Lancashire and Yorkshire.

A passage-boat, or packet, sets out from Paddington to Uxbridge, every morning exactly at eight o'clock, and sets out from Uxbridge, on its return, precisely at four o'clock in the afternoon.—Another passage-boat sets out from Uxbridge to London every morning at seven o'clock, and sets out on its return from Paddington to Uxbridge, every afternoon at five o'clock precisely. Extra boats are also ready for select parties, fitted up with every possible convenience.

Fares for the Packet or Passage-boats.	*s.*	*d.*
For the whole distance, or upwards of 15 miles, either way	2	6
For any distance above 10 miles, and not exceeding 15 miles	2	0
For any distance above 6 miles, and not exceeding 10 miles	1	6
And for any distance not exceeding 6 miles - - -	1	0

Every accommodation has been made at the Canal Head, for the convenience of a weekly market held there for cattle, hay, &c. and we consider this new market as an improvement upon which the public ought to be congratulated, as tending to diminish THE DETESTABLE NUISANCE OF SMITHFIELD *. A plan has been under consideration for opening a communication from this Canal to the New Docks, Wapping.

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* Smithfield Market, situated in the very centre of the metropolis, is a disgrace to the police, and to the corporation of London. Besides the nuisance of herds of cattle being exposed to sale in the heart of the town, scarcely a market-day passes, on which accidents do not happen from the over-driven and ill-treated animals. What is still more disgraceful, slaughter-houses are permitted in every part of the metropolis; so that it is impossible for any one to avoid the danger to their persons, and the offence to their feelings, resulting from a public market for cattle existing in the centre of such a city as London; and from the brutalized practices of the brutes in the shape of men, who drive the animals to the slaughter-houses. The proper spot, in the present extended state of London, for such a market as that of Smithfield, is the vicinity of Islington; and the slaughter-houses ought to be immediately adjoining to the market; Fleet-market, a nuisance to the public of scarcely less magnitude than Smithfield, might then be removed to the present scite of Smithfield; or Smithfield itself might be converted into an elegant square.

It may be proper to notice in this place, that by a late excellent regulation, the men who wantonly beat and ill-use cattle, sheep, &c. are rendered liable to fine and imprisonment; and it is consequently become an incumbent duty on humane persons, to seize, or take the number of the drivers so offending, and bring them to punishment.

AN ALMANAC

OF THE

AMUSEMENTS OF LONDON:

INDICATING ALL

The Objects deserving Notice throughout the Year.

*** *The † after the Day of the Month, denotes that the particular Day is not absolutely fixed.*

JANUARY.

6 TWELFTH-DAY; the Bishop of London makes an offering of gold, frankincense, and myrrh, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

Confectioners and Pastry-cooks shops furnish an interesting spectacle, especially in the evening.

18 The Queen's birth-day kept—A grand gala at court at noon—Ode for the New Year performed—And in the evening a superb ball, at St. James's—Illuminations of public places, and the houses of the royal tradesmen.

20† The lectures commence at the Royal Institution—Dr. Young on Natural Philosophy, and Mr. Davy on Chemistry, Galvanism, &c.

22† Masquerade and Supper at Ranelagh, in honor of the Queen's birth-day.

N. B. In the course of this and the ensuing five months, masquerades are occasionally held at Ranelagh, the Opera-house, and the Panthcon, always previously advertised in the newspapers, admission 10s. 6d. 1l 1s. and 2l. 2s and dresses may be hired at the masquerade warehouses, from 5s. to 2l. 2s. each.

On the First Thursday after the Queen's birth-day, the PIC NIC amusements commence.

N. B. Since printing the account of these amusements, in another part of this work, the society has

publifhed their new plan, of which the following is a summary:—First meeting, the Thursday after the Queen's birth-day, and to continue every alternate Thursday till June—Every fourth week an harmonic dinner—Once in the season a dress ball, and once a masquerade. None but subscribers to the club can take out tickets for these, and the numbers to be limited to 500.—The dramatic performances to consist of two new French, and two new English pieces, with farces, played by amateurs nine times in the course of the season.—The Club to consist of 200 original gentlemen members, each of whom may recommend a lady or gentleman to be a member of the club, who must be named and approved of by the committee.—Six concerts during the season, under the direction of Mr. Salomon.——Subscription for gentlemen 13 guineas, ladies 7 guineas.

23 Hilary Term begins. On this, and the first day of every term, the Judges breakfast with the Lord Chancellor, at his house in Russel-square, and thence go in grand procession to Westminster-hall, to open the courts. This is a sight worthy of notice, particularly when the Judges arrive at the hall, where strangers should be about twelve o'clock.

First Sunday in term, the Judges go in state to St. Paul's.

The Gresham Lectures are daily, during the terms, delivered over the Royal Exchange, at noon in Latin, and one o'clock in English; open to the public gratis.

30 King Charles's Martyrdom; the House of Lords go in procession to Westminster-abbey, to attend divine service; the Commons to St. Margaret's church.

Every Sunday evening, from Christmas to Easter, the boys at Christ-church Hospital sing an anthem, and sup in public at six o'clock. Tickets to this interesting sight may be had of any of the numerous governors.

Every Sunday during the year, service is performed at the Magdalen, and at a quarter past eleven, in the morning, and a quarter past six in the evening; at the Asylum. These places are much frequented, and highly interesting to strangers, both from the celebrity of the preachers, and the sweetness of the music.

In time of frost, the Canal in St. James's park, and the Serpentine River in Hyde-park, are covered with skaiters; here a stranger will find much amusement.

FEBRUARY.

1† Concert of Ancient Music commences in the Great Room, in the King's Theatre, Haymarket.

6† Anniversary of the Society for discharging Persons confined for Small Debts, Craven-street, Strand.

7† Concert for the Benefit of the Choral Fund, Theatre-Royal, Haymarket.

8† Subscription Concert, King's Theatre, Haymarket.

12† Hilary Term ends; after which, as at the end of every term, the *sittings* commence for the trial of causes, the first day at Westminster-hall, the next at Guildhall, in the city, then return to Westminster, and sit till the business is over, and afterwards go back to Guildhall, and continue till the business is finished.

22† Mr. Fuseli's Lectures on Painting commence at the Royal Academy, Somerset-place; admission gratis, by tickets to be had of the Academicians.

During Lent, on Wednesday and Friday evenings, Oratorios are performed at Covent-garden Theatre.

At the Hay-market Theatre, on Wednesday and Friday evenings, has generally been exhibited by Mr. Walker, the Eidouraneon, or Grand Transparent Orrery.

During the winter season, there are generally a variety of occasional exhibitions, particularly at the Lyceum in the Strand, as Phillipstall's Phantasmagoria, and Cartwright's Philosophical Glasses.

MARCH.

1 Saint David's-day, Anniversary of the Welch Charity. After service at St. Andrew's church, Holborn, dine at the Crown and Anchor.

4† Anniversary of the Marine Society, at the London Tavern.

17 Anniversary of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, at the Crown and Anchor.

N. B. Most of the public Anniversary Dinners are either on the same day, or the previous Sunday, preceded by a sermon, by some eminent preacher, and announced in the newspapers. The admission to the dinners is by tickets to be had of the stewards, or at the bar of the tavern, usually at 10s. 6d. a-head.

Maunday Thursday, His Majesty's bounty is distributed to the poor at Whitehall-chapel, by His Majesty's Almoner.

Towards the end of this month, and during most of the spring and summer, are to be seen reviews, and other military spectacles, in Hyde Park, generally two or three mornings in the week. Notice of these may be had at the offices of the Commander-in-Chief, or of the Adjutant-general, at the Horse-guards, Whitehall.

Every morning a pleasing spectacle is displayed on the Parade, behind the Horse-guards, about ten o'clock, where the stranger will likewise be entertained with a charming concert of martial music.

APRIL.

1† Anniversary Dinner of the Literary Fund for the relief of authors in distress, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's.

5† Anniversary of the Freemasons' Charity, for educating Female Children, at the Crown and Anchor.

6† Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, at the London tavern. After dinner is a most interesting procession of persons who have been restored to life.

10† Anniversary of the Institution at Bermondsey, for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, where they are taught to speak and read articulately, write, &c. held at the London Tavern. This meeting vies with the meetings of a similar kind at Paris.

Easter Monday, The Lord-mayor, Aldermen, &c. go in state to Christ-church, and attend divine service; after which a grand dinner at the Mansion-house, and a ball in the evening. Tickets given by the Lord-mayor, and with his permission, by the sheriffs.

Easter Monday, the following Summer Theatres open; Sadler's Wells.

Amphitheatre of Arts (Astley's).
The Royal Circus.

Easter Monday and Tuesday, days of great frolic and revelry, in Greenwich-park, and deserving of notice.

Easter Monday, the City Hunt at Epping Forest, where the equestrian feats of the Cockneys will furnish a rich treat to a stranger.

Easter Term begins the third Wednesday after Easter Sunday, and lasts twenty-six days.

In this month, and during the summer, every day, but particularly on Sunday, from two o'clock till five, Hyde Park is a great resort of persons on foot, on horse-back, and in carriages. Kensington-gardens form also, during the same time, a great fashionable promenade.

MAY.

1 MAY-DAY, The Chimney Sweepers parade the streets, drest in fantastic finery, and form very whimsical groups.

1 † Clerical Levees commence at Lambeth Palace, every Saturday.

3 † The Annual Exhibition of the Royal Academy commences at Somerset Place.

3 † The Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Institution.

6 † The Anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy is held at St. Paul's, where is performed a fine concert of sacred music, and afterwards there is a dinner at Merchant Taylor's Hall. Tickets to be had of Mr. Robson, bookseller, Bond-street; Messrs. Rivingtons, St. Paul's Church-yard; John Bacon, Esq. First Fruits Office, Temple; and the Rev. Dr. Pearce, Lambeth Terrace, gratis.

7 † Anniversary of the Magdalen Charity.

12 † Ditto of the Foundling Hospital.

19 † Ditto of the Asylum.

19 † Annual Benefit Concert of the Royal Society of Musicians, at the King's Theatre.

25 † On the last Tuesday of this month, the medals and rewards are distributed to successful candidates, by the Society of Arts, at their grand room in the Adelphi, and the sight is one of the most pleasing afforded by the metropolis. Any member can introduce his friends; or admission may be obtained, on application to Mr. Taylor, the secretary.

26 † Anniversary Dinner of the Philanthropic Society, Crown and Anchor.

Whit-Monday and Tuesday the revels at Greenwich are repeated as at Easter, and are equally interesting.

Trinity term commences the first Friday after Trinity Sunday, and lasts three weeks.

JUNE.

The Thursday before Whitsunday, the Charity Children of the metropolis unite and attend divine service at St. Paul's Church, to the number of about 6000, and form the grandest and most interesting sight which is to be seen in the whole world.

2 † Anniversary Dinner of the Naval Asylum for the Support and Education of the Orphans and Children of British Sailors and Marines, London Tavern.

3 † Vauxhall opens.

3 † Anniversary of the Friends of the indigent Blind.

4 His Majesty's Birth-day. Grand drawing-room at St. James's. Birth-day ode performed. In the evening illuminations of his majesty's tradesmen and public places. At five in the afternoon the Mail-coaches form a very fine procession from the Post-office to St. James's and back. This should be a busy day to the curious stranger.

† The Royal Academy Exhibition closes.

† Astley's Annual Prize Wherry rowed for at Westminster-bridge, about four in the afternoon, in honor of his majesty's birth-day.

† Regatta and rowing match at Ranelagh on the same occasion.

18† The Theatres of Drury-lane and Covent-garden close, and the Haymarket opens.

During this and other summer months are a variety of Cricket Matches at Lord's ground, Mary-le-bone, and Montpelier-gardens, Walworth. Admission 6d. or 1s.

Besides the rowing and sailing matches, mentioned in this and the subsequent months, there are a variety of occasional ones, which may be heard of at Searle's boat-yard, or the Mitre, Stangate.

During the summer there are also Launches of large Ships at Deptford, &c. which, if they are of consequence, are generally mentioned in the newspapers.

JULY.

3† SILVER Cup and Cover, given by the Proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens, sailed for by gentlemen's pleasure boats.

6† Regatta and Annual Rowing Match at Bermondsey Spa, Kew Gardens opened to the public on Sundays.

17† A Silver Cup run for at Spa Gardens, Bermondsey, by gentlemen's ponies.

21† The Opera House closes.

30† Wherry rowed for, given by the Proprietors of Vauxhall.

31† The British Museum shuts for two months.

In this month the parliament is generally prorogued by his majesty. The procession from St. James's to Palace-yard and back, and the delivery of his majesty's speech in the House of Lords, both now and at the opening of parliament, are objects of proper curiosity.

AUGUST.

1 COAT and Badge, bequeathed by Dogget, a player, annually rowed for by six watermen, in the first year after serving their apprenticeship.

2 The State Lottery begins drawing at the Scotch Corporation-hall, in Crane-court, Fleet-street, instead of Guildhall, as formerly, and continues every Monday and Thursday for four weeks.

N. B. The lottery of 1802 was the first of three lotteries of 100,000 tickets, each to be drawn in eight days, being four weeks twice in the week. This consists of 24,000 tickets; the second, of 36,000 tickets, the commissioners have appointed to commence drawing the 29th Nov. and the third, of 40,000 tickets, to be drawn in the month of April.

12 Prince of Wales's Birth-day. This is the principal gala night of the season at Vauxhall.

18 Camberwell Fair.

21 Peckham Fair.

In this dull season for amusement, these two fairs afford great diversion to all descriptions of persons.

30† Vauxhall closes.

SEPTEMBER.

3 BARTHOLOMEW Fair begins, and is a favourite popular spectacle for three days.

13 Drury-lane and Covent-garden Theatres open. For about three weeks they perform alternately each three nights a-week, then for some time each four nights, then each five nights, till at about the end of six weeks they play every night.

1 The Haymarket Theatre closes.

1† Annual Rowing Match at Deptford.

The Lord-mayor and Aldermen attend a sermon at Christ Church, after which at Christ's Hospital two orations are delivered in the hall, between one and two o'clock. The hall is open to every person.

† Annual Rowing Match at Greenwich.

The Lord-mayor elected.

OCTOBER.

THE British Museum opens, and may be seen *gratis* by applying at the gate for tickets.

† The Circus, the Amphitheatre of Arts, and Sadler's Wells, close. The Royalty Theatre opens.

10 Anniversary Dinner of Mr. Fox's first election for Westminster; it is held at the Shakespeare Tavern, Covent garden; and is attended by the friends of freedom from all parts of the kingdom. Tickets 10s. 6d.

NOVEMBER.

6 MICHAELMAS Term begins.

7† Mr. Sheldon's Lectures on Anatomy at the Royal Academy begin, and are delivered every Monday. Tickets may be obtained gratis from the Academicians.

9 Lord Mayor's Day. A grand procession from the Mansion-house to the Old Swan stairs, and thence by water, in the state barges, to Westminster-hall, where his lordship is sworn in before the Lord Chief Baron. After which the procession returns to Blackfriars-bridge, and passes up Ludgate-hill to Guildhall. A grand dinner succeeds at Guildhall, to which admission is to be had by tickets from the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. The different city companies have also dinners at their respective halls.

28 Michaelmas Term ends.

30 Royal Society's Anniversary meeting.
Anniversary of the Scotch Corporation for the relief of Indigent Scotchmen; at the London Tavern.

DECEMBER.

4† ANNIVERSARY of the Society for promoting Religious Knowledge; at the London Tavern.

9† One of Terence's comedies performed at Westminster School.

20† The Annual Shew of Prize Cattle, Sheep, &c. at Smithfield, with dinners at the Crown and Anchor, which are attended by the principal Agriculturists from every part of the united kingdom.

*** *Additions or Corrections of this Article, from Public Bodies, or other Persons whom it may concern, will be thankfully received.*

LIST

within twelve Miles.

LIST

OF THE

CHURCHES

OF THE

ESTABLISHED RELIGION,

&c. &c.

With references to the Map, by means of which they may be readily found.

The figures at the End denote the Years in which the Churches were respectively built. The capital and small Letters preceding shew the division on the Map in which such Church is to be found; for instance, St. Alban is on the square of the Map B e; *by running the eye on the Map from the capital* B *horizontally, until the column* e *is found; the division containing St. Alban's Church is also found. When three or four letters stand against the same Building, it is to be understood that its situation is upon the line or lines.*

B e ST. Alban, Wood Street, Cheapside. 1685
C f Allhallows, Barking, Great Tower Street. 1650
C e Allhallows, Bread Street. 1684
C e Allhallows, the Great; Upper Thames Street. 1683
C f Allhallows; Lombard Street. 1694
B e Allhallows, London Wall. 1765
C f Allhallows, Staining; Mark Lane. 1670
B e St. Alphage; Aldermanbury. 1780
B d St. Andrew; Holborn Hill, 1687
B f St. Andrew Undershaft; St. Mary Axe. 1532
C e St. Andrew, Wardrobe; St. Andrew's Hill. 1670

Printed by D. N. SHURY, Berwick Street, Soho.

B c St. Anne, Aldersgate; Maiden Lane, St. Martin's le Grand. 1686
B c St. Anne, Dean Street, Soho
B e St. Anne; Foster Lane
C e St. Anthony, or Antholin; Sythe's Lane, Watling Street. 1682
C e St. Augustin, or St. Austin; Watling Street. 1632
B f St. Bartholomew; St. Bartholomew Lane. 1670
B e St. Bartholomew the Great; West Smithfield. 1410
B e St Bartholomew the Less; West Smithfield
B f St. Benedict, or Bennet Finke; Threadneedle Street. 1673
C f St. Benedict, or Bennet, Gras; Graceechurch Street. 1685
C f St. Bennet; Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street. 1683
C f St. Botolph; Aldgate. Repaired 1621
B e St. Botolph; Aldersgate. 1787
B f St. Botolph; Bishopsgate. 1725
B e St. Bridget, or Bride; Bride Lane, Fleet Street. 1693
D f St. Catharine; Little Tower Hill. 1140
C f St. Catharine, Coleman's; Fenchurch Street.
C f St. Catherine, Cree; Leadenhall Street. 1630
B c Christ Church; Newgate Street. 1687
C d e Christ Church; Blackfriars Road. 1727
B f Christ Church; Spital Fields. 1723
C f St. Clement; East Cheap.
C d St. Clement, Danes; Strand. 1682
C f St. Dionis, Back; Fenchurch Street. 1674
B C e St. Dunstan, East; St. Dunstan's Hill, Lower Thames Street. 1668
B d St. Dunstan, West; Fleet Street. 1421
C f St. Edmund the King; Lombard street. 1690
B f St. Ethelburga; Bishopsgate. 1612
C e St. Faith; under St. Paul's
C f St. Gabriel; Fen Court, Fenchurch Street
C f St. George; Botolph Lane. 1674
C g St. George, in the East; Ratcliffe Highway. 1729
A d St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, Bloomsbury. 1705
B c St. George; Hart Street, Bloomsbury. 1731
B b St. George; Hanover Square. 1712
D e St. George, the Martyr; St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark. 1736
B e St. Giles; Cripplegate. 1546
B c St. Giles, in the Fields; Broad St. Giles's. 1730
B f St. Helen; Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate
A e St. James; Clerkenwell, 1791
B f St. James; Duke's Place, Aldgate. 1662
C e St. James; Garlick Hill, Thames Street. 1676
C e St. James; Piccadilly. 1684
D f St. John; Southwark. 1732
C d St. John the Baptist; Savoy. 1500
D e St. John the Evangelist; Milbank, Westminster. 1721
C g St. John; Wapping. 1790
D f St. John; Horsley Down
A f St. Leonard; Shoreditch. 1677
B e f St. Lawrence, Jury; Catcaton Street. 1735
A e f St. Luke; Old Street. 1735
C f St. Magnus; near London Bridge
B e St. Margaret, Lothbury. 1687

C f St. Margaret, Pattens; Rood Lane, Fenchurch Street 1687
D e St. Margaret; near Westminster Abbey.
B d e St. Martin; Ludgate Hill. 1684
B e f St. Martin, Outwich; Threadneedle street
B C e St. Martin in the Fields; St. Martin's Lane. 1726
D d St. Mary; Lambeth. 118
B C e f St. Mary; Abchurch Lane. 1686
B e St. Mary; Love Lane, Aldermanbury. 1677
B e St. Mary; Aldermary, Bow Lane. 1670
B e St Mary-le-Bow; Cheapside. 1670
C f St. Mary; St. Mary-at-Hill, Lower Thames Street. 1671
B e d St. Mary-le-Strand, or the New Church; Strand
B g St. Mary; Whitechapel. 1673
A b St. Mary-le-bone; High Street, Mary-le-bone 1750
B C e St. Mary Magdalen; Knight Rider Street, Doctor's Commons. 1685
C e f St. Mary, Somerset; Upper Thames Street. 1695
B C e f St. Mary, Woolnoth; Lombard Street. 1667
D e St. Mary; Newington Butts
C e St. Matthew; Friday Street. 1670
A g h St. Matthew; Bethnal Green. 1740
B e f St. Michael, Bassishaw; Basinghall Street. 1679
B C e f St. Michael; Cornhill. 1672
C f St. Michael; Crooked Lane. 1688
C e St. Michael; Queenbithe, Thames Street. 1676
C e St. Michael Royal; College Hill, ditto. 1694
B C e St. Michael; Wood Street, Cheapside. 1670
C e St. Mildred; Bread Street. 1683
B C e f St. Mildred; Poultry. 1676
C e St. Nicholas, Cold Abbey; Old Fish Street. 1677
D f St. Olave; Tooley Street, Southwark. 1737
C f St. Olave; Hart Street, Crutched Friars
B C e St. Olave; Old Jewry. 1673
B C e St. Paul's Cathedral; between Cheapside and Ludgate Hill
B C e d St. Paul; Covent Garden. Rebuilt 1796
C g h St. Paul; Shadwell. 1656
D e St. Peter's Collegiate Church; Westminster
B C e f St. Peter; Cornhill. 1672
B f St. Peter-le-Poor; Broad Street. Rebuilt 1791
C f St. Peter ad vincula; in the Tower
D e f St. Saviour; Southwark. 1106
B d e St. Sepulchre; Snow Hill. 1670
B e St. Stephen; Coleman Street. 1676
C e f St. Stephen; Walbrook. 1675
C e St. Swithin; St. Swithin's Lane. Cannon Street. 1679
B C d Temple Church; Inner Temple Lane. 1158
D f St. Thomas; Southwark. 1213
C f Trinity; Little Minories. 1706
B C e St. Vedast; Foster Lane, Cheapside. 1697

CHAPELS OF THE ESTABLISHED RELIGION.

B b Audley; Audley Street, Grosvenor Square
D d Asylum; St. George's Fields

A b Baker Street; Baker Street, Portman Square
B c Bedford; Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury
A B b Bentinck; Paddington
C b Berkeley; John Street, Berkeley Square
B c Berwick; Berwick Street, Soho
D c Broadway; Westminster
B C a Chapel Royal; Kensington Palace
C b c Chapel Royal; St. James's Palace
C D c Chapel Royal; Whitehall
D h Chapel Royal; Greenwich Hospital
D b Charlotte; Charlotte Street, Pimlico
A B c Charlotte, Charlotte Street, Tottenham Court Road
D a Chelsea; Chelsea Hospital
D c Duke Street; Duke Street, Westminster
B d c Ely; Ely Place, Holborn
D b Ebury, Chelsea
A C Fitzroy; London Street, Tottenham Court Road
A d Foundling Hospital; Guildford Street
A B d Gray's Inn; Holborn
D c Henry III. adjoining Westminster Abbey
D c Jerusalem; adjoining Westminster Abbey
B b c King Street; King Street, Golden Square
B c Lamb's; Lamb Chapel Street, Monkwell Street, Fore Street
B d Lincoln's Inn
D b Lock; Lock Hospital, Grosvenor Place
B c d Long Acre; Long Acre
D d Magdalen; Magdalen Hospital, Blackfriars Road
C b May Fair; Curzon Street
B c Mercer's; Mercer's Hall, Cheapside
A b f New; Church Street, Coverley's Fields
C c Oxendeu; Oxenden Street, Haymarket
B b Oxford; Vere Street, Oxford Street
D a Park; Little Chelsea
B b Park; Park Street, Grosvenor Square
Pentonville; Islington
A B c Percy; Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square
A B b c Portland; Portland Street; Oxford Street
A b c Providence; Titchfield Street
A c Queen's Chapel; Tavistock Street, Russel Square
D c Queen Square; Queen Square, Westminster
C c Queen Street; Upper Thames Street
B d Rolls; Chancery Lane
A a b Seymour Street, Bryanston Street, Portman Square
D a St. George's; Five Fields, Chelsea
D d e St. George's; London Road, Surry
A d St. John's; Milkman Street, Lambs Conduit Street
A e St. John's; St. John's Street, Brick Lane
D c St. Margaret's; Chapel Street, Westminster
D c St. Stephen's; Parliament House
D d South Lambeth; South Lambeth
C c Spring Garden; Charing Cross
B c d Tavistock; Broad Court, Long Acre
B b Trinity; Conduit Street

D e Thwaits, Chapel Court, High Street, Southwark
A B f Wheeler Street; Three Crown Court, Wheeler Street
A B f Wheeler's; Chapel Yard, Lamb Street, Spital Fields

FOREIGN PROTESTANT CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

A b f Armenian Chapel; Princes Row, Coverlid Fields, Spital Fields
C g Daniſh; Wellclose Square
B f Dutch; Austin Friars, Broad Street
C c Dutch; St. James's Palace
B g French; Brick Lane, Spital Fields
B c French; Crown Street, Soho
B g French; Parliament Court, Artillery Place
A h French; St. John's Court, Bethnal Green
B C f French; Threadneedle Street
B f French Chapel; Austin Friars
C d German Calvinist Church; Savoy, Strand
C d German Lutheran Church; Savoy, Strand
C g German Chapel; Little Ayliffe Street, Goodman's Fields
B g German; Brown's Lane, Spital Fields
B e German; Little Trinity Lane
B e German; Ludgate Hill
C c German; St. James's Palace
B f German; in Austin Friars
B c d Helvetic; Moor Street, Seven Dials

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPELS.

B d Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields
B c Denmark Court, Crown Street, Soho
D d e London Road, Surry
D d Prospect Place, St. George's Fields
C b South Street, May Fair
B c Sutton Street, Soho
B b Spanish Place, Manchester Square
B f White Street, Moorfields
B c Warwick Street, Golden Square
C g Virginia Street, Ratcliff Highway
A a Hampstead
D h Clarke's Buildings, Greenwich

SYNAGOGUES.

C f Bricklayer's Hall, Leadenhall Street
C c d Back Alley, Denmark Court, Strand
C f Baker's Gardens, Leadenhall Street
B c f g (Portuguese) Bevis Marks, Duke's Place
Church Row, Fenchurch Street
B c f g (Dutch) Duke's Place

MEETING-HOUSES AND METHODIST CHAPELS, OF VARIOUS SECTS, DISSENTING FROM THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

C d Adelphi
C c Air Street, Piccadilly
B c Aldermanbury
B g Artillery Street, Bishopsgate
C g Ayliffe Street (Great and Little) Goodman's Fields
D f Back Street, Horslydown
B e Barbican
A d Battle Bridge, Islington
A g h Bethnal Green
D e Blackfriars Road
B b Blandford Street, Manchester Square
B g Boar's Head Court, Petticoat Lane, Whitechapel
A d e Brayne's Buildings, Cold Bath Fields
B f Broad Street Buildings, Moorfields
B f Broad Street (New) Mourfields
G h Broad Street, Wapping
B h Bull Lane, Stepney
B f Bull Street, St. Mary Axe
B f Bury Street, St. Mary Axe
B f Camomile Street, Bishopsgate Street
C e Carter Lane (Little) Doctor's Commons
D f Carter Lane, Tooley Street
D f Chapel Court, Southwark
B c Chapel Street, Soho Square
B g Church Lane, Whitechapel
B h Church Street, Mile End
B c Churchyard Court, Fetter Lane
B e Cock Lane, Snow Hill
B e f Coleman Street, London Wall
D f Collier's Rents, Southwark
D a Cook's Ground, Chelsea
D f Crosby Row, Snow's Fields
B e Cripplegate
B d Crown Court, Russel Street, Covent Garden
A f Cumberland Street, Curtain Road
D f Dean Street, Tooley Street, Southwark
B f Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate Street
B d Eagle Street, Red Lion Square
C f Eastcheap, (Great) Fish Street Hill
C f Eastcheap, (Little) Ditto
C g East Smithfield, Tower Hill
B c Edward Street, Soho
B d Elim Court, Fetter Lane
B C d Essex Street, Strand.—Unitarian
D e Ewer's Street, Southwark
B d Fetter Lane, Fleet Street
B e Founder's Hall, Lothbury
A f Finsbury

D f Gainsford Street, Horslydown
B e Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate Street
B c Grafton Street, Soho
C D g Gravel Lane (Old) Wapping
C e Green Walk, Blackfriars Road
B f Grey Eagle Street, Spital Fields
B e Hanover Street, Long Acre
B c Hare Court, Aldersgate Street
B d Holborn Bars
A f Holywell Mount, Shoreditch
A f Hoxton Square
D h Jamaica Row, Rotherhithe
B e Jewin Street, Aldersgate Street
C f Jewry Street, Aldgate
C D g Johnson's Street, Old Gravel Lane, Wapping
D e Kent Street, Southwark
D f King John's Court, Bermondsey
B c King Street, Soho
C D h Leading Street, Shadwell
B d Leather Lane, Holborn
B e f London Wall.—Scotch
D e f Long Lane, Southwark
D d Lower Lambeth Marsh
D f Maze Pond, Southwark
B b Margaret Street, Cavendish square
B e Meeting House Alley, Old Jewry
D f Meeting House Walk, Snow's Fields
B e Meeting House Court, Bartholomew Close
D e Meeting House Yard, Red Cross Street
B c Milton Alley, Dean Street, Soho
C g Mill Lane, Cable Street, Rosemary Lane
C f Miles's Lane, Cannon Street
A e Mitchel Street, Old Street
B f g Monkwell Street
B d New Court, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields
D d Newington Butts
D g h New Road, Rotherhithe
D e New Road, Surry
D e New Tothill Street, Westminster
C g Nightingale Lane, East Smithfield
B d Nevill's Court, Fetter Lane
C e Orange Street, Leicester Square
D f Park Street, Southwark
B e Paul's Alley, Red Cross Street, Cripplegate
B f Pavement, Finsbury
B f Pinner's Hall, Broad Street, City
C g Prescott Street, (Little) Goodman's Fields
D c Princes Street, Westminster
A f Princes Street, Moorfields
B d Queen Street, (Great) Lincoln's Inn Fields
D e Queen Street, Southwark
D g h Queen Street, Rotherhithe
B e Red Cross Street, Barbican

A B e f Rope Maker's Alley, Moorfields
C g h Rose Lane, Ratcliff Cross
D f Salisbury Street, Bermondsey
C e Salter's Hall, Oxford Court, Cannon Street
C h Shakespeare's Walk, Shadwell
B e Silver Street, Wood Street
B f St. Helen's (Little) Bishopsgate Street
C e St. Thomas Apostle, (Great) Watling Street
D f St. Thomas, New Way, Tooley Street
D f St Thomas Street, Southwark
A e Spa Fields, Islington
B e Staining Lane, Cheapside
B f Still Alley, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate Street
A c Store Street, Tottenham Court Road
B C b c Swallow Street, Oxford Street
A f Tabernacle Walk, Finsbury
Tabernacle Walk, (Little) Finsbury
C e f Three Crane Lane, Upper Thames Street
A B e Titchfield Street (Little) Oxford Street
A e Tottenham Court Road
D f Unicorn Yard, Tooley Street
D e Union Street, Southwark
D f Walnut Tree Alley, Tooley Street
B c Wells Street, Oxford Street
B c West Street, Seven Dials
B f White's Row, Spital Fields
B d Wild Street, (Little) Lincoln's Inn Fields
B f Winchester Street, London Wall
B f Windsor Court, Monkwell Street
B f Wood Street, London Wall
B f Worship Street, Moorfields
C c York Street, St. James's

QUAKERS' MEETINGS.

Names of Monthly Meetings.	*Places where situated.*
Devonshire House	Houndsditch
Grace Church	White Hart Court, Gracechurch Street
Peel	St. John's Street, Smithfield
Radcliff	School-house Lane, Radcliff Highway
Southwark	Red Cross Street, Park
Westminster	Peter's Court, St. Martin's Lane

PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

PUBLIC OFFICES, *&c.*

N. B. These may be found in the Map, by referring to the Street in which each is situated, in the List of Streets.

ACCOUNTANT-General's Office; Chancery Lane
Admiralty; Whitehall, Westminster
Admiralty Court; College Square, Doctor's Commons
Admiralty Record Office; College Square, Doctor's Commons
Adjutant-General's Office; Crown Street, King Street, Westminster
Affidavit in Chancery Office; Symond's Inn
African Company of Merchant's Office; No. 60, Mark Lane, Fenchurch Street
African Company's Office; at Mr. Gosling's, Lawrence Poulteney Lane, Canuon Street
Agricultural (Board of), Sackville Street
Agricultural Museum; George Street, Hanover Square
Alien's Office; Crown Street, Westminster
Alienation Office; King's-Bench Walk, Temple, Fleet Street
Almoner's Office; Scotland Yard, Westminster
Allowance Office for Spoiled Stamps; Somerset Place, Strand
American Agency Office, for the Sale of American Lands; No. 6, Ingram's Court, Fenchurch Street
American Loyalist Pay Office; Board of Trade, Whitehall
American Office for Sales; Old Broad Street, London Wall
American Fund Office; City Chambers, Bishopsgate Street
Antiquarian Society; Somerset Place, Strand
Appeals for Prizes of War; High Court, College Square, Doctor's Commons
Arches (Court of), Doctor's Commous
Archdeacon of London's Court; Knight-rider Street, Doctor's Commons
Archdeacon of Rochester's Court; Bennet's Hill, Doctor's Commons
Armorial Bearing Licence Office; (principal) Somerset Place
Ditto, (for the City of London); No. 50, Lombard Street, Cornhill
Army Pay Office; on the North Side of the Horse Guards, Whitehall
Assay Office; Carey Lane, Foster Lane, Cheapside
Assurance Office, (Amicable); Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street
Ditto, (Equitable); New Bridge Street, Blackfriars
Ditto, (London); Birchin Lane, Cornhill
Ditto, (Hand in Hand); Bridge Street, Blackfriars
Ditto, (Pelican); Lombard Street
Ditto, (Phœnix); Lombard Street and Charing Cross

Assurance, (Royal Exchange); Cornhill, Conduit Street, and Pall Mall
Ditto, (Sunfire); Cornhill, and Craig's Court, Charing Cross
Ditto, (Union); Maiden Lane, and Wood Street, Cheapside
Ditto, (Westminster); Bedford Street, Covent Garden
Ditto, (British); Strand
Ditto, (Westminster for Lives); Corner of Castle Court, Strand
Ditto, (Widows and Orphans); Parliament Street, Westminster
Auditor's Office, (for Public Accounts); Somerset Place
Asylum, Female; Lambeth
Ditto for Deaf and Dumb Children; Grange Road, Bermondsey
Auditor of the Imprest Office; Scotland Yard, Whitehall
Auditor of the Land and Window-Tax Office; Palace Yard, Westminster
Auditor of the Exchequer Office; Ditto
Augmentation Office, Ditto
Bank of England; Threadneedle Street
Bankrupt's Office; Bell Yard, Temple Bar
Barrack Office; Spring Gardens, Charing Cross
Basingstoke Canal Navigation Office; No. 10, Charles Street, St. James's Square
Bayswater Lying-in Hospital; Bayswater
Bernard's Inn; Holborn
Bethlem Hospital; Moorfields
Bill of Middlesex Office; No. 15, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street
Bishop of London's Office; Knight-rider Street, Doctor's Commons
Board of Agriculture; Sackville Street, Piccadilly
Ditto of Green Cloth; Kitchen Court, St. James's
Ditto of Trade; Treasury, Whitehall
Ditto of Controul for India Affairs; Whitehall
Ditto of Works; Scotland Yard, Westminster
Borough Court; St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark
Borough Compter; Tooley Street, Southwark
Bridewell Hospital and Prison; Bridge Street, Blackfriars
Bridewell Prison; Tothill Fields, Westminster
Ditto; Clerkenwell
Ditto; St. George's Fields
British Museum; Great Ruffel Street, Bloomsbury
British Lying-in Hospital; Brownlow Street, Drury Lane
Chancellor of the Exchequer's House; Downing Street, Westminster
Carlton House; Pall Mall
Chancery Office; 91, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane
Chancery Court; Lincoln's-Inn Hall, and Westminster Hall
Charter-house Hospital and School, Charter-house Square
Chelsea Royal Hospital; Chelsea
Chirographer's Office; Middle Temple Lane, Fleet Street
City Chambers; Bishopsgate Street
City Compter; Giltspur Street, West Smithfield
City Solicitor's Office; Guildhall, Cheapside
Clerk of the Errors' Office, (Common Pleas); Southampton Buildings
Clement's Inn; near St. Clement's Church, Strand
Clerk of Juries, and Habeas-Corpus Office; Chancery Lane
Ditto of the Outlawries; No. 1, Pump-Court, Middle Temple
Clerk of the Papers Office, (Common Pleas); Prison, Fleet Market

Clerk of the Papers Office, (King's Bench Prison); near the King's Bench, Southwark
Ditto of the Rules of King's Bench Office; Symond's Inn
Ditto of the Essoigns Office, (Common Pleas); Elm Court, Middle Temple
Ditto of the Papers Office, (of the Court of King's Bench); No. 6, Symond's Inn
Ditto of the Crown Office; Roll's Yard, Chancery Lane
Ditto of Docquets Office, (King's Bench); King's Bench Office, Inner Temple
Ditto, (Common Pleas); Tanfield Court, Inner Temple
Ditto of the Escheats; Somerset Place
Clerk of the Errors' Office, (King's Bench); Roll's Yard, Chancery Lane
Clerk of the Peace for Surry; 6, King's Bench Walk, Temple
Clergy, (Tenths Office); Inner Temple
Clifford's Inn; Fleet Street
Coal Meters' Office; Northumberland Street, Strand
Cockpit, (Royal); Park Street, Westminster
Cold-Bath-Field's House of Correction; East of Gray's-Inn Lane
Commander-in-Chief, (Duke of York's Office); Horse Guards, Whitehall
Commerce, (Chamber of); Cornhill
Commissary General's Office; 46, Parliament Street, Westminster
Commissioners of Sewer's Office; Guildhall Yard, King Street, Cheapside
Commissioners Offices for Land and Assessed Taxes; Guildhall Yard
Common Ball Office; King's Bench Office, King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple
Common Pleas Office; Tanfield Court, Inner Temple
Commons, (House of); Palace Yard, Westminster
Comptroller of Army Account's Office; Scotland Yard, Westminster
Commissary's Office for Surry; Godliman Street
Commissioners of Sewers Office for Westminster; Carlisle Street, Soho
Copper Company's Office, (English); No. 22, Bush Lane, Cannon Street, City of London
Ditto, (Mines Royal); No. 21, Watling Street
Corporation Office; Paper Buildings, Inner Temple
Corporation for Seamen in the Merchants' Service; Royal Exchange, Cornhill
Corn Exchange; Mark Lane
Corn Market; Paddington
Court of King's Bench; Westminster, and Guildhall, Cheapside
Ditto Common Pleas; Ditto
Ditto Exchequer; Ditto
Ditto Record, (for Stepney and Hackney); Whitechapel
Court of Conscience, or Requests; Guildhall Yard
Ditto; Castle Street, Leicester Fields
Ditto; Vine Street, Piccadilly
Ditto; Fullwood's Rents, Holborn
Ditto; Osborne Street, Whitechapel
Ditto; St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark
Coal Exchange; Lower Thames Street, opposite Billingsgate
Council Office; Cockpit, Whitehall
Crown Office; King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple
Curitor's Office, (in Chancery); Chancery Lane
Custom-house; Lower Thames Street
Custos Brevium Office; Brick Court, Middle Temple
Declaration Office; King's Bench Office, Inner Temple

Delegate's Office; College Square, Doctor's Commons
Deputy-Remembrancer's Office; Exchequer Office, King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple
Dispensation Office; New Court, Middle Temple
Doctor's Commons; St. Paul's
Domingo St. Claim Office; Old Broad Street
Duchy of Cornwall Office; Somerset Place
Duchy of Lancaster Office; Ditto
Dutch Property Office; 55, Old Broad Street
East-India House; Leadenhall Street
Eastland Company; 11, Stepney Lane, Wood Street

East-India Company's Warehouses.

New Street, Bishopsgate Street (for muslin, calico, and raw silk)
Leadenhall Street (for ditto ditto ditto)
Two warehouses, Seething Lane, Tower Street (for drugs, china, and tea)
Two warehouses, Fenchurch Street (for tea)
Haydon Square, Minories (for tea)
Cowper's Row, Crutched Friars (for tea and sugar)
Crutched Friars (for ditto ditto)
London Wall (for Indigo, &c.)
Ratcliffe Cross (for salt petre, &c.)
Rotherhithe Platform (for ditto)
Royal Exchange (for pepper)
Montague Close, Southwark (for cane, &c.)
Kentish Buildings, High Street, Southwark (for tea)
Fresh Wharf, Lower Thames Street, for sugar
Gravel Lane, for ditto
Paul's Wharf, Bennet's Hill, Upper Thames Street, for pant and sem, or hemp or flax
Dowgate, Thames Street, for sugar and indigo
Griffin's Wharf, Morgan's Lane, Tooley Street, Southwark, for rice, &c.
Lime Street, Leadenhall Street, for baggage
Tooley Street, Southwark, for sugar
Potter's Fields, Tooley Street, Southwark, for tea
Rotherhithe, near the Church, for sugar
Jewry Street, Aldgate Street, Aldgate, for tea

East-India Commission Office; Treasury, Whitehall
Emigrant Office; Queen Street, Westminster
Equity-Exchequer Office; King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple
Error's Office, King's Bench; Chancery Lane
Examiner's Office in Chancery; Roll's Yard, Chancery Lane
Exchange, Stock; near the Bank
Exchange, Royal; Cornhill
Exchange, Exeter; Strand
Exchange, Coal; Lower Thames Street
Exchange, Corn; Mark Lane, Fenchurch Street
Exchequer; New Palace Yard, Westminster
Exchequer Chamber for writs of error; Garden Court, Inner Temple
Exchequer Office; King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple
Exchequer of Pleas Office; No. 9, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn
Exchequer Loan Bill Office; over the Royal Exchange
Excise Office: Old Broad Street, London Wall
Express Office for General Post; Hay-market

ulty Office; Great Knight-rider Street, Doctor's Commons
n Office; Tanfield Court, Inner Temple
zer's Office to the Common Pleas for London and Middlesex, No. 4, Elm Court, Temple
zer's, Exigenters, and Clerk of the Outlawries, King's Bench; Pump Court, Middle Temple
e Assurance Offices.—See *Assurance*
st-fruit's Office; near the Church, Temple
et Prison; Fleet Market
eign Apposer's Office; Inner Temple
nival's Inn, Holborn
ne-Licence Office; Somerset Place
nd Junction Canal Office; No. 23, Fludyer Street, and Winchester Row, isson Green
e-house; Westminster
y's Inn; Holborn
eral Accountant Office of New Duties; Somerset Place
ham College; Royal Exchange, Cornhill
spur Street Compter; Giltspur Street, West Smithfield
dhall, City of London; King Street, Cheapside
dhall, City of Westminster; King Street, Westminster
ney Coach and Sedan Chair Office; Somerset Place
as Corpus Office; Chancery Lane
Powder Office; Somerset Place
); New Street, Spring Gardens
); No. 50, Lombard Street, Cornhill
); Vere Street, Oxford Street
-pay Office; Army Pay Office, Whitehall
per Office; Bell Yard, Temple Bar
License and Stamp Office; Somerset Place
ker's and Pedlar's Office; Ditto
ld's College Office; Bennet's Hill, Doctor's Commons
e Dealer's Tax Office; Somerset Place
e Guards; Whitehall
ital, St. Bartholomew's; West Smithfield
", Bethlehem; Moorfields
", Christ's; Newgate Street
", Foundling; Guildford Street
", St. George's, Hyde-Park Corner
", Guy's; Southwark
", Locke; Pimlico
", St. Luke's; Old Street
", London; Whitechapel Road
", Lying-In; Surry Side of Westminster Bridge
", Lying-In; City Road
", Magdalen; Blackfriars Road
", Marybone; Northumberland Street
", St. Thomas's; High Street, Southwark
", Queen's Lying-Inn; Bayswater
", Middlesex; Charles Street, Berners' Street
", Westminster; No. 4, Abingdon Street, Westminster
of Correction; Cold-Bath Fields
Tax Office; Somerset Place.
n's Bay Company; No. 3, Fenchurch Street
ne Society Receiving House; Hyde Park

Impress Office ; Scotland Yard
Inland Navigation Office ; No. 16, Token-house Yard
Inrollment Office ; Chancery Lane
Inrollments of Fines, and Receiver's Office ; Inner Temple
Inspector General of the Custom's Office ; Custom-house, Lower Thames Street, and Whitehall
Invalid Office ; Whitehall
Irish Office ; No. 12, Great George Street, Westminster
Jerusalem Chamber ; Westminster Abbey
Jewel Office ; Tower
Judges' Chambers ; Serjeant's Inn
Judgment Office ; King's Bench Office, Inner Temple
King's Bench Office ; King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple
King's Remembrance Office ; King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple
King's Bench Prison ; St. George's Fields
King's Printing Office ; East Harding Street, Fleet Street
King's Stationery Office ; New Palace Yard
King's Silver Office ; Elm Court, Middle Temple
Land-Tax Office for London ; Lombard Street
Land Revenue Office ; Whitehall
Land-Tax Register Office ; No. 9, Holborn Row, Lincoln's-Inn Fields
Lead Company ; St. Martin's Lane, Cannon Street
Levant or Turkey Company ; No. 14, Little St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street
Leverian Museum ; Blackfriars Bridge
Lincoln's Inn ; Chancery Lane
Lincoln's-Inn Steward's Office ; No. 15, Old Buildings
Ditto Library ; No. 2, Stone Buildings
Linnæan Society ; Panton Square
Laws, College of ; Doctor's Commons
London Register Office ; Great Knight-rider Street, Doctor's Commons
London Library ; Hatton Street
London Medical Library ; Bolt Court, Fleet Street
London Annuity Society for Widows, No. 25, Old Fish Street
London Dock Company ; 33, Winchester Street
London Workhouse ; Bishopsgate Street
Lord Chamberlain's Office ; Stable Yard, St. James's
Lord Steward's Office ; St. Anne's Lane
Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office ; Somerset Place
Lord Mayor's Court and Office ; Royal Exchange
Lords, House of, Old Palace Yard, Westminster
Lottery Office ; Somerset Place
Lyon's Inn ; Wych Street, Drury Lane
Ludgate Prison ; New Giltspur Street
Mansion-house, Lord Mayor's ; Mansion-house Street, Cornhill
Marshalsea Court ; Queen Street, Southwark
Ditto ; St. James's
Marshalsea Court Office ; No. 14, Clifford's Inn
Marshalsea Prison ; near the Town Hall, Southwark
Master's Office ; King's Bench Office, Inner Temple
Master's, in Chancery, Office ; Southampton Buildings
Master of the Roll's Office ; Chancery Lane
Marybone Workhouse ; Northumberland Street, New Road, Paddington
Marybone Infirmary ; Ditto
Marine Society's Office ; Bishopsgate Street

Merchant Seaman's Office; over the Royal Exchange
Medicine Licence and Stamp Office; Somerset Place
Medical Elaboratory; Upper Charlotte Street, Blackfriars Road
Money Order Office; Sherborne Lane, Lombard-street
Mines Royal Office
Mint Office; Tower
Million Bank; Nag's-head-court, Gracechurch-street
Monument; Fish-street Hill
Muster-master General's Office; Horse Guards, Whitehall
Naval Asylum; Clarence House, Paddington
Navy Office; Somerset-place
Nisi Prius Office; King's-bench Office, Inner Temple
Newgate Prison; Old Bailey
New Compter; Giltspur-street, Westminster
New-River Company's Office; Islington, and Dorset-street, Salisbury-square
New Jail; Horsemonger-lane, Stones-end, Southwark
New Inn; Wych-street, Drury-lane
New Prison; Clerkenwell
Ordnance, Board of; Margaret-street, Westminster
Ordnance Office; Tower
Outlawry Office; Pump-court
Office for Widows Pensions; No. 10, New-square, Lincoln's-inn
Palace of St. James's, end of Pall Mall
Palace Court Office; 14, Clifford's-inn
Patent Office; No. 4, Old-buildings, Lincoln's-inn
Paymaster-general, of Land Forces, Office; Whitehall
Paymaster's Office; St. James's Palace
Pay Office, Navy; Somerset Place
Parliament Office; Abingdon-street, Westminster
Pawnbroker's Licence Office; Somerset-place
Perfomery Licence Office: Somerset place
Penitentiary Prison; Cold Bath Fields
Petty Bag Office; Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane
Pell Office; Westminster Hall
Philanthropic Society; St. George's-fields
Physician's College; Warwick-lane, Newgate-street
Pipe Office; Somerset-place
Plantation Office; Treasury, Whitehall
Plea Office; Lincoln's-inn
Police Office, principal; Bow-street, Covent-garden
ditto; Queen-square, Westminster
ditto; Great Marlborough-street, Oxford-street
ditto; Hatton-street, Holborn
ditto; Worship-street, Shoreditch
ditto; Lambeth-street, Whitechapel
ditto; High-street, Shadwell
ditto; Union-hall, Southwark
ditto; Marine, near the Dundee Arms, 259, Wapping
Post Office, General; Lombard-street
Post Office, Two-penny; ditto
ditto ditto; Gerrard-street, Soho
Post-horse Licence and Stamp Office; Somerset-place
Poultry Compter Prison; Cheapside

Prerogative Office ; Knight-rider-street, Doctor's-commons
Presentation Office ; No. 2, Hare-court, Inner Temple
Privy Council Office ; Treasury, Whitehall
Privy Seal Office ; Somerset-place
Prothonotaries Office ; Tanfield-court, Inner Temple
Public Account's office ; Somerset-place
Public Office for Affidavits in Chancery ; Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane
Public Record Office ; Westminster-abbey
Queen's Palace ; St. James's Park
Queen-Anne's Bounty Office ; Dean's-yard, Westminster
Ramsgate Harbour Office ; No. 22, Austin-friars
Receiver's Office for Greenwich Hospital ; Great Tower-hill
Receiver-general of the Commutation Tax, wheel carriages, servants, horses, waggons, and carts Office ; Lombard-street
Receiver-general of the duties on inhabited houses, for London and Middlesex Office ; Northumberland-street, Strand
Receiver-general of the Land-Tax, for the City of London and Middlesex Office ; Excise Office, Old Broad-street, London-wall
Receiver-General's Office ; for stamps, Somerset-place
Record Office ; Tower
Register Office, for wills royal and peculiar, of St. Catharine's ; Godliman-street, Doctor's-common
Ditto of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's ; Carter-lane, Doctor's-commons
Ditto in Chancery ; Chancery-lane
Ditto of deeds in Middlesex ; Bell-yard, Fleet-street
Ditto for the land tax ; No. 9, Lincoln's-inn-fields
Register of Fleet, &c. marriages ; Rutland-house, Charter-house-square
Return Office, for writs ; 2, Tanfield-court, Temple
Remembrancer's Office ; Somerset-place
Report Office, in Chancery ; New-buildings, Chancery-lane
Rolls ; Chancery-lane
Royal Exchange ; Cornhill
Royal Society ; Somerset-place
Royal Institution ; Albemarle-street
Royal Academy of Arts ; Somerset-place
Royal Military Asylum ; Chelsea
Royal Military Academy ; Woolwich
Royal Jurisdiction Office of St. Catharine's Registry ; Godliman-street, Carter-lane
Russia Company ; over the Royal Exchange, Cornhill
Russia Company, Secretary ; No. 8, Silver Street, Wood Street
Savoy ; Strand
Salt Office ; Somerset-place
Scottish Corporation Office ; Crane-court, Fleet-street
Seal Office ; No. 3, Inner Temple-lane
Secretary of State's Office, foreign department ; Downing-street, Westminster
Ditto, ditto, home department ; Whitehall
Ditto, ditto, war department ; Downing-street
Ditto, ditto, for Ireland ; Fludyer-street, and Great George Street, Westminster
Secretary's Office, Rolls ; Chancery-lane
Secondary's Office, of Pleas, King's Bench ; King's-bench-walk, Inner Temple

Secondary's Office to the Sheriffs of London ; Lothbury
Sheriff's Court Office ; New Compter, Giltspur-street, Newgate-street
Ditto ; Guildhall
Sheriffs of London Office ; Lothbury
Sheriffs of Middlesex Office ; Tooke's-court, Cursitor-street
Serjeant's Inn ; Fleet-street
Ditto ; Chancery-lane
Session's-house ; Old-bailey
Ditto ; Clerkenwell-green
Sewers and Commissioners Office ; Guildhall
Sick and Hurt Seaman's Office ; Somerset-place
Sierra Leone Company ; Birchin Lane
Signer of Writ's Office for King's Bench ; King's-bench-walk, Inner-Temple
Signet Office ; Somerset-place
Sion College ; London-wall
Six Clerks' Office ; Chancery-lane
Sixpenny-writ Office ; Bell-yard, Fleet-street
Sixpenny-receiver's Office ; Tower-hill
Society of Arts and Commerce ; John-street, Adelphi
Solicitor's Office to the Commissioners of Stamps, Somerset-p.
Somerset-place, near New Church in the Strand
South Sea, Old, House ; Broad-street, London-wall
Ditto, New, Threadneedle-street
St. Domingo Board ; Poet's Corner, Westminster
Staple's Inn ; Holborn
Stationer's Office, for serving stationery to the public offices under government ; New Palace-yard, Westminster
State-paper Office ; Whitehall
Stamp-office ; Somerset-place
Stage-coach Duty Office ; Somerset-place
Subpœna, in Chancery, Office ; No. 20, Chancery-lane
Surry Bridewell ; St. George's Fields
Surveyor of Crown-land's Office ; Somerset-place
Symond's Inn ; Chancery-lane
Surgeon's Hall ; Lincoln's-inn-fields
Surgeon's Theatre ; Saffron-hill
Tax-office ; Somerset-place
Temple, Inner and Middle ; Fleet-street
Tenth's Office ; Garden-court, Middle-temple
Thavies' Inn ; Holborn
Theatre, King's, usually called the Opera-house ; Haymarket
Ditto, Royal ; Drury-lane
Ditto, Ditto ; Covent-garden
Ditto, Ditto ; Haymarket, usually called the Little Theatre
Town-clerk's Office of City ; Guildhall
Tower of London ; Tower-hill
Transport Office ; Dorset-square, Westminster
Treasury, Whitehall, Westminster
Treasury, Queen's ; Scotland-yard, Westminster
Treasurer's Office for the Inner Temple ; Lamb Building-passage
Ditto for the Middle Temple ; Hall-staircase
Trinity-house ; Great Tower-hill
Ditto ; Deptford

Turkey Company; Secretary, 14, Little St. Helen's
Union Hall; Union-street, Southwark
Veterinary College; St. Pancras
Vicar-general and Peculiar's Office; Knight-rider-street, Doctor's Commons
Victualling-Office Warehouses; Red-house, Deptford
Victualling Office; Somerset-place
Vote Office, House of Commons; Palace-yard, Westminster
War Office; Horse-guards, Whitehall
Warrant of Attorney's Office; Pump-court, Middle-Temple
Westminster Hall; New Palace-yard
Westminster Library; Panton-square
West India Dock Company; Office, 108, Fenchurch Street
Whitehall; Parliament-street, Westminster
Whitechapel Court; Whitechapel
Ditto Prison; Whitechapel-road
Wine Licence Office; Excise Office, Old Broad-street

PUBLIC HALLS and COMPANIES.

(With references to the Map.)

B C c Apothecaries' Hall, Water Lane, Blackfriars
B c Armourers' and Braziers' Hall, Colman Street
C f Bakers' Hall, Harp Lane
B c Barbers' Hall, Monkwell Street
C c Blacksmiths' Company, held at Cutler's Hall
B c Bowyer's Company, held at the New London Tavern
B e Brewers' Hall, Addle Street
C f Butchers' Hall, Pudding Lane
B c Carmens' Company, no Livery, held at Guildhall
B c f Carpenter's Hall, London Wall (now a warehouse)
Clockmakers' Company
C f Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing Lane
B c Coachmakers' Hall, Noble Street
Combmakers' Company, no Livery
B c Cooks' Company, held at Guildhall
B c Coopers' Hall, Basinghall Street
C c Cordwainers' Hall, Distaff Lane
B c f Curriers' Hall, London Wall
C e Cutlers' Hall, Cloak Lane
B f Distillers' Company, held at Drapers' Hall
B f Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton Street
C c Dyers' Hall, Dowgate Hill
B e Embroiderers' Hall, Gutter Lane
B f Fanmakers' Company, no Livery, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street
C f Farriers' Company, held at the George and Vulture, Cornhill
C f Fellowship Porters' Company, St. Mary's Hill
C f Feltmakers' Company, held at Pewterers' Hall
C c Fishmongers' Hall, Thames Street
C f Fletcher's Company, held at the George and Vulture, Cornhill
B c Founders' Hall, Lothbury
C c Frame-work-knitters' Company, held at the King's Head, Poultry

C f Fruiterers' Company, held at the George and Vulture, Cornhill
B c Gardeners' Company, no Livery, held at Guildhall
B c Girdlers' Hall, Basinghall Street
B e Glass-sellers' Company, Antwerp Tavern
B c Glaziers' Company, held at the New London Tavern
C f Glovers' Company, held at the George and Vulture, Cornhill
B c Gold and Silver Wire Drawers' Company, no Livery, held at the New London Tavern
B e Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane
C e Grocers' Hall, in the Poultry, rebuilt 1801
B c Gunsmiths' Company, held at Guildhall
B e Haberdashers' Hall, Maiden Lane
C c Hatband-makers' Company, no Livery, held at Cutlers' Hall
C e Innholders' Hall, Elbow Lane
C e Joiners' Hall, Friar Lane, Thames Street
C f Ironmongers' Hall, Fenchurch Street
B f Leathersellers' Hall, Little St. Helens
Longbowstring-makers' Company, no Livery
B f Loriners' Company, held at the Nag's Head, Leadenhalls reet
B e Masons' Hall, Mason's Alley, Basinghall Street
B e Mercers' Hall, Cheapside
B f Merchant Taylor's Hall, Threadneedle street
Musicians' Company
C e Needle-maker's Company, held at Cutler's Hall
C e Painters-Stainers' Hall, Little Trinity Lane
B c Parish-Clerk's Hall, Silver Street, Wood Street
B e Patten-makers' Company, held at Guildhall
B c Paviours' Company, held at Guildhall
C f Pewterers' Hall, Lyme Street, Fenchurch Street
B e Plasterers' Hall, Addle Street, Wood Street
C e Plumbers' Hall, Chequer Yard, Dowgate Hill
B c Poulterers' Company, no Hall, held at Guildhall
B e Sadlers' Company, Cheapside
C f Salters' Hall, St. Swithin's Lane, Cannon Street
Scriveners' Company
B e Shipwrights' Company, Irish Chamber, Guildhall
C e Skinners' Company, Dowgate Hill
Spectacle-maker's Company, no Livery
B e Starch-makers', incorporated with the Grocers' Company
B e Stationers' Hall, Ludgate Street, completely repaired 1802
C e Tallow-Chandlers' Hall, Dowgate Hill
B c Tin-plate-workers' Company, held at Guildhall
Tobacco-pipe-makers' Company, held at Curriers' Hall
Turners' Company
B e Tylers' and Brickmakers' Company, New London Tavern, Cheapside
C e Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames Street
C e Upholders' Company, Crane Court, Old Fish Street Hill
C f Watermans' Hall, St. Mary's Hill, Lower Thames Street
B e Wax-Chandlers' Hall, Maiden Lane, Wood Street
B e Weavers' Hall, Basinghall Street
B c Wheelwrights' Company, no Livery, held at Guildhall

AN

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

PRINCIPAL

STREETS, SQUARES, COURTS, &c. &c.

With references to the Letters and Cross Lines on the Map.

C f ABCHURCH LANE, Lombard Street
D c Abington Street, Westminster
B b Adam's Street, Manchester Square
C c Adam Street, Adelphi
B b Adam Street, Portman Square
C e Addle Hill, Upper Thames Street
B e Addle Street, Wood Street
C d Adelphi, Strand
C c Air Street, Piccadilly
C b Albemarle Street, Piccadilly
C e Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge
C e Albion Street, Blackfriars Road
B e Aldermanbury, Cateaton Street
B e Aldermanbury Postern, London Wall
C e Aldermary Churchyard, Watling Street
B e Aldersgate Street and Bars, West Smithfield
C f Aldgate Street (within and without) Leadenhall Street
C e Allhallows Stairs, Upper Thames Street
B e Amen Corner, Paternoster Row
C f America Square, Minories
B b Argyl Street, Oxford Street
C b Arlington Street, Piccadilly
A f Artillery Ground, Finsbury
A f Artillery Place, Finsbury
C b Audley Square, Grosvenor Square
B b Audley Street (North and South) ditto
B e Ave Maria Lane, Ludgate Hill
B f Austin Friars, Old Broad Street

C g Ayliffe Street, (Great and Little) Goodman's Fields
B e Bagnio Court, Newgate Street
A b Baker Street, Portman Square
A b Baker Street, (North) New Road, Mary-le-Bone
A b Baker Street (Upper) Mary-le-Bone
B d Baldwin's Gardens, and Square, Leather Lane
C c Bankside, Southwark
C f Bank Buildings, Threadneedle Street
C f Bank Street, Ditto
B e Barbican, Aldersgate Street
B e Bartholemew Close, Little Britain
B f Bartholomew Lane, Threadneedle Street
B d Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn
B e Basinghall Street, and Court, Guildhall
C e Basing Lane, Bread Street
A d Battle Bridge, Gray's Inn Lane
C d Beaufort Buildings, Strand
C c Bedfordbury, Covent Garden
C e Bedford Court, Bedford Street, Covent Garden
C e Bedford Court, Strand
A d Bedford Row, Red Lion Street
B c Bedford Street, Bedford Square
C c Bedford Street, Covent Garden
B d Bedford Street, Holborn
D b Belgrave Place (Upper and Lower) ditto
C e Bennett's Hill, Thames Street
C d Bennet Street, Blackfriars Road
B e Bentinck Street, Berwick Street
B b Bentinck Street, Mary-le-Bone
C b Berkeley Street, Piccadilly
B b Berkeley Street, (Upper and Lower) Portman Square
C b Berkeley Square, Bond Street
B c Berner's Street, Oxford Street
B e Berwick Street, Golden Square
B f Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe
C f Billingsgate Stairs, Billingsgate
C f Billiter Lane, Leadenhall Street
C f Billiter Square, Billiter Lane
C f Birchin Lane, Cornhill
B f Bishopsgate Street, within and without
B f Bishopsgate Churchyard, Bishopsgate Street
e Blackfriars, Ludgate
C e Blackfriars Stairs, near Fleet Ditch
D e Blackfriars Road, St. George's Fields
B d Black Horse Alley, Fleet Street
C e Black Lion Stairs, Strand
D e Blackman Street, Southwark
B e Blackwell Hall, Basinghall Street
B e Blackwell Hall Court
B b Blandford Street, Manchester Square
B c Bloomsbury Market, near Bloomsbury Square
B c Bloomsbury Square, Southampton Street, Holborn
B b Bolsover Street, Oxford Street

B d Bolt in Tun Court, Fleet Street
B d Bolt Court, Ditto
C b Bolton Street, Piccadilly
B b Bond Street, Old and New, Piccadilly
D e Borough Road, St. George's Fields
D e Borough Market, Southwark
D f Botolph Lane, Little Eastcheap
B e Bow Churchyard, Cheapside
B e Bow Lane, Cheapside
B d Bow Street, Covent Garden
C e Bread Street, Cheapside
B d Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane
B e Brewer Street, Golden Square
B g Brick Lane, Spital Fields
B e Bride Lane, Fleet Street
B e Bridge Street, New, Blackfriars
B d Bridges Street, Covent Garden
A e Bridgewater Square, Barbican
B d Broad Court, Long Acre
D e Broad Sanctuary, Westminster
B e Broad Street, Bloomsbury
B f Broad Street, Old and New, London Wall
B e Broad Street, Poland Street
B f Broad Street Buildings, Moorfields
D e Broadway, Tothill Street
B f Broker's Row, Moorfields
B d Brook's Market, Holborn
B b Brook Street, Upper and Lower, Grosvenor Square
B d Brook Street, Holborn
B e Brownlow Street, Drury Lane
B d Brownlow Street, Holborn
A d Brunswick Court, Queen Square, Ormond Street
A d Brunswick Square, Foundling Hospital
C b Bruton Street, New Bond Street
B b Bryanston Street, Upper and Lower, Portman Square
D b Buckingham House and Gate, Pimlico
C e Buckingham Street, Strand
A e Buckingham Street, Fitzroy Square
C e Bucklersbury, Cheapside
C e Budge Row, Watling Street
A b Bulstrode Street, Mary-le-Bone
B e Bull and Mouth Street, Aldersgate Street
B f Bunhill Row, Moorfields
D g Burr Street, East Smithfield
C d Burleigh Street, Strand
C b Burlington Street, New and Old, Bond Street
C b Burlington Gardens, Bond Street
B e Butcherhall Lane, Newgate Street
B d Butcher Row, Temple Bar
B f Camomile Street and Court, Bishopsgate Street
D e Cannon Row, Westminster
C e Cannon Street, Walbrook
D f Canterbury Square, Southwark
B e Carey Lane, Foster Lane, Cheapside

B d Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields
B c Carlisle Street, Soho
B c Carnaby Market, Carnaby Street
B c Carnaby Street, Golden Square
B c Caroline Street, Bedford Square
C b Carrington Place, May Fair
C c Carter Lane, Great and Little, Doctors' Commons
C c Castle Street, Air Street, Piccadilly
B d Castle Street, Bloomsbury
B b Castle Street, Cavendish Square
E e Castle Street, Falcon Square
B d Castle Street, Holborn
C c Castle Street, Leicester Fields
A f Castle Street, Finsbury Square
C f Castle Street, Thames Street
E e Cateaton Street, Cheapside
C d Catharine Street, Strand
B b Cavendish Square, Oxford Street
B b Cavendish Street, Oxford Street
C d Cecil Street, Strand
B d Chancery Lane, Fleet Street
B b Chandos Street, Cavendish Square
C c Chandos Street, St. Martin's Lane
B d Chapel Street, Bedford Row
C b Chapel Street, East and West, May Fair
C c Charing Cross, Strand
B b Charles Street, Manchester Square
A f Charles Street, Finsbury
A c Charles Street, Upper and Lower, Fitzroy Square
B d Charles Street, Bloomsbury
B d Charles Street, Covent Garden
C b Charles Street, Berkeley Square
C b Charles Street, Grosvenor Square
C c Charles Street, St. James's Square
B c Charles Street, Soho
D c Charles Street, Westminster
A f Charles Square, Hoxton
A c Charlotte Street, Upper and Lower, Fitzroy Square
D c Charlotte Street, Great, Blackfriars Road
B Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury
B c Charlotte Street, Bedford Square
A b Charlotte Street, Portland Place
B c Charterhouse Lane, Charterhouse Square
B c Charterhouse Square, West Smithfield
B c Cheapside, St. Paul's
A b Chester Street, Great Mary-le-Bone Street
D b Chester Street, Upper Grosvenor Place, Hyde Park Corner
B b Chesterfield Street, Mary-le-Bone
C b Chesterfield Street, May Fair
B c Chick Lane, West Smithfield
A c Chiswell-street, Whitecross-street
D c Church-street, Milbank
B c Church-street, Soho
C f City Chambers, Bishopsgate Within

A e City Road, Moorfields
A e City Green Yard, Whitecross-street
B g City Yard, Whitechapel
B d Clare Market, Lincoln's Inn Fields
B d Clare-street, Clare Market
C b Clarges-street, Piccadilly
C b Cleveland-square, St. James's Palace
C b Cleveland-street, Upper and Lower
C f Clement's Lane, Lombard-street
A e Clerkenwell Close, Clerkenwell
A e Clerkenwell Green, ditto
B b Clifford's-street, New Bond-street
A b Clipstone-street, Mary-le-Bone
B e Cloth Fair, West Smithfield
C f Coal Exchange, Billingsgate
C e Coal Harbour, Upper Thames Street
B e Cock Lane, Snow Hill
D e Cockpit, Whitehall
C c Cockpit Yard, St. James's
C c Cockspur Street, Pall Mall
A d Coldbath Fields, Hockley in the Hole
A d Coldbath Square, Coldbath Fields
C e Coldharbour, Thames Street
B e Coleman-street, Lothbury
C c College Hill, Thames-street
A b Colvill-street, Mary-le-Bone
B c Compton-street, Soho, Old and New
B b Conduit-street, Hanover-square
B b Conway-street, Hanover-square
A e Conway-street, Fitzroy-square
B f Coptball Court, Throgmorton-street
C b Cork-street, Burlington Gardens
C f Cornhill, Royal Exchange
B e Covent Garden Market
C c Coventry-street, Haymarket
A f Coverlid Fields, Spital Fields
C e Craig's Court, Charing Cross
B d Crane Court, Fleet-street
C c Cranbourn-street, Leicester Fields
C e Cranbourn Passage, ditto
C e Craven-street, and Court, Strand
C f Crescent, Minories
B e Cripplegate, and Buildings, London Wall
C f Crooked Lane, Fish-street Hill
B f Crosby-square, and Court, Bishopsgate st.
B f Cross-street, Finsbury Place
A d Cross-street, Hatton Garden
B d Crown Court, Butcher Row, Temple Bar
B e Crown Court, Cheapside
C f Crown Court, Gracechurch-street
C d Crown Court, Fleet-street
B e Crown Court, Newgate-street
B f Crown Court, Threadneedle-street
C f Crutched Friars, Mark Lane

C f Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street
B a Cumberland-street, Great, Oxford-street
C d Cumberland-street, Blackfriars Road
B a Cumberland Place, and Crescent, Oxford-street
D d Cuper's Bridge and Stairs, Lambeth
B d Cursitor-street, Chancery Lane
C b Curzon-street, May Fair
D e Dacre-street, Tothill Fields
D e Dartmouth-street, Westminster
B b Davies-street, Berkeley-square
B d Dean-street, High Holborn
B e Dean-street, Soho
B e Denmark-street, St, Giles's
C d Devereux Court, without Temple Bar
A b Devonshire Place, Mary-le-Bone
B f Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street
A b Devonshire-street, Portland Place
A d Devonshire-street, Queen-square
C c Distaff Lane, Great and Little, Old Change
E e Doctor's Commons, St. Paul's
D e Dorset-stairs, Dorset-street
A b Dorset-street, Mary-le-Bone
D o Dorset-square, Cannon-row, Westminster
C b Dover-street, Piccadilly
C e Dowgate Hill, and Court, Thames-street
C e Dowgate Stairs, Couzen's Lane
B d Drury Lane, Strand
C e Duke's Court, St. Martin's Lane
B f Duke's Place, Aldgate
B b Duke-street, Manchester-square
B c Duke-street, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury
B b Duke-street, Grosvenor-square
C e Duncan-place, Leicester-square
C c Durham Yard, Strand
C f Eastcheap, Great and Little, Fish-street Hill
B d East Harding Street, Shoe Lane
B b East-street, Manchester-square
A d East-street, Red Lion Square
C g East Smithfield, Tower Hill
A a Edgeware Road, Oxford-street
B b Edward-street, Portman-square
B d Ely Court, and Place, Holborn
C d Essex Street, and Stairs, Strand
C f Exchange Alley, Cornhill
B d Falcon Court, Fleet-street
B e Falcon-street, Aldersgate-street
B e Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street
D e Farthing Fields, New Gravel Lane
C e Falcon Stairs, Gravel Lane
D e Farthing Fields, Old Gravel Lane
B d Featherstone Buildings, High Holborn
C f Fenchurch-street, Gracechurch-street
B d Fetter Lane, Fleet-street
B d Field Lane, Holborn

A f Finsbury-square, Moorfields
A f Finsbury-place, Finsbury-square
C f Fish-street Hill, Gracechurch-street
A c Fitzroy-square
A c Fitzroy Market, Fitzroy-square
A c Fitzroy Place, New Road, Mary-le-Bone
A c Fitzroy-street, Upper, Fitzroy-square
B e Fleet Market, Ludgate Hill
B d Fleet-street, ditto
B d Flower de luce Court, Fleet-street
D c Fludyer-street, King-street, Westminster
B c Fore-street, Moorgate
B e Foster-lane, Cheapside
B c Frederick's Place, Old Jewry
C f Freeman's Court, Cornhill
C e Friday-street, Cheapside
B c Frith-street, Soho
B d Fulwood's Rents, High Holborn
B d Furnival's Inn, and Court, Holborn
C e Garlick Hill, Thames-street
A g George-street, Great and Little, Spitalfields
B b George-street, Hanover-square
D c George-street, Great and Little, Westminster
D c George-street, Blackfriars Road
B d George-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields
B c Gerrard-street, Soho
C e Giltspur-street, Newgate-street
C e Glasshouse-street, Swallow-street
A a Gloucester Place, Portman-square
A d Gloucester-street, Queen-square, Holborn
C e Godliman-street, Carter Lane
B c Golden-square, St. James's
B e Goldsmith-street, Wood-street, Cheapside
A c Goodge-street, Tottenham Court Road
C g Goodman's Fields, Whitechapel
A e Goswell-street, Aldersgate-street
B d Gough-square, Fleet-street
B f Goulston-square, Whitechapel
A c Gower-street, Upper and Lower, Bedford-square
B c Grafton-street, Soho
C b Grafton-street, Old Bond-street
C f Gracechurch-street, Fish-street Hill
D e Gravel Lane, and Court, Southwark
D h Gravel Lane, Old and New, Wapping
A d Gray's Inn Lane, Great and Little, Holborn
B c Greek-street, Soho Square
B b Grosvenor Market, Davies-street
D b Grosvenor Place, Upper and Lower, Grosvenor-square
B e Grub-street, Fore-street
D c Guildhall, and Yard, King-street, Westminster
A d Guildford-street, Upper and Lower, Foundling Hospital
A d Guildford Place, ditto
B e Haberdasher's Square, Fore-street
A f Haberdasher's Walk, Hoxton

C b Half-moon-street, Piccadilly
B d Hand Court, Holborn
B b Hanover Square, Bond-street
D a Han's Place, Brompton
B c Hanway Yard, Oxford-street
A b Harley-street, Upper and Lower, Cavendish-square
A d Harpur-street, Red Lion Square
B c Hart-street, Bloomsbury
B e Hart-street, Bow-street, Covent Garden
B d Hatton Garden, Holborn
C b Hay Hill, Dover-street
C f Haydon Square, and Court, Minories
C c Haymarket, Pall Mall
B b Henrietta-street, Cavendish Square
C c Henrietta-street, Covent Garden
D g Hermitage Bridge, Hermitage
D g Hermitage Stairs, Wapping
C b Hertford-street, May Fair
D c High-street, Borough
B c High-street, Bloomsbury
A b High-street, Mary-le-Bone
B g High-street, Whitechapel
C b Hill-street, Berkeley-square
A d Hockley in the Hole, Clerkenwell
B d Holborn
B d Holborn Bars, and Bridge, Holborn
B d Holles-street, Clare Market
B d Hulles-street, Oxford-street
B d Holywell-street, Strand
B e Honey Lane Market, Cheapside
D f Horslydown Stairs, Horslydown, Southwark
B f Houndsditch, Bishopsgate
C d Howard-street, Norfolk-street, Strand
A c Howland-street, Tottenham Court Road
A f Hoxton-square, Hoxton
C c Hungerford Market, and Street, Strand
C c Hungerford Court, and Stairs, Hungerford
C a Hyde Park, Piccadilly
C c James-street, Haymarket
C c Jermyn-street, Piccadilly
B e Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street
C f Ingram Court, Fenchurch-street
C b John-street, Hill-street, Berkley-square
B b John-street, Oxford-street
B e Ivy Lane, Newgate-street
D e Kent-street, Southwark
D h King Edward Street, and Stairs, Wapping
D h King James's Stairs, Wapping
C e King's Arms Stairs, College-street
B d Kingsgate-street, High Holborn
C e King's Mews, Charing Cross
A d King's Road, Gray's Inn Lane
E e King-street, Cheapside

C c King-street, Covent Garden
B d King-street, High Holborn
C c King-street, St. James's-square
D c King-street, Westminster
C c Knight Rider Street, Great and Little, Doctor's Commons
C c Labour in Vain Hill, Thames-street
B c Lad Lane, Wood-street
D g Lady Parson's Stairs, Wapping
D d Lambeth Marsh, Upper and Lower, Lambeth
D d Lambeth Road, St George's Fields
D d Lambeth Terrace, Upper Lambeth Marsh
A d Lamb's Conduit Street, and Passage, Red Lion-street
A d Lansdown Place, Foundling Hospital
C f Lawrence Poultney Lane, and Hill, Cannon-street
C f Leadenhall Market, Leadenhall-street
C f Leadenhall-street, Cornhill
B d Leather Lane, Holborn
B d Leigh-street, Red Lion-square
C c Leicester-square
C c Leicester-place, Leicester-square
C c Leicester-street, ditto
A d Leicester-street, Liquorpond-street
B c Leicester-street, Golden-square
C g Leman-street, Goodman's Fields
A f Leonard-square, Finsbury
A f Leonard-street, ditto
A f Limehouse Bridge, and Causeway, Limehouse
C f Lime-street, Fenchurch-street
C f Lime-street Square, Lime-street
B d Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Square, near Holborn
B d Lincoln's Inn New Square, Searle-street
B d Lincoln's Inn Passage, Lincoln's Inn New Square
B d Lion's-street, Bloomsbury
A d Liquorpond-street, Leather Lane
B c Lisle-street, Princes-street, Soho
A a Lisson Green, near Paddington
A a Lisson-street, ditto
B c Litchfield-street, Soho
B c Little Britain, Aldersgate-street
B c Little St. Martin's Lane, Long Acre
C f Lombard-street, Gracechurch-street
C f Lombard-street, Whitefriars
C f Lombard-street, Mint
C f Lombard-street, Coverlid Fields
C f London Bridge, bottom of Fish-street Hill
D d London Road, St. George's Fields
C f London-street, Fenchurch-street
A c London-street, Tottenham Court Road
C f London-street, New Crutched Friars
B c London Wall Street, Cripplegate
B c Long Lane, Aldersgate-street
B c Lothbury, Cateaton-street
B c Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's

B c Ludgate-street, Ludgate
C c Lumley Court, Strand
B d Lyon-street, Holborn
E c Macclesfield-street, Gerrard-street
B b Maddox-street, Great and Little, Swallow-street
C c Maiden-lane, Bedford-street, Covent Garden
C c Maiden-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside
B c Maiden-lane, Wood-street, ditto
B c Major Foubart's Passage, Carnaby Market
A b Manchester-street, Manchester-square
B b Manchester Square, Portman Square
C g Mansell-street, Goodman's Fields
D e Mansfield Place, St. George's Fields
A b Mansfield-street, Portland-street
B b Margaret-street, Cavendish Square
D e Margaret-street, Westminster
C f Mark Lane, Tower-street
B c Market-street, Oxford-street
A c Market-street, Fitzroy Market
B c Marlborough-street, Great and Little, Oxford-street
B b Mary-le-Bone Lane, Oxford-street
A b Mary-le-Bone Street, Great and Little, Mary-le-bone
C c Mary-le-Bone Street, Golden Square
C c Mary-le-Bone Street, Upper and Lower, ditto
C b May Fair, near Hyde Park
D f Maze-street, Tooley-street
D e Mead's Place, St. George's Fields
B c Mercer's Street, Long Acre
C f Michael's Alley, Cornhill
B d Middle Row, High Holborn
C c Middle Scotland Yard
B d Middle Temple Lane, Fleet-street
C d Milford Lane, and Stairs, Strand
B c Milk-street, Cheapside
D c Milbanke-street, and Row, Westminster
A d Milman-street, Foundling Hospital
B d Milman Place, Red Lion Square
C f Mincing Lane, Fenchurch-street
C f Minories, Tower Hill
D e Mint Square, Southwark
D e Mint Street, ditto
B d Mitre Court, Fleet-street
B c Monmouth Street, Seven Dials
B f Montague Place, Portman Square
C a Monument Yard, New Fish-street Hill
B f Moorfields, near Bethlehem, Finsbury square
B b Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square
C b Mount-street, Davies-street, Berkley square
B c Nassau-street, Gerrard-street
D b Neathouses, Chelsea
B c New Buildings, Coleman-street
B d New Cavendish street, Portland street
B f New Cut, Finsbury Square

B e Newgate street, Cheapside
D d Newington place, Newington
D d Newington buts, ditto
C f Newman's court, Cornhill
B e Newman street, Oxford street
B e Newport market, Gerrard street
B e Newport street, Great and Little, near Newport mar.
C g New road, Whitechapel
A b New road, Mary le bone
C f New square, Minories
B f New street, Bishopsgate street
C e New street, St. Martin's lane
B f New street, Threadneedle street
B g New street, Whitechapel
C d Norfolk street, Strand
B b North Audley street, Grosvenor square
A f North street, Finsbury square
A d North street, New and Old, Red Lion square
C b Northumberland street, Strand
A b Northumberland street, Mary le bone
A f Norton falgate, Bishopsgate without
A b Norton street, Upper Mary le bone street
B e Old Bailey, Ludgate hill
B f Old Bethlehem, Bishopsgate street
B e Old Change, Cheapside
B f Old City chambers, Bishopsgate street
C e Old Fish street, Knight rider street
C f Old Fish street hill, Thames street
B e Old Jewry, in the Poultry
A e Old street, Goswell street
A e Old street square, ditto
C e Orange street, Castle street, Leicester fields
B d Orange street, Red lion square
B b Orange street, Swallow Street
B b Orchard street, Portman square
A d Ormond street, Great & Litt. Red lion square
C e Oxendon street, Coventry street
C b c Oxford street, Mary le bone
A b Paddington street, Mary le bone
D e Palace yard, Old and New, Westminster
C e Pall mall, St. James's street
C d Palsgrave head court, Strand
C e Panton square, Coventry street
C e Panton street, Haymarket
D e Paragon, Kent road
B C b Park lane, Hyde park
C b Park place, St. James's street
B C a b Park street, Grosvenor square
D e Park street, Westminster
D e Parliament place, Westminster
D e Parliament alley, Artillery lane
D e Parliament place, Old Palace yard
D e Parliament stairs, and Old Palace yard alley

C g Parson's street, East Smithfield
B e Paternoster row, Cheapside
B f Paternoster row, Spitalfields
B e Paul's chain, St. Paul's church yard
A f Paul's street, Finsbury
B f Pearl street, Great and Little, Spitalfields
D b Pimlico, near Buckingham house
B e Peter street, Bloomsbury
D e Peter street, Westminster
C e Peter street, Thames street
B g Petticoat lane, Whitechapel
D e Petty France, now York street, Westminster
C f Philpot lane, Fenchurch street
C e Piccadilly, Haymarket
B e Pilgrim's street, Ludgate hill
D b Pilgrim's street, Pimlico
A c Pitt street, Charlotte street, Rathbone place
D e Pitt street, St. George's fields
D e Pitt street, Blackfriars road
C e Playhouse yard, Blackfriars
A e Playhouse yard, Whitecross street
B g Plow street and square, Whitechapel
A e Plumber's street, City road
B e Plumb-tree street, Bloomsbury
B e Poland street, Oxford street
C f Pope's head alley, Cornhill
A b Portland-place, Mary-le-bone
A B b Portland-street, Oxford-street
B e Portland-street, Wardour-street, Soho
B b Portman-square, Oxford street
B b Portman-street, Portman-square
B d Portsmouth-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields
B d Portugal-row, Lincoln's-inn-fields
C e Poultry, Cheapside
A d Powis-place, Great Ormond street, Queen square
C g Prescot-street, Great and Little, Goodman's-fields
C g Prince's-square, Ratcliffe-highway
B e Prince's-street, St. Anne's-church, Soho
B b Prince's-street, Oxford-street
B e Prince's-street, Barbican
D e Prince's-street, Westminster
B b Prince's-street, Hanover-square
C g Prince's-street, Ratcliffe-highway
B d Prince's-street, Red-lion-square, Holborn
B e Prince's-street, Lothbury
C e Printing-house-square, Blackfriars
D e Privy-gardens, Whitehall
B e Prujean-square, Old-bailey
A f Quaker-street, Spital-fields
B a Quebec-street, Oxford-street
A B a Quebec-street, Great, New-road, Mary-le-bone
C e Queen-hithe, Meal-market, Thames-street
D e Queen square and Place, Westminster

A d Queen square, Ormond-street
A f Queen-square, Hoxton
B d Queen-street, Great and Little, Lincoln's-inn-fields
C e Queen-street, Cheapside
B c Queen-street, Golden-square
A f Queen-street, Hoxton
D e Queen-street, Westminster
C f Queen-street, in the Mint
B f Queen-street, Moorfields
D e Queen-street, Southwark
B e Queen-street, Soho-square
C b Queen-street, May-fair
A B c Queen Anne-street, East and West, Mary-le-bone
B d Racquet-court, Fleet-street
C g Ratcliffe-cross, Ratcliffe
C g Ratcliffe-highway, near Upper Shadwell
B c Rathbone-place, Upper and Lower, Oxford-street
B e Red-cross-square, Jewin-street
C g Red-cross-square, Nightingale-lane
D e Red-cross-square, in the Park, Southwark
B e Red-cross-street, Cripplegate
A e Red-lion-market, Whitecross-street
B d Red-lion-square, Red-lion-street, Holborn
A e Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell
B d Red-lion-street, High Holborn
B g Red-lion-street, Whitechapel
D b Ranelagh-street, Pimlico
C c Richmond-treet, St. James's
C c Rider-street, Great and Little, St. James's-st. West
C e Robert street, Adelphi
C e Robert street, Blackfriars road
C f Rosemary lane, in the Minories
C e Round court, Old and New, Strand
B C e Rupert street, Coventry street
C g Rupert street, Goodman's fields
B d Russel court, Drury lane
B d Russel street, Great and Little, Covent garden
B c Russel street, Bloomsbury
A e Russell square, Bloomsbury
C c Sackville street, Piccadilly
B d Salisbury square, Fleet street
C c Salisbury street, Strand
D e Sanctuary, Great and Little, Westminster
C f Savage gardens, Tower hill
B c Saville-row, near New Bond street
C d Savoy-place, and stairs, Strand
C c Scotland yard, Whitehall
B d Searle square, Lincoln's inn
B d Searle street, Carey street
C f Seething lane, Tower street
B e Seven dials, near St. Martin's lane
B b Seymour street, Upper and Lower, Portman square
C b Seymour street, Curzon street, May fair

C b Seymour place, South Audley street
B b Shepherd street, Oxford street
C e Sherrard street, Golden square
B d Shire lane, Temple bar, Great and Little
B d Shoe lane, Fleet street
A f Shoreditch street, Norton falgate
C e Shug lane, Piccadilly
C e Sidney's alley, Leicester fields
B c Silver street, near Golden square
B f Silver street, Hare street, Spitalfields
C d Silver street, Whitefriars
B e Silver street, Wood street, Cheapside
B e Sion college court, London wall
B g Sion square, Union street, Whitechapel
D g Sir Wm. Warren's square, Wapping
C e Syth's lane, Bucklersbury
B e Smithfield and Market, Bartholomew hospital
D f Snow's fields, Bermondsey street
B e Snow hill, Holborn bridge
B e Soho square, St. Giles's
C d Somerset place, Strand
C d Somerset stairs, Somerset house
B d Southampton buildings, Chancery lane
A d Southampton row, Bloomsbury
B d Southampton street, High Holborn
C c Southampton street, Strand
A d Southampton terrace, Southampton row
B b Southmoulton street, Oxford street
B b Spanish place, and chapel, Manchester square
B f Spitalfields market, by Spitalfields church
B f Spital square, Bishopsgate without
C c Spring gardens, Charing cross
C e St. Alban's street, Pall Mall
B c St. Andrew's street, Great and Little, Seven dials
C d St. Bride's church yard, Bride lane
D f St. Catharine's stairs, St. Catharine's, Tower hill
C d St. Clement's church yard, Strand
C e St. Dunstan's hill, Thames street
B b St. George's market, Oxford street
D d St. George's market, St. George's fields
B f St. Helen's, Great and Little, Bishopsgate within
C e St. James's market, St. Alban's street
D e St. James's park, Whitehall
C b St. James's street
C b St. James's place, St. James's street
C c St. James's square, Pall mall
A e St. John's square, Clerkenwell
A e St. John's street, West Smithfield
C e Lawrence poultney lane, Cannon street
D e St. Margaret's street, Westminster
D e St. Margaret's hill, Borough
C c St. Martin's court, St. Martin's lane
C c St. Martin's lane, Great and Little, Charing cross

B e St. Martin's le grand, Newgate street
B 1 St. Mary axe, Leadenhall street
C f St. Mary hill, Thames street
B e St. Mildred's court, Poultry
C e St. Paul's church yard, Ludgate street
C f St. Peter's alley, Cornhill
C e St. Thomas Apostle, Queen street, Cheapside
C b Stable yard, St. James's
B c Stanning lane, near Wood street, Cheapside
C d Stamford street, Blackfriars road
B d Stanhope street Clare market
C b Stanhope street, May fair
B e Stationer's court, Ludgate hill
C e Steel yard and stairs, Thames street
D e Stone's end, Borough
C b Stafford street, Albemarle street
C c d Strand, from Charing cross to Temple bar
B h Stratford place, Oxford street
C b Stratton street, Piccadilly
C e Suffolk street, Great and Little, Haymarket
C d Suffolk street, Strand
B f Sun street, Bishopsgate without
C d Surry street, and stairs, in the Strand
C e Surry street, Great, Blackfriars road
B, C, b, c, Swallow street, Piccadilly
C f Sweeting's alley, Cornhill
C e Swithin's lane, Cannon street
B f Swithin's alley, Threadneedle street
C f Syth's lane, Queen street, Cheapside
C e d Tavistock street, near Covent garden
B d Tavistock street, Tottenham court road
A c Tavistock Square, Bloomsbury
C d Temple, Fleet street
B d Temple bar, Fleet street
B d Temple lane, and stairs, Whitefriars
C e Terrace, Spring gardens, Charing cross
C e f Thames street, Upper and Lower, London bridge
C d Thanet place, Strand
B b Thayre street, Manchester street
A d Theobald's row, Red lion street, Holborn
A c Thornhaugh street, Upper and Lower, Bedford squa.
B f Threadneedle street, Bishopsgate within
C e Three Cranes stairs, Queen street, Cheapside
B f Throgmorton street, Broad street
C e Tilt yard, Whitehall
C c Titchborn street, Piccadilly end, Haymarket
A B c Titchfield street, Upper and Lower, Mary-le-bone
B e Token house yard, Lothbury
D f Tooley street, London bridge
D f Tooley stairs, Tooley street
C g Torrington street, Ratcliffe highway
A c Tottenham court road, St. Giles's
D e Tothill street, Broad sanctuary, Westminster

D c Tothill fields, Peter street, ditto
C e Tower royal, near St. Thomas Apostle
C f Tower stairs, Tower of London
C f Tower street, Great and Little, Tower hill
C f Traitor's bridge, at the Tower
B e Trinity lane, Great Bow lane
B d Took's court, Chancery lane
A f Turner's square, Hoxton
B d Turnstile, Great and Little, Holborn
C e Union street, Blackfriars
B f Union street, Bishopsgate street
A b Upper Mary-le-bone street, Oxford street
B d Vere street, Clare market
B b Vere street, Oxford street
C b Vigo lane, Bond street
C e Villiers street, Strand
C c Vine street, Great and Little, Piccadilly
C e Walbrook, near the Mansion house
B c Wardour street, Oxford street
B d Warwick court, High Holborn
B e Warwick lane, Newgate street
B d Water lane, Fleet street
C f Water lane, Tower street
C e Watling street, St. Paul's Church yard
A B b Welbeck street, Mary-le-bone, Upper and Lower
B e Wells street, Oxford road
C g Wellclose square, Rosemary lane
D e West square, St. George's fields
B c West street, Soho
B d West Harding street, Fetter lane
D c d Westminster bridge, and Westminster stairs
D e Westminster market, King street, Westminster
A b Westmoreland street, Mary-le-bone
A b Weymouth street, Cavendish square
B f Wheeler street, Spital fields
B g Whitechapel, Mile end
B g Whitechapel market, Whitechapel
A B e Whiteeross street, Cripplegrate
C d Whitefriars, near Fleet street
C e White swan stairs, near Thames street
B b Wigmore street, Mary-le-bone
B d Wild street, Great and Little, Lincoln's inn fields
A b William street, Mary-le-bone
A b Wimpole street, Upper and Lower, Mary-le-bone
D e Winchester street, Southwark
B e Windmill street, Great and Little, Golden square
A B e Windmill street, Tottenham court road
B e Windmill yard, Coleman street
B d Wine-office court, Fleet street
B c Woburn street, Bloomsbury
A b Woodstock street, Great & Little, High st. Marybone
B b Woodstock street, Oxford street

B e Wood street, Cheapside
B f Wormwood street, Bishopsgate within
A f Worship square, Hoxton
B f Worship street, Norton falgate
B d Wych street, Drury lane
C e York Buildings, Strand
B d York street, Brydges street, Covent garden
C e York street, St. James's square
D e York street (late Petty France) Westminster

Length of some of the Principal Streets.

From the following lengths of some of the principal Streets, an idea will readily be formed of others, and particularly of those running parallel.

M stands for Miles; F for Furlongs; P for Poles.

	M.	F.	P.
Oxford Street	1	2	19
Piccadilly	–	7	28
The Strand	–	6	9
Holborn	–	7	1
Fleet Street	–	2	31
Cheapside	–	1	39
Bishopsgate Street	–	4	18
Pall Mall	–	2	31
Tottenham-Court-Road	–	5	14
The Minories	–	2	15
Ratcliffe Highway	–	3	16
Bond Street	–	4	16
Harley Streets	–	3	4
Thames Street—Upper and Lower	1	1	2
Surry Road	–	5	17
Gray's-inn-lane to the Turnpike	1	0	24
London Bridge to Stones End, Borough	–	5	13
Long Acre	–	2	11
Weymouth Street—St. Mary-le-bone	–	3	2
Park Lane	–	6	13
Chancery Lane, Fleet Street	–	2	30
Drury Lane	–	3	20
Guildford Street, Foundling	–	3	13
Hatton Street, Holborn	–	2	4
London Wall, Moorfields	–	3	27
Mount Street, Berkley Square	–	2	29
Portland Street, Oxford Street	–	4	4

LIST OF SQUARES AND MARKETS,

With References to the Map.

B. Those squares to which no letters are prefixed are out of the limits of the Map.

C f AMERICA-square, Minories.
C b Audley-square, South Audley-street.
B f Angel-square, Bishopsgate-street.
B b Baldwin's-square, Leather-lane.
B c Bedford-square, Great Russel-street.
C b Berkeley-square, Piccadilly.
B f Banner-square, Banner-street, Bunhill-row.
A d Brunswick-square.
B c Bloomsbury-square, High Holborn.
B f Bell-square, Broker-row, Moorfields.
C f Billiter-square, Billiter-lane, Fenchurch-street.
D f Bermondsey-square, Grange-walk, Bermondsey.
A d Cold Bath-square, Cold Bath Fields.
B f Crosby-square, Bishopsgate-street.
B c Charter House-square, Goswell-street.
A f Charles square, Hoxton, near Haberdasher's alms houses.
B b Cavendish-square, Oxford-street.
D d Carlisle-square, Mount-street, Westminster-bridge Road.
D f Canterbury-square, Dean-street, Borough.
C f Cartwright-square, near Tower-hill.
B g Cox's-square, Petticoat-lane, Whitechapel.
B f Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street.
B f Ebenezer-square, Gravel-lane, Houndsditch.
A c Fitzroy square.
A f Finsbury-square.
B c Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street.
C f Gould Square, Crutched Friars.
B f Gun-square, Houndsditch.
B d Gough-square, Fleet-street.
B f Goulston-square, Goulston-street, Whitechapel.
D b Grosvenor-square.
B c Golden-square, near Haymarket end of Piccadilly.
A d Gray's Inn-square, Holborn.
B f Gar-square, More-lane, Fore-street.
B e Haberdasher's-square, Grub-street.
B b Hanover-square, Oxford-street.
C f Haydon-square, Minories.
A f Hoxton-square, Hoxton.
C f John's-square, Church-lane, Rosemary-lane.
B f Jefferies-square, St. Mary Axe.
B g King-square, Brick-lane.
C c Leicester-square, Panton-street, Haymarket.
C f Lime-street-square, Lime-street, Leadenhall-street.
B d Lincoln's Inn Fields-square.
A f Leonard-square, Finsbury.
B b Manchester-square, Duke-street.

B c Market square, Hart street, Bloomsbury.
B e Moor-square, Moor-lane, Fore-street.
D e Mint square, Mint-street, Borough.
B d New-street-square, Dean-street, Fetter-lane.
A f New Inn-square, Bateman's-row, Shoreditch.
C f New-square, Cooper's-row, Minories.
B f Nicholas-square, Castle street, Falcon-square.
B d New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
A c Old street-square, near St. Luke's Hospital.
B d Old-square, Lincoln's Inn.
C c Printer's-square, near New Bridge-street.
C g Prince's-square, Radcliffe Highway.
B b Portman-square, Portman-street, Oxford-street.
C c Panton-square, Coventry-street.
A g Patriot-square, near Jew's Walk, Bethnal Green.
Princes-square, Cleaver-street, Kensington Cross.
B g Petticoat-square, Petticoat-lane, Whitechapel.
B g Plow-square.
B e Prujean-square, Old Bailey.
B c Queen-square, Aldersgate-street.
A d Queen-square, Bloomsbury.
D c Queen-square, Westminster.
B f Queen-square, Moorfields.
A f Queen-square, Hoxton
B d Red Lion-square, High Holborn.
C g Radcliffe-square, White Horse-street, Radcliffe.
C g Red Cross-square, Nightingale-lane.
D e Ditto Southwark.
B e Ditto Jewin-street.
A e Russel-square.
B d Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.
B g Sion-square, Whitechapel.
D d St. George's-square, George's-row, Westminster-bridge Road.
A e St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.
C c St. James's-square, Pall Mall.
Surry-square, Kent Road.
B b Shepherd's-square, Shepherd's Market, Piccadilly.
Stepney-square, Stepney.
P f Spital-square, Bishopsgate-street.
B c Soho-square, Oxford-street, Tottenham Court end.
D a Sloane-square, Chelsea.
C f St. Catherine's-square, near the Tower.
A c Tavistock-square.
A f Turner's-square, Hoxton.
Thorold-square, near Bethnal Green Church-yard.
C f Trinity-square, Tower-hill.
D e West-square, near the Obelisk.
C g Wellclose square, Radcliffe Highway.
A e White Cross square, White Cross-street.
C f Watt's-square, White's-yard, Rosemary-lane.
A f Webb-square, near Anchor-street, Shoreditch.
A g Wilmot-square, Bethnal Green Road.
D g Warren-square, Wapping.

LIST

LIST

OF THE

Principal Hotels, Coffee houses, Taverns, Inns, &c. in London.

BRIEFLY FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES.

THE *Royal Hotel and Tavern*, Pall Mall. The nobility and gentry are genteelly accommodated with apartments for themselves and families. Dinners of the best sort, with choice viands, and every luxury in season, provided at the shortest notice.

Lothian's Hotel and Coffeehouse, Albemarle street. One of the first houses for elegant accommodation. Large rooms for families, &c. &c.

York Hotel and Coffeehouse, Albemarle street. Likewise an elegant house for genteel families, &c. Good larder, wines, spirits, &c.

St. James's Hotel, Jermyn street, Piccadilly. Much frequented by the nobility and gentry. An elegant suit of rooms for the accommodation of families and single gentlemen.

Blake's Hotel, same street. Conducted upon a similar plan.

Durant's Hotel, same street, and upon the same plan.

Miller and Reddish's (late Grenier's) in the same street. A large house, conducted upon the same plan.

Bath Hotel, Arlington street, Piccadilly. A large suit of rooms, where the public may be elegantly accommodated.

Grand Hotel, Covent Garden. A very elegant house, where families and single gentlemen are accommodated in a superior style.

The British Imperial Hotel, Tavern, and Coffeehouse (late Bedford Arms) Bedstock Row, Covent Garden. Conducted upon a similar plan.

The Shakespeare Tavern, &c. the Piazza. A celebrated house where the electors of Westminster, and other public bodies, meet to dine, &c.

Gantley's Hotel, &c. Southampton street, Covent Garden. Conducted upon a similar plan to most houses of that description.

Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand. An elegant house of entertainment, where large parties frequently assemble for musical, convivial, and other purposes.

Freemason's Tavern and Hall, Great Queen street, Long Acre. A very celebrated house of entertainment, and much frequented by gentlemen belonging to that honourable society. *Now shut up.*

Osborne's Hotel, Adam street, Adelphi. Genteel rooms for the accommodation of families and single gentlemen.

Hughes's Hotel, John street, Adelphi. A much-frequented genteel place, similar to the before-mentioned.

London Tavern, Bishopsgate street. Contains an elegant suit of rooms, where merchants and gentlemen frequently meet in large parties to discuss public business and partake of excellently well-dressed dinners.

Paul's Head, Cateaton street. A house on a smaller scale, but in other respects similar to the above.

Hotel de la Sabloniere, Leicester square. A truly desirable coffee, dining, and lodging house. Parties are accommodated in the English and French style. An excellent billiard table in the room where Hogarth drew many of his admirable pieces. A French daily Paper.

Ibbetson's Hotel, Vere street, Oxford street. Families and single gentlemen are accommodated on liberal terms.

Morris's, *Kirkum's*, and *Grillion's Hotels*, Lower Brook street, Grosvenor Square. Accommodation for Gentlemen and Families.

Lewis's New London Tavern and Coffeehouse, Cheapside. For assemblies, large dinner parties, clubs, &c.

List of respectable Coffeehouses *situated to the* EAST *of Temple Bar, in which the particular Business of each is accurately and fully described.*

HAMBRO' Coffeehouse, Water lane, Tower street. Much used by sugar brokers and dealers. Dinners dressed, and beds made up.

King's Head Coffeehouse, opposite Tower gate, Tower street. Frequented by navy and military gentlemen, and Tower officers. Beds—wines.

Sam's Coffeehouse, adjoining the Custom House, Thames street. Frequented in general by ship agents and brokers. Dinners dressed, and beds made up, or procured.

Coal Exchange Coffeehouse and Tavern, Lower Thames street. Frequented mostly by coalfactors, merchants, and others belonging to the coal trade, &c.

Orange Coffeehouse opposite the Custom House. Used by brokers, merchants, &c.

Steel Yard Coffeehouse, Upper Thames street. Frequented by the gentlemen in the vicinity, and by persons connected with the Steel Yards.

Corn Exchange Coffeehouse, Mark lane, Fenchurch street. Frequented by corn chandlers, meal factors, and others concerned in the corn trade, &c.—Dinners dressed and beds procured.

Langbourn Ward Coffeehouse, Fenchurch street. Much frequented by merchants and others concerned in the West India trade. Dinners dressed, beds, &c. excellent fish.

Lloyd's Subscription Coffeehouse, over the west end of the Royal Exchange, Cornhill. Frequented by merchants, underwriters, insurance, stock, and exchange brokers, &c.

Garraway's Coffeehouse, 'Change Alley, Cornhill. Frequented principally by brokers in merchandize, &c. There are commodious rooms for the sale of estates, ships, barges, and other commodities. Dinners dressed in the afternoon and beds made up.

Baker's Coffeehouse, 'Change Alley, Cornhill. Mostly frequented by merchants and others concerned in the timber trade, inland and foreign. Dinners dressed and beds procured.

New York Coffeehouse, Sweeting's Alley, Cornhill. Frequented by shipbrokers, merchants, &c. Dinners, beds, &c.

Hamburgh Coffeehouse, Sweeting's Alley, Cornhill. Frequented by merchants and captains trading to Hamburgh, Scotland, &c. Dinners dressed and beds made up or procured.

Baton's Coffeehouse, Cornhill. Frequented by merchants in general.—Papers at four o'clock, and beds made up or procured.

John's, or Turkey Coffeehouse, Cornhill. Frequented by merchants, brokers, &c. Dinners dressed and beds procured.

Rainbow Coffeehouse, Cornhill. Frequented by merchants and brokers in general. Dinners at four o'clock. Good wines and lodgings.

Tom's Coffeehouse, Cornhill. Frequented by French, Italian, and foreign merchants trading abroad. Dinners at four and five o'clock, and beds made up. Sales frequently held here.

Africa and Senegal Coffeehouse, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill. Frequented by merchants and captains trading to those parts. Dinners from four to five every day. Good wines and lodgings.

White Hart Coffeehouse and Tavern, Abchurch lane. Beds, wines, &c.

Jamaica Coffeehouse, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill. Frequented by West India merchants, &c. Dinners dressed, and beds made up or procured.

Jerusalem and East India Coffeehouse, Cowper's Court, Cornhill. Frequented by merchants and gentlemen concerned in the East India Company's service. Tontine Office. Fitted up in an elegant stile for the use of the subscribers.

Virginia and Maryland Coffeehouse, Newman's Court, Cornhill. Frequented by merchants, &c. trading to those parts. Good dinners and beds.

Carolina and Honduras Coffeehouse, Birchin lane, Cornhill. Frequented by merchants, &c. trading to America. Dinners dressed in the afternoon, and beds made up or procured. Excellent punch.

Will's Coffeehouse, Bank Buildings, Cornhill. Frequented by merchants, brokers, &c. trading to Spain and Oporto. Dinners dressed in the afternoon and beds procured.

Bank Coffeehouse, opposite the Bank. Frequented in general by the stock brokers and Bank clerks. Dinners dressed, good wines, &c.

Stock Exchange Coffeehouse, over the Stock Exchange, in Threadneedle street. Frequented by merchants, brokers, and mercantile people in general. Excellent dinners at a reasonable price every afternoon, and beds procured.

American and New England Coffeehouse, Threadneedle street. Frequented by merchants, &c. trading to New England. Dinners dressed every afternoon, good wines, and beds made up or procured.

Antigallican Coffeehouse, Threadneedle street. Frequented in general by foreign merchants. Dinners dressed every afternoon, &c. beds procured.

Grigsby's Coffeehouse, Threadneedle street. Frequented by merchants and stock brokers. Dinners dressed, beds, &c.

Cole's Coffeehouse and Tavern, Ball court, Cornhill. Frequented by merchants, &c. Coffee-room dinner from two to five every afternoon. Excellent wines, and comfortable accommodation of every description.

City Coffeehouse, Cheapside. No regular dinner, nor beds made up.

Baptist Head Coffeehouse, Aldermanbury. Much frequented by gentlemen of the law, &c. Commissioners of Bankrupts sit here. Good dinners, wines, and beds.

St. Paul's and Doctors' Commons Coffeehouse, St. Paul's Churchyard. Frequented by gentlemen belonging to the Cathedral, Doctors' Commons, &c. Breakfasts and dinners regularly supplied, and beds procured if wanting.

Chapter Coffeehouse, Paternoster row. Frequented chiefly by the clergy

and literary characters. All the London and Country newspapers are taken in, with the French newspapers, and an excellent library for the accommodation of subscribers. Dinners regularly dressed, and good beds made up or procured.

London Coffeehouse, Ludgate hill. Much frequented by gentlemen from the country concerned in business. Dinners dressed, and beds made up.—Culinary articles dressed by steam.

York Coffeehouse and Hotel, Bridge street, Blackfriars. A very excellent house of accommodation, and much frequented by the neighbouring gentry. Good dinners, wines, and lodgings.

Read's Coffeehouse, Fleet street. Better known for its Salop. Excellent tea and coffee, or salop, at a moderate rate.

Globe Coffeehouse, &c. Fleet street. Frequented by gentlemen belonging to the Inns of Court, and other parts contiguous. Good wines, and dinners at half past four o'clock; beds made up.

Anderson's Coffeehouse, Fleet street. Chiefly frequented by professional gentlemen. Excellent dinners at four o'clock in the afternoon, with good wines, beds, and every other necessary accommodation.

Peele's Coffeehouse, Fleet street. Frequented by the attornies, &c. belonging to the adjoining Inns of Court. Soups and dinners every day, with all the country newspapers. Good wines, and beds.

Coffeehouses WEST *of Temple Bar.*

GEORGE's Coffeehouse, Temple bar, Strand. Frequented by professional gentlemen and others. A good house for tea, coffee, soups, and other refreshments.

Saunder's Coffeehouse, opposite the New Church, in the Strand. Frequented by gentlemen belonging to Somerset place. Good dinners and beds.

Oxford and Cambridge Coffeehouse, Strand. Frequented by gentlemen belonging to the theatres and Somerset place. Good dinners and beds.

Salisbury Coffeehouse, Durham street, Strand. Good liquors, chops, &c.

Somerset Coffeehouse, Strand. Frequented by gentlemen employed at Somerset place. Tea, coffee and soups.

New Exchange Coffeehouse, Strand. Frequented by professional gentlemen and others who have business at Somerset place. Good dinners and beds.

Turk's Head and Bath Coffeehouse, Strand. Frequented mostly by gentlemen belonging to Somerset place. Good breakfasts, dinners, and beds.

Holyland's Coffeehouse, Strand. Frequented by gentlemen belonging to the theatres and Somerset place. Tea, coffee, dinners and beds.

Cecil-Street Coffeehouse, Strand. Frequented by gentlemen of the navy and others. Tea, coffee and soups; good dinners and beds.

Albion Coffeehouse, opposite Villiers street, Strand. Dinners, beds, &c. on the plan of other houses.

Hungerford Coffeehouse, Strand. Frequented by the navy and army officers. Good dinners and accommodations for officers and single gentlemen.

Stephenson's Coffeehouse and Hotel, corner of Craven street, Strand.—Wines, Beds, &c.

Spring Garden Coffeehouse, Charing Cross. Frequented mostly by gentlemen of the army. Good dinners, beds, and every other accommodation necessary.

Cannon Coffeehouse, Cockspur street. Elegant dinners, wines, and soups regularly served in the coffee room. Good rooms for parties, and excellent beds.

British Coffeehouse, Cockspur street. Remarkable for good breakfasts, jellies, &c.

St. James's Coffeehouse, opposite the Palace gate. Frequented by gentlemen the army and navy. Excellent dinners dressed, and good beds made up.
Royal Coffeehouse, &c. No. 1, St. James's street The public are accommodated on very liberal terms. Large parties frequently meet to dine.
The Smyrna Coffeehouse, St. James's street. Gentlemen meet on purpose play at billiards.
Dover Coffeehouse, St. James's street. The usual accommodations.
York Coffeehouse, St. James's street. A genteel house. Good wines.
Queen's Arms Royal Larder, Hotel, Coffeehouse, and Tavern. Excellent ners, suppers, &c. with provisions from the royal tables.
Fenton's (late Pero's) *Hotel*, St. James's street. Medicinal Baths.
Parsloe's Subscription Room, St. James's street. Famed for elegant din s, and a chess club. N.B. The only one in England.
Brooke's Subscription House, St. James's street. Frequented by Members Parliament and others.
Martindale's (formerly White's), St. James's Street. A subscription house a similar plan.
Cocoa Tree Subscription House, St. James's Street. On the same plan as ers.
Union Hotel, Pall Mall. Frequented by English and Irish gentlemen, who e formed themselves into a club. It is conducted on a similar plan as er subscription houses, with a greater latitude respecting dinners.
N.B.—The five last houses are conducted by a person appointed by the subcribers, and who provide dinners, &c. for the members, who furnish heir own wine.
Hatchett's Coffeehouse, Piccadilly. Much frequented on account of its ximity to the villages Westward of London. Good dinners, wines, and s.
Gloucester Coffeehouse, Piccadilly. Similar to the above. Good soups, ners, wines, and beds.
Brunett's Coffeehouse, &c. Leicester square. A very respectable house, ch frequented by gentlemen who reside in that neighbourhood. Good ners, wines, and beds.
Franks's, Southey's, King's Arms Coffeehouses and Hotels, Lower Brook et. Wines, dinners, beds, &c.
Stevens's Coffee House and Hotel, Bond street. Good wines, beds, &c.
Bunch of Grapes Coffeehouse, Shepherd's Market, May Fair. The usual ommodations.

Coffeehouses in different Streets between the 'Change and the WEST END *of the Town.*

GUILDHALL Coffeehouse, King street, Cheapside. Frequented by merchants and gentlemen on mercantile affairs. Dinners, beds, &c. on the al terms.
Aldersgate Street Coffeehouse, Aldersgate street. A respectable house, frented by neighbouring gentlemen. Soups, jellies, and other refreshments
Brown's Coffeehouse, Mitre court, leading to the Temple. Chiefly frented by gentlemen of the law. Tea, coffee, and other refreshments.
Roe's Coffeehouse, in the same court. Frequented by professional gentlen, and on the same plan as the above.
Grecian Coffeehouse, Devereux court, leading to the Temple. Similar in y respect to the above.

Temple Coffeehouse, Devereux court. Frequented by gentlemen of the law, and conducted upon the same plan as those before mentioned.

George's Coffeehouse, Devereux court. Described above.

Baptist's Head Coffeehouse, Chancery lane. Frequented by professional gentlemen, and similar in other respects to the above. Commissioners of Bankrupts sit here.

George's and Six Clerks Coffeehouse, Chancery lane. Frequented by professional and other gentlemen. Excellent wines, &c.; with the Reviews, and other Periodical Works. Receiving house for the General Post Office. Chambers occasionally to let.

Serjeant's Inn Coffeehouse, Chancery lane. Similar to the above.

Symond's Inn Coffeehouse, Chancery lane. Same plan as the above.

Will's Coffeehouse, Searle street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Same as the above. Good dinners, wines, and beds.

New Inn Coffeehouse and Tavern, Wych street, St. Clement's. Frequented mostly by gentlemen of the law. Good dinners, wines, and beds.

St. Clement's Coffeehouse, and Angel Inn, near St. Clement's Church. Frequented by professional gentlemen, and similar to the above.

Navy Coffeehouse, Newcastle street, Strand. Excellent wines, good dinners, and beds.

Staples and Lincoln's Inn Coffeehouse. Southampton buildings, Chancery lane. Frequented in general by gentlemen of the law belonging to those inns. Refreshments upon the same terms as other coffeehouses.

Serle's Coffeehouse, Carey street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Frequented chiefly by gentlemen of the law. Good soups, dinners, and beds.

Prince of Orange Coffeehouse, corner of Cockspur street and the Haymarket. Good breakfasts, dinners, and beds.

Mecklenburgh Coffeehouse, Cockspur street. Similar to the above.

George's Coffeehouse, Coventry street, Haymarket. Tea, coffee, wines, and beds.

Rainbow Coffeehouse, King street, Covent Garden. Similar in most respects to the above. Receiving house for the General Post Office.

Nott's Coffeehouse, &c. Bell yard, Temple bar. A very convenient house for a good breakfast or dinner.

Garrick's Head Coffeehouse, Bow street, Covent Garden. Mostly frequented by gentlemen of the theatres. Dinners every afternoon, and beds if required.

Drury Lane Coffeehouse, Brydges street, Covent Garden. Similar to the above. Soups, dinners, good wines and spirits.

Bedford Coffeehouse, under the Piazza, Covent Garden. A truly genteel house, where the best of accommodation is to be met with.

Piazza Coffeehouse, Covent Garden. Good soups, dinners, and beds. A well conducted house.

Richardson's Coffeehouse, Piazza, Covent Garden. Good soups, dinners, &c

Tavistock Coffeehouse and Public Breakfast Room, Piazza, Covent Garden. A good house, much frequented by theatrical and other gentlemen.

Old Hummums, adjoining. Similar in most respects to the above. Famous for good beds and other conveniences; warm baths.

New Hummums Coffeehouse, &c. Covent-garden. An excellent place for good beds and breakfast, with the convenience of hot and cold baths.

Old Slaughter's Coffeehouse, St. Martin's lane, Charing Cross. A very respectable house, and much frequented by gentlemen in that neighbourhood. Good dinners, wines, and beds.

New Slaughter's Coffeehouse, same street. Similar in most respects to the bove.

Prince of Wales's, corner of Leicester street, Lisle street. Excellent dinners in the French style, and much frequented by gentlemen and foreigners. Good wines, coffee, &c.

Saulieu's Coffeehouse, Nassau street, the corner of Gerrard street, Soho. Chiefly frequented by French gentlemen. Dinners and soups ready at all hours; good wines and spirituous liquors.

Salopian Coffeehouse, Charing Cross. Frequented by gentlemen of the army, &c. Good dinners, wines, and lodgings.

Parliament Coffeehouse and Union Hotel, Parliament street. Frequented by gentlemen belonging to the Treasury and Irish gentlemen. Excellent accommodations of every description.

Story's Gate Coffeehouse, the bottom of Great George street, Westminster. A well-frequented house, pleasantly situated, commanding a view of St. James's Park and many of the public buildings in its vicinity. Good soups, dinners, wines, and lodgings.

King's Arms and Union Coffeehouse, Bridge street, Westminster. A very good house for dinners, wines, and lodgings. Frequented by Irish gentlemen.

Westminster Coffeehouse, same street. Frequented by gentlemen of the Transport office and its neighbourhood.

Ordnance Arms Coffeehouse, Tavern and Hotel, near Astley's, Westminster road.

Oliver's Coffeehouse, New Palace yard. Frequented by gentlemen of the law. Dinners—beds.

Coffeehouses between Newgate Street and the Upper End of Oxford Road.

BRUTON's Coffeehouse, Newgate street. Chiefly frequented by graziers, butchers, and people belonging to the market. A regular dinner every day at half past two o'clock; open at night for the convenience of the market people.

Bartholomew Coffeehouse and Tavern, West Smithfield. Frequented by market persons.

King's Head Coffeehouse and Tavern, West Smithfield. Frequented chiefly by persons attending the market.

Owen's and Sagoe's Coffeehouse, Holborn. Frequented in general by professional gentlemen. Coffee-room dinner at four o'clock. Beds made up, and every other necessary accommodation.

Furnival's Inn Coffeehouse. Frequented by gentlemen of the law, and other professional characters. Good soups, and a coffee-room dinner at four o'clock, with excellent beds.

Gray's Inn Coffeehouse, Holborn. Frequented by gentlemen belonging to the Inns of Court. A regular coffee room dinner every day at four and five o'clock, beds and every accommodation on the usual terms.

Queen's Head Coffeehouse, High Holborn. Frequented by professional gentlemen. A well-dressed dinner every day at half past four and five o'clock, with good wines and beds.

White Hart Coffeehouse, Holborn. Frequented by gentlemen of the law. An excellent dinner every afternoon at four o'clock, beds made up, and general accommodation, on very liberal terms.

George and Blue Boar Coffeehouse, Holborn. A very convenient place for those who wish to receive intelligence from the West of England, as most of

the coaches going and coming from those parts set off from the inn adjoining.

Russell Hotel and Coffeehouse, Southampton Row, near Russell Square.—Wines, beds, and excellent stabling.

Atkinson's Hotel and Coffeehouse, Dean street, Soho. A genteel house.

Cambridge Coffeehouse, corner of Charles street, Newman street, Oxford street. Good beds, wines, &c.

Percy Coffeehouse, corner of Rathbone place. Usual accommodations.

Wright's Hotel and Coffeehouse, Soho square. A genteel house; beds, &c.

Prince of Wales's Coffeehouse, Conduit street. Excellent accommodation, beds, &c. for gentlemen.

Bladong's Coffeehouse, Hotel, &c. Oxford street. A very commodious house where single gentlemen and families are elegantly accommodated with excellent dinners, good wines and beds.

Stratford Coffeehouse, near Stratford place, Oxford street. An ordinary at four o'clock in the afternoon. Good wines and beds.

Hyde Park Coffeehouse, &c. upper end of Oxford street. A very convenient place, where may be had good dinners, wines and beds.

Blenheim Coffeehouse, Blenheim street, Bond street. A respectable coffee room, with every necessary accommodation for single gentlemen.

The following are the most considerable Eating Houses EAST *of Temple Bar.*

In these, Dinners, Suppers, &c. are served or dressed at a short Notice, and at a moderate Expence.

THE Cock, behind the Royal Exchange. One of the most celebrated houses in the metropolis for turtle, gravy, and other soups, excellent dinners, and the best of wines. It is computed that 500 persons (on an average) regularly dine here every day, and from its being so contiguous to the Exchange, is truly convenient to the commercial world.

The Crown Eating House, Bow lane, Cheapside. Frequented mostly by gentlemen in mercantile situations. Well-dressed dinners every day from one to five on reasonable terms. Good wines, spirits, and beds.

The Queen's Arms Tavern and Eating House, Newgate street. An established house, noted for a copious bill of fare.

Dolly's Beef-Steak House, King's Head Court, Newgate street. Well known for cooking beef-steaks in the highest perfection.

Lamb Eating House, Bearbinder-lane, near the Mansion house. Dinners dressed from one to five.

The Mitre, Fish street hill, is an eating-house, well conducted, and on a respectable plan.

Swan Tavern and Eating House, Fish street hill. Every suitable accommodation at a moderate rate.

The Horse-Shoe, Newgate street. A very good house for beef-steaks, mutton chops, &c.

The Salutation Tavern and Eating House, Newgate street. An ordinary every day at two o'clock, and chops dressed at all hours.

Queen's Arms Eating House, Bird-in-hand court, Cheapside. An excellent ordinary every day at three and four o'clock.

The Marlborough Head, Bishopsgate street, near the gate of the Excise Office. Good rooms for the reception of company. Frequented mostly by gentlemen belonging to the Excise Office and South Sea House. No regular ordinary, but chops dressed in a few minutes.

The Three Pigeons, Butcher hall lane, Newgate street. A very good
e, where refreshment is instantly provided with great civility.
Mincer's Eating House, in the Old Bailey. Celebrated for boiled beef,
every day from twelve to four, on very moderate terms.
The Barley Mow, Salisbury court, Fleet street. An old established house,
ere roast and boiled is regularly served every day from one to five. Roasted
ators every evening during the winter season.
The Cheshire Cheese, Wine Office court, Fleet street. A good house for
nncheon, &c.
The Three Tuns, Fetter lane. Frequented by Attornies.

Eating Houses WEST *of Temple Bar.*

DOG *Tavern*, Holywell street, Strand. A very comfortable house for
-steaks or mutton chops.
Ivey's Chop House, No. 315, Strand. Dinners from one to five. A good
er, wines and spirits.
The Wheat-sheaf Eating House, near Buckingham street, Strand. A good
er, wines, &c. Beds if required.
The Coal Hole, Fountain court, Strand. Frequented by gentlemen in that
hbourhood.
The Constitution Eating House, Bedford street, Covent Garden. An or-
ry every day at four o'clock.
Powell's Eating House, Chandos Street. Upon a similar plan with others.
The Wrekin Tavern and Eating House, Broad court, Covent Garden.
y comfortable dinners.
Lacrevin's Eating House, Gilbert's passage, Clare market, frequented by
isters, &c. Excellent cookery, fine soups, &c.
The Feathers, Hand Court, Holborn. Excellent chops, Burton ale,
ers, &c. Wines and other liquors on reasonable terms.
The Queen's Head, Red Lion Passage, Red Lion Sq. Upon a similar plan.
English's French Eating House, opposite Somerset House, in the Strand.
nport French poultry, hams, &c.
Raymond's French Pastry, &c. 94, Oxford st. nearly opposite the Pantheon
Guidon's French Eating House, corner of Portland street, Poland street.
quented by genteel persons; and dinners on reasonable terms.
French Eating House, Duke street, Manchester Square. A house well
nented.
Lefevre's French Eating House, East street, Manchester Square. On
plan of others.
ADD's, White's alley, Chancery lane.
Adam's, Great Shire lane.
Addinot's, Bishop's court, near Carey street.
Ingford's, Old Buswell court.
Allar's and Anderson's, Drury lane.
Charing Cross Eating House, end of St. Martin's Lane, Strand.
esmany other Eating Houses there are a variety of convenient and cheap
s, called COOKS SHOPS, scattered over every part of the town, in
a dinner may be had at the very low rate of one shilling, and one
ng and sixpence.
A-LA-MODE BEEF HOUSES and SOUP SHOPS are also in great plenty.
d at every decent Public-house entertainment may be had by those who
money to command it.
The Metropolis and environs there are about 5000 public-houses, the
ty of liquors sold by them in a year is calculated to be in value three
ns three hundred thousand pounds!

List of the PRINCIPAL INNS, *or Houses at which Mail and Stage Coaches put up in London.*

THE Golden Cross, Charing Cross. All the requisites of an inn, tavern, hotel, and coffeehouse, are met with at this house. A good larder and excellent wines, with coaches to all parts of England daily.

The Belle Sauvage, Tavern, &c. Ludgate hill, is much frequented by travellers. A good coffee room, with newspapers, and coaches to and from many parts of England.

George and Blue Boar, High Holborn. From this inn coaches set out every day to all parts of the west and north of England. A larder and beds.

Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate street. Good accommodation for families and single gentlemen. A public dinner every afternoon at half past three o'clock. Good wines, spirits, and beds.

Bull and Mouth (or Bologne Mouth), Bull and Mouth street. An old established house, whence coaches and waggons set out every day for all parts of England. A good larder and coffee room, with beds for the accommodation of travellers.

Swan with Two Necks, Lad lane. The western mails, as well as coaches to all parts, set out from this house daily. It has a good larder, coffee room, and beds, and furnishes every other accommodation.

The Angel, Angel street, St. Martin's le Grand. An old established house, much frequented by Scotch gentlemen and persons from the North. A larder, and an ordinary every day at two o'clock. Good wines and beds.

The White Horse, Fetter lane. The Gosport, Yarmouth, and many other stages set out daily from this house. Excellent accommodation of every description for travellers.

Bolt in Tun, Fleet street. The Portsmouth and other stages set out from this inn, where travellers are well accommodated.

Spread Eagle, Gracechurch street. Many stages to the west and north of England go from this place, and it affords good lodging and other entertainment.

Saracen's Head, Snow hill. The Plymouth and other coaches set out from this place daily. Travellers meet with comfortable accommodation; an ordinary every day.

Cross Keys, Gracechurch street. Well known for its expeditious vehicles to the adjacent parts of Kent and Surry. A good larder, wines and beds.

Saracen's Head, Aldgate. A respectable inn, where many of the Essex and Sussex coaches put up. A good larder, wines, and lodgings.

Cross Keys, Wood street. Long celebrated for the attention paid to families and single gentlemen, who are accommodated in a very genteel manner, on moderate terms. The Yarmouth, Manchester, York, Chester, and a number of other coaches put up at this inn.

Old White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly. This house is well known to the public, on account of the great number of stage-coaches which regularly call there. In a pleasant coffee room passengers can wait for any of the stages, and travellers, in general, are well accommodated with beds, &c.

Castle, Wood street. The Manchester, Derby, Buxton, and other waggons set out from the above inn every afternoon; and goods are here taken in for the fly boats belonging to the Grand Junction Canal, which set out daily from Paddington.

Axe, Aldermanbury. Waggons set out daily to Liverpool, Derby, Nottingham, Manchester, and other places.

The Angel, Islington. A very large and respectable house, much frequented by country gentlemen, graziers, &c. from the north, who are well commodated with dinners, wines, and lodgings.

Saracen's Head, Friday street. The Reading, Maidenhead, Bath, Bristol, and many other coaches, set out daily from this inn; where are good beds every other accommodation.

The Blossoms, Lawrence lane. The Maidstone, Chatham, Brighton, and other Kent and Sussex coaches, set out from the above inn daily. A good order, coffee room, and lodgings.

The Spur, Borough. A house much frequented by hop dealers and persons from different parts of Kent and Surry. A regular ordinary every day the early hour of half past twelve o'clock. Good lodgings.

As the particulars relative to all the inns are somewhat similar, it would only be to swell this work to a immoderate size to repeat these uniform descriptions. The following is an alphabetical list, which includes the whole of the principal Inns in London, at all of which board and lodging are afforded on moderate terms:—

Angel, behind St. Clement's.
——— Fleet market.
Bear, Basinghall street.
Bell, Wood street.
—— Holborn.
—— Warwick lane.
—— Friday street.
Bell and Crown, Holborn.
Black Bear, Piccadilly.
Blossoms, Lawrence lane.
Blue Boar, Whitechapel.
Bull, Whitechapel
—— Leadenhall street.
—— Bishopsgate street.
—— Holborn.
Castle, Wood street.
Catherine Wheel, Bishopsgate street
——————— Borough.
Crown, Blackman street
Cross Keys, Gracechurch street.
——————— St. John street.
——————— Wood street.
Four Swans, Bishopsgate street.
George, Borough.
——— Smithfield
Golden Lion, St. John's street.
Green Dragon, Bishopsgate street.
Half-moon, Borough.
King's Arms, Leadenhall street.
——————— Holborn bridge.
King's Head, Borough.

Nelson's, London Wall.
Nag's Head, Borough.
New, Old Bailey.
Oxford Arms, Warwick lane.
Queen's Head, Borough.
Ram, Smithfield.
Red Lion, Aldersgate.
Saracen's Head, Aldgate.
———— Friday street.
Spur, Borough.
Swan, Whitechapel.
—— Blackman street.
—— Holborn bridge.
Talbot, Whitechapel.
Talbot, Southwark.
Three Cups, Aldersgate street.
Three Nuns, Whitechapel.
Vine, Bishopsgate street.
White Bear, Piccadilly.
White Hart, Borough.
———— St. John's street.
White Horse, Cripplegate.
———— Friday-street.
———— Fetter lane.
———— (Old) Piccadilly.
———— (New) Piccadilly.
Windmill, St. John's street.

LODGING HOUSES.

Independently of the great variety of accommodations for strangers which have been already described, ready furnished lodgings, by the week or month, may be met with in private houses in most of the second, third, and fourth rate streets, on terms which vary according to the quality and extent of the apartments. Upon the first floor, ready furnished rooms may be had from one to three, four, or five guineas per week: and, upon the second floor, they are about two-thirds of those prices. When a lodging is taken it is necessary to be very particular about the articles which are to be furnished, and the attendance which is expected. When it is left, such notice should be given as was previously agreed upon.

RENT OF HOUSES.

In the great Squares and principal Streets, houses, according to their size, let at from £200 to £500 per annum. In the second rate streets they let from £100 to £200. In the third and fourth rate streets from £40 to £100. In the great Trading Streets, besides a premium for the lease according to its length, the rents run from £100 to £400 per annum. And in the second and third rate Trading Streets, they let from £30 to £40 or £80 per annum.

PUBLIC BATHS.

BESIDES the baths attached to many of the great hotels and coffee-houses there are Public Baths

At Peerless Pool, City-road
In Cold Bath-fields
Long Acre
In Old Gravel-lane
Bagnio-court, Newgate-street
Astley's floating bath, at Westminster-bridge
In Chapel-court, Vere-street
In Berkeley-square
In Park-street
In St. James's-street
In Well's-street, Cripplegate
In St. Mary-Axe
Harley-street, Cavendish-square
Strand-lane
Charing-cross
Brook-street, Fitzroy-square
Bath Place, New Road, Fitzroy Square
And a sea-water bath, George-street, Adelphi, in the Strand.

Other sea-water baths, to be supplied by pipes from Brighthelmstone, are intended to be erected on a most extensive scale at Lambeth!

The terms of bathing are from 1s. to 2s. for a single time in fresh water; from 3s. to 4s. in sea water; and in warm sea water, 7s. 6d. A warm bath 4s. per time, and a vapour bath, 5s.; but are lower, if persons subscribe by the year or quarter.

AGENCY OFFICES.

There are several of these for the letting and procuring of houses and lodgings, and for the negociation of a great variety of business. The principal of them are:

In Lincoln's-Inn-fields, east corner of Holborn-row
In Pall Mall
In Lombard-street, No. 4
In King-street, Cheapside; and
In Cavendish-street, Oxford-street.

OFFICES FOR SERVANTS.

The most respectable institution of this kind is at No. 10, Pall Mall. There are others:

On Holborn-hill
At Charing-cross
Near St. Clement's Church
On Snow-hill; and in
Prince's-street, Coventry-street

DIRECTORIES, OR BOOKS OF ADDRESSES PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.

Kent's Directory; and
The Post-Office Directory, containing the addresses of all persons in trade.
The Court and City Guide, containing the addresses of private persons, &c. of the gentry and nobility.
Brown's and Hughes's Law Lists.
Holden's Coach and Waggon Directory.
——— *Triennial Directory.*
Boyle's Lists of Streets, &c.
——— *Ladies' Visiting Guide.*
The Court Calendar, containing all the persons in public office.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

1*st. For Education.*

16 Inns of Court and Chancery, for educating Students to the Profession of the Law, &c. &c.

5 Colleges—viz. One for the Improvement of the Clergy, London-wall, one for Divinity and Astronomy, called Gresham College, one for Physicians, Warwick lane, one for the Study of Civil Law, Doctor's-commons, and the Heralds College.

62 Schools, or Public Seminaries—the principal of which are Westminster School, Blue-coat School, or Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's, Merchant Taylor's, Charter-house, St. Martin's School, &c. &c. &c. where about 5000 young persons are educated.

237 Schools belonging to the different Parishes, where about 9000 Male and Female Children are educated in Reading, Writing, and Accounts.

3730 Private Schools, for all the various Branches of Male and
——— Female Education, including some for Deaf and Dumb.

Tot. 4050 Seminaries of Education.

The following Schools deserve particular enumeration: though probably there are many others which might equally deserve notice:—

1 Asylum for poor friendless, deserted Girls, under twelve years of age, Vauxhall-road . . . . . 1[illegible]

2 Orphan Working School, for Children of Dissenters, City-road

3 Philanthropic Society, St. George's-fields, for Children of Criminal Parents, and young Delinquents.

4 Freemasons' School, for Female Orphans, St. George's-fields 1788

5 Marine Society, for educating destitute poor Boys to the Sea, in Bishopsgate street . . . . . 1[illegible]

6 British or Welch Charity School, Gray's Inn lane . . . 1[illegible]

7 French Charity School, Windmill street, Tottenham court road 1[illegible]

8 School for Soldiers' Girls at Chelsea, supported by Lady 1[illegible]

9 Neal's Mathematical School, for teaching Navigation, &c. to poor Children, King's head court, Gough square, Fleet street 1715
10 School for Children of the Clergy; the Boys at Thirsk, Yorkshire, the Girls at Lisson Green, Paddington.—Secretary, J. Topham, Esq. No. 5, Gray's inn square 1749
11 Day School of Industry, for Boys and Girls, Paradise street, Mary le bone 1791
12 Another, No. 68, Edgware road, for Girls 1784
13 Ladies' Charity School, King street, Snow hill 1702
14 Walworth Female Charity School
15 Saint Anne's Society, hitherto at Lavenham, Suffolk, about to be removed to Camberwell, for Boys and Girls, extended in 1733 and 1791 1709
16 Grey-coat Hospital, Artillery ground, Westminster.
17 Green-coat Hospital, Ditto
18 Society for maintaining and educating the Poor Orphans of the Clergy 1794
19 British National Endeavour, for the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors, Paddington 1800
20 Raine's Asylum for educating 40 Girls, and giving them Marriage Portions, St. George's Middlesex.

2. *Religion and Morals.*

1 The Society for giving Effect to his Majesty's Proclamation against Vice and Immorality 1787
2 The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn 1699
3 The Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Dean's yard, Westminster 1701
4 The Society for promoting Religious Knowledge, by distributing Books among the Poor.—Secretary, Mr. Watts, Founder's hall, Eothbury 1715
5 The Society for promoting Charity Schools in Ireland, Merchant Seaman's Office.
6 The Society for Religious Instruction to the Negroes in the West Indies 1795
7 The Society for preventing Crimes, by prosecuting Swindlers, Sharpers, and Cheats, 36, Essex street, Strand . . . 1767
8 British Society for the Encouragement of Servants, No. 10, Pall Mall 1792
9 Society for giving Bibles to Soldiers and Sailors, Secretary, Mr. Meredith, No. 27, Dean street, Soho 1780
0 Dr. Bray's Charity for providing Parochial Libraries, No. 5, Ave Maria lane.
1 Society for Relief of poor pious Clergymen 1788
2 Queen Anne's Bounty for the Augmentation of small Livings of Clergymen.—[illegible], R. Burn, Esq. Duke street, Westminster 1703
3 Sunday Schools in various Parishes.
4 [illegible] Society, for giving Bibles, &c. and otherwise forwarding the Purposes of Sunday Schools.—Secretary, Mr. Pratt, No. 27, Cornhill 1785
5 Religious Tract Society 1795

16 Missionary Society 1795
17 Missions to Africa, &c. 1800
18 Institution for the Protection of young Country Girls, Merchant Seamen's Office, Royal Exchange . . . 1801

3, *For Learning, and the useful and fine Arts.*

1 Royal Society, incorporated for promoting useful Knowledge 1663
2 Antiquarian Society, Somerset-place 1751
3 Society, or Trustees of the British Museum . . . 1753
4 Society of Artists of Great Britain, Strand . . . 1765
5 Royal Academy of Arts, Somerset-place 1773
6 Society for the Encouragement of Learning, Crane court, Fleet street
7 Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, Adelphi buildings.
8 Medical Society of London, Bolt court, Fleet street . . 1773
9 Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture . . 1791
10 Veterinary College, near St. Pancras church . . . 1792
11 Royal Institution for applying the Arts to the common Purposes of Life 1799
12 British Mineralogical Society 1799
13 Philological Society 1792
14 African Education Society 1800
15 Academical Society 1801
16 Linnæan Society 1788

4. *Asylums for the Indigent and Helpless.*

107 Alms-houses endowed at different periods, where 1352 old men and women are supported, the principal of these houses are—*The Trinity Alms-houses*, for twenty-eight decayed Shipmasters, in Mile End—*Bancroft's Alms-houses*, Mile end, for twenty-four poor men—*Fishmonger's Alms-houses*, Newington Butts—*Haberdasher's Alms-houses*, in Hoxton—*Jeffrey's Alms-houses*, Kingsland road—*Sir John Morden's College*, for decayed Merchants, at Blackheath—*Emanuel*, or *Lady Dacre's Hospital*—Tothill fields, Westminster.
1 London Workhouse, Bishopsgate street, for decayed old men.
1 Bridewell Hospital, an Asylum for Apprentices to different Trades, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
1 Charter-house Hospital, an Asylum for eighty indigent persons, in Charter-house square 1611
1 Scotish Hospital, for decayed Natives of Scotland, in Crane coort, Fleet street.
1 Welch Hospital, for decayed Natives of Wales, in Gray's Inn lane.
1 French Hospital, for decayed Frenchmen, in St. Luke's, Middlesex 1719
1 Foundling Hospital, for deserted Infants, Lamb's Conduit street 1739
1 Magdalen Hospital, for the Admission of seduced Females, St. George's fields 1769
1 Lock Asylum, for penitent Female Patients, cured in the Lock Hospital 1787

1 Chelsea Hospital, for worn-out and disabled Soldiers . 1670
1 Greenwich Hospital, for worn-out and disabled Seamen . 1694

7. *Institutions for Charitable and Humane Purposes.*

Humane Society, for the Recovery of drowned and suffocated Persons, Spital square, and London Coffee-house . 1773
Society for the Relief of Clergymen's Widows, Paper buildings, Temple.
Three Societies for the Support of decayed Musicians, their Widows, and Children 1786
Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, founded by Dr. Squires and Mr. Chamberlane . . 1788
Laudable Society for the Benefit of Widows, Crane court, Fleet street.
Society for the Support of Widows, Surry street, Strand.
Society for the Support of poor Artists and their Widows, Strand.
Society for the Relief of decayed Actors.
ABC-darian Society for the Relief of decayed Schoolmasters.
Society for the Relief of Authors in Distress.
Society for the Relief of Officers, their Widows, Children, Mothers, and Sisters.
Society for Annuities to Widows, Old Fish street, St. Paul's Church yard, No. 25
Society for the Relief of Sick and Maimed Seamen in the Merchant Service 1747
Society for the Relief of poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, instituted by Charter 1768
Rayne's Hospital for forty Girls, who receive 100l. Portion on their Marriage 1736
Society, called the Feast of the Sons of the Clergy, for apprenticing their indigent Children, No. 5. Gray's inn square.
Freemasons's Charity.
Society for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for small Debts, Craven street, Strand.
Society for bettering the Condition, and increasing the Comforts of the Poor.
Society for improving the Condition of Chimney-sweepers.
Soup Societies, during a Scarcity or a severe Winter.
Workhouses.
Private Asylums for Lunatics.
21 Public Companies in the City of London, who give in Charity above £75,000 a year.
Stock's Blind Charity, distributed by the Painter-Stainers Company 1786
Hetherington's Blind Charity, payable at Christ's Hospital 1787
Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Poor, Grange road, Bermondsey 1792
Charitable Society for Industrious Poor, School-house, Hatton Garden.
Society for Charitable Purposes, Wardour street, Soho . 1773
[illegible]0 Friendly Societies in the Metropolis and its Vicinity, of which about 800 have enrolled themselves under the act of Parliament, 33 George III. cap. 54. They are composed of

mechanics and labouring people, who distribute to sick members, and for funerals, sums raised by monthly payments, amounting, on an average, to 1s. 8d. a month, or 20s. a year, and consisting of about 80,000 members, who thus raise annually 80,000l.

Society for the Prevention and Cure of contagious Fevers	1801
Society for the Relief of the Ruptured Poor	1786
Society for promoting Vaccine Inoculation	1800

List of all the Principal Hospitals.

1	St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in West Smithfield, for the Reception of afflicted and diseased Persons	1539
2	St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, for the Reception of Sick and Lame, especially Sailors	1553
3	Guy's Hospital, Southwark, for Sick and Impotent Persons and Lunatics	1721
4	London Hospital, Whitechapel road, for the Reception of all Persons meeting with Accidents	1740
5	St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park corner, for the Reception of Sick and Lame	1733
6	Westminster General Infirmary, James street, Westminster, for Sick and Diseased Persons	1719
7	Middlesex Hospital, Charles street, near Oxford street, for Sick and Lame, and Pregnant Women	1745
8	Lock Hospital, Hyde-Park turnpike, for Persons afflicted with the Venereal Disorder	1746
9	Hospital Misericordia, Goodman's fields, for the same Purpose	1774
10	Small-pox Hospital, St. Pancras, for the Inoculation of poor Persons. Down to the 31st of December 1801, the number of 5,400 persons had safely been inoculated for the *Cow Pox*, at this Hospital, under the direction of Dr. Woodville	1746
11	London Lying-inn Hospital, Aldersgate street, for poor *married* women	1750
12	City of London Lying-in Hospital, Old street, City road, for the same Objects	1751
13	British Lying-in Hospital, Brownlow street, Long Acre, *id.*	1749
14	Westminster Lying-in Hospital, Surry road, Westminster-bridge, for poor Pregnant Women *generally*.	
15	Queen's Lying-inn Hospital, Bayswater hall, Oxford road, for the same Objects.	
16	Lying-in Hospital, Store street, Tottenham court road, *id.*	1767
17	Lying-in Charity, for delivering Pregnant Women at their own Houses	1757
18	Society for delivering Married Women in their own Habitations, by whom thirty-two Midwives are employed	1757
19	New Lying-in Charity for the Wives of the Foot Guards, No. 5, Great Ryder street	1801
22	Bethlem Hospital for Lunatics, Moorfields	1553
20	St. Luke's Hospital, for Lunatics, Old street road	1751
21	Samaritan Society for relieving Persons discharged from Hospitals	1771
23	Society for visiting and relieving the Sick at home.	

4 Vaccine Pock Institution, No. 5, Golden square. 1800
5 Institution for the Cure and Prevention of contagious Fevers in the Metropolis 1801

Dispensaries.

1 Eastern Dispensary, Whitechapel
2 Western Dispensary, Charles street, Westminster
3 Middlesex Dispensary, Great Ailiffe street
4 London Dispensary, Primrose street, Bishopsgate street
5 City Dispensary, Bevis Marks
6 New Finsbury Dispensary, St. John street, Clerkenwell
7 Finsbury Dispensary, St. John square, Clerkenwell
8 General Dispensary, Aldersgate street
) Public Dispensary, Carey street, Lincoln's inn fields
) Infant Poor Dispensary, Soho square
St. James's Dispensary, Berwick street, Soho
Westminster Dispensary, Gerrard street, Soho
Mary-le-bone Dispensary, Well's street, Oxford street
Ossulton Dispensary, Bow street, Bloomsbury
Surry Dispensary, Union street, Borough
Royal Universal Dispensary, Featherstone buildings, Holborn
Bloomsbury Dispensary, Great Russel street
Perkinean Institution

ceiving Houses for General Post Letters, appointed by the Office in Lombard Street.

kely Square
ugh
ge street, Westminster
ickery lane
ing cross
les street, Soho
ntry street, Piccadilly
on street, May fair
y lane
street, Portland place
orn hill
orn, Corner of Southamp. b.
orn, opposite Dean street
street, Bloomsbury square
y street, St. James's
street, Covent garden
street, Soho
t-rider str. near St. Paul's
Tower hill
ret street, Cavendish square
e Temple Lane
Bond street
ailey
d street, 62
Ditto, near North Audley street
Pall Mall, 125
Park street, Upper Grosvenor sq.
Piccadilly, corner of Sackville st.
Round court, Strand
Russell court, Drury lane
St. James's street, 71
St. John's street, 106
St. Martin's lane, 96
South Audley street, 16
Strafford Street, Old Bond street
Strand, near Exeter change
Theobald's row, 21
Tothill street, corner, New
Vigo street, Piccadilly
Wapping Dock
Wapping, near Hermitage stairs
White-horse street, Stepney
Wigmore street, Cavendish square
Wych street, Drury lane
Whitechapel, High street, 47
Tottenham court road, 91
Great Mary-le-bone street, 6

Receiving Houses for Two-penny Post Letters.

Abchurch lane, Chief
Audley street, North
Aldersgate street
Broad street, Bloombsbury
Bruton street
Brook street, Lower
Blandford street
Blackmore street
Bridge street, Westminster
Brompton row, Brompton
Bloomsbury market
Bridge road, Surry
Bunhill row
Bishopsgate without
Ditto within
Bethnal Green
Brick lane, Spital fields
Blackwall
Borough, High street
Blackfriars road
Blackman street
Bermondsey street
Charles street, Soho
Coventry street
Chapel street, South Audley st.
Castle street, Mary-le-bone
Chancery lane
Carey street
Charing cross
Chelsea, Little
——— Jew's row
——— Church lane
——— Paradise row
——— Sloane street
Crutchet friars
Chandos street, Covent garden
Clerkenwell green
Chiswell street
Crispin street
Camden town
Duke street, Manchester square
Drury lane
Devonshire street, Queen square
Dartmouth street, Westminster
Dock head
Featherstone buildings
Fenchurch street
Fish street hill
Fetter lane
Gerrard street, Chief
Goswell street
Grace's alley, Wellclose square
George street, Blackfriars road
High street, Mary-le-bone
Holborn, High
——— Hill
——— Bars
Homerton
Hoxton
Hackney, Mare street
——— Church street
Islington
James street, Bedford row
Jermyn street
James street, Westminster
Kingsland road
Knightrider street
King street, Westminster
Lambeth road
Limehouse
Lothbury
Leadenhall street
Leather lane
London street, Ratcliffe
Ludgate hill
Lamb's Conduit street
Maddox street, Hanover square
Mount street, Grosvenor square
——— Westminster road
Mary-le-bone street
Milk street
Mitre court, Fleet street
Minories
Mile-end road
New road
——— St. George's
New street, Covent garden
Old street road
Oxford street
Pratt street, Lambeth
Pall Mall
Piccadilly
Portland street
Pimlico
Paddington
Poplar
Penton street, Pentonville
Queen street, Holborn
——— Tower hill
——— Cheapside
Russell court, Tottenham court road
Ratcliffe Highway

Herhithe wall
and, four houses
iers' town
ne street
mour street
reditch
w hill
Michael's alley, Cornhill
pherd's market
Martin's le Grand
Paul's church yard
John's street
n street, Minories
Tower street
Threadneedle street
Tooley street
Thames street
Tottenham court road
Wapping
Warwick street
Watling street
Whitechapel
——— Road
Wood street
York street, Mary-le bone
York buildings

A LIST OF TEA GARDENS,

the Neighbourhood of the Metropolis, much frequented by the middling Classes, on Sundays especially, and many of them curious, from the elegant Manner in which they are fitted up.

IGNIGGE Wells Tea Gardens, near Cold-bath-fields. An elegantly ed place. In one of the rooms there is a good organ, regularly played afternoon, Sundays excepted.

bite Conduit-house Tea Gardens. Many years famous for the hot rolls iar to it. A delightful situation in summer, and has to boast of the toned organ in England for the size. Good wines, &c.

rnsey-wood-house & Tea Gardens. A most interesting place, celebrated he peculiar beauty of the wood adjoining. As no expence has been to render this an elegant house of accommodation, it stands first on st of places of this description. Dinners provided for large parties.

Houghby's Tea Gardens, &c. usually known by the name of Highbury A very pleasant place in summer, where parties are accommodated dinners or tea, hot rolls, liquors, &c. on reasonable terms.

ilk Farm, near Hampstead. A house of the above description, where s meet also for convivial entertainment every afternoon in the summer

ington-house, near Islington. Frequented in the summer-time by nking parties, who are comfortably accommodated, on reasonable Large dinner parties provided for.

Belvidere Tea Gardens, &c. Pentonville. Parties meet here in r to play at bowls, drink tea, wines, &c.

Copenhagen House. A pleasant walk across the Fields, from Pentonville towards Highgate; where parties meet for summer amusement, and to drink tea, wines, ales, &c.

Shepherd and Shepherdess Tea Gardens, &c. City-road, leading to Islington. Something similar to the above. Much frequented in the summer time by tea parties, &c

Hoxton Tea Gardens, Hoxton-square. Upon the same plan, has a good room, with a neat orchestra, and a small organ. Tea, wines, &c.

Yorkshire Stingo Tea Gardens, Lisson-green, New-road, Paddington. A house many years celebrated for rustic sports on May-day. Wines, Ales, &c.

Jew's-harp House and Tea Garden, in the New-road, near Lisson-green. Similar to the above, with a bowling green, good wines, &c.

Adam and Eve Tea Garden, &c. Tottenham-court-road. Similar to the above. A small organ in the room up-stairs, where tea, wine, and punch are regularly served.

Adam and Eve Tea Garden, &c. St. Pancras. A pleasant distance from town, where is an excellent bowling green, and a regular company meet in summer, in the afternoon, to play at bowls and trap-ball. A very good room for parties to dine, drink tea, &c.

Camberwell-grove House and Tea Garden. A very comfortable place, where there is a good bowling green, and such excellent accommodation as is usual to places of this description.

The Montpellier Tea Garden, Walworth, near Camberwell. A compact place, something similar to the above, and noted for a small maze at the bottom of the garden. Tea, hot rolls, good wines, spirituous liquors, &c. Large parties provided for.

Bermondsey Spa, Southwark. Conducted upon a plan something similar to Vauxhall. By paying one shilling the visitor is entitled to the amusement of the evening, which consists of a concert of vocal and instrumental music, and frequently of fire works. There are some very decent paintings; and among them an excellent butcher's shop, by the late Mr. Keys, who was unrivalled in this species of painting. Parties are accommodated with tea, wines, and good suppers.

Mount Pleasant Tea Gardens, Clapton. Dinners, &c. &c.

Mermaid Tea Gardens Hackney. An ordinary on Sundays; a good larder, wines, &c. with an assembly room.

St. Helena Tea Gardens, near Rotherhithe. A very pleasant place in the summer season, much frequented by the neighbouring inhabitants, who meet to drink tea, and partake of other refreshments.

Cumberland Tea Gardens, Vauxhall. In addition to the garden, this place has to boast of one of the pleasantest rooms near the metropolis. It is situated on the banks of the Thames, and commands a delightful view of that beautiful river, and of the places adjacent.

Kilburn Wells Tea Gardens, Edgware-road. Celebrated for the virtues of its well; a rural and much frequented spot during the summer season.

The Sluice House, near Hornsey. Celebrated for eel pies, excellent tea, and hot rolls.

Marlborough Tea Gardens, near Sloane-square, Chelsea. Dinners, tea, &c. An excellent cricket ground.

Union Tea Gardens, Pimlico, corner of Ranelagh. Tea, &c.

Kensington Tea Gardens. A comfortable dish of tea, &c. will be found at those of the *King's Arms, Bunch of Grapes,* or *Adam and Eve.* Ordinaries.

REMARKABLE MANUFACTORIES, WAREHOUSES, &c.

Besides the professed collections of curiosities, there are a risty of manufactories, the property of private persons, ich are worthy of the notice of the public, from their ex-t, or their novelty, all of which may be viewed by per-ssion, easily obtained, or by making a small purchase.

Wedgewood's warehouse, in St. James's-square.

Whitbread's brewhouse, in Chiswell-street.

Meux's brewhouse, Gray's-inn-lane.

Clementi and *Co*'s extensive manufactory of musical struments, in Cheapside and Tottenham-court-road, e largest in the world.

Tassie's, for artificial stones, medallions, gems, &c. icester-square.

Lackington's Temple of the Muses, Finsbury-square.

The water-proof manufactory, Chelsea.

The oil-cloth manufactory, Knightsbridge.

The straw-paper manufactory, Milbank.

Hatchett's and other coach manufactories, Long-acre.

The plate-glass manufactory, Blackfriar's-bridge.

The other glass-houses in the neighbourhood.

The King's printing-office, Gough-square.

Stephenson's, for agricultural implements, Margaret-reet.

Ross's exhibition of peruques, in Bishopsgate-street.

Agricultural museum, George-street, Hanover-sq.

Repository for British paintings, Berners-street, tford street.

Repository for works of industry, Haymarket.

Derbychinawarehouse, Henrietta st. Covent-garden

Coade and Sealy's manufactory of artificial stone, estminster Bridge.

Worcester china warehouse, Coventry-street.

Spode's Staffordshire china, &c. ware-rooms, Portugal-street.

Parker's glass warehouse, Fleet-street.

Wigley's toy-rooms, Spring-gardens.

Seddon's furniture warehouses, Aldersgate-street.

Oakley's furniture rooms, Bond-street.
The Docks at Wapping and Isle of Dogs.
Perry's dock-yard, Blackwall.
Fry's type foundery, Chiswell-street.
Phillips's auction-room, Bond-street.
Christie's auction-rooms, Pall-mall.
Greenwood's auction-room, Leicester-square.
Tattersall's repository for horses, at Hyde-p.-corner.
Aldridge's ditto, ditto, St. Martin's Lane.

COURTS OF JUDICATURE.

General Supreme Courts in London.

1. HIGH *Court of Parliament*, being the highest Court of criminal jurisdiction in England, in which Commoners are tried for high misdemeanours, and Peers for capital offences, when impeached by the Commons of England.

2. The *House of Lords*, being a Court of Appeal, in the last resort, from the judgments of all the other Courts.

3. The *Court of Exchequer Chamber*, another, but inferior Court of Appeal, its decisions being subject to appeals to the House of Lords.

4. The *High Court of Chancery*, for cancelling the King's patents when unduly obtained; and for deciding causes according to equity, chiefly in cases where the letter of the law is incompetent to afford relief. It is held in Westminster Hall, and in Lincoln's Inn Hall.

5. The *Court of King's Bench*; a Court of criminal and civil jurisdiction, held in Westminster hall.

6. The *Court of Common Pleas*, to determine civil causes; held in Westminster Hall.

7. The *Court of Exchequer*; a Court of common law, and of equity, and for determining matters of the King's revenue, held in Westminster Hall.

8. The *Court of Appeals*, in Colonial and Prize causes; held at Whitehall, and consisting of the King's privy council.

9. The *High Court of Admiralty*; held at Doctor's Commons, to determine causes relative to prizes; and at the Sessions-house, in the Old Bailey, for crimes committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty.

COURTS *with local Jurisdiction; and other* INFERIOR COURTS.

Courts in the City of London.

10. The *Court of Oyer and Terminer*, and *Goal Delivery*; for trying criminals, at the Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey. Held by his Majesty's commission to the Lord Mayor, Judges, Recorder, and Common Serjeant, every month.

11. The *Court of Hustings*; the supreme Court of the City for pleas of land and common pleas.

12. The *Lord Mayor's Court*; for actions of debt and trespass, and for appeals from inferior Courts, and for foreign attachments; giving decisions in all cases whatsoever, in fourteen days, at an expence not exceeding thirty shillings, held in the King's Bench, Guildhall, by the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen.

13. *Court of Requests*; held by two Aldermen and four members of the Common Council, appointed by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, three of whom form a Court for the recovery of small debts, under forty shillings, at the expence of ten pence.

14. *Chamberlain's Court*; held every day to determine differences between masters and apprentices and to admit those who are duly qualified to the freedom of the city.

15. *Sheriff's Court*; held every Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at Guildhall; where actions of debt and trespass, &c. are tried by the Sheriff and his deputy, who are judges of the Court.

16. *Court of Orphans*; held before the Lord Mayor and Alderman, as guardians of the children of deceased freemen under twenty one years of age.

17. *Pie-poudre Court*; held by the Lord Mayor and Stewards, for administering instantaneous justice between buyers and sellers at Bartholomew Fair, and to redress all such disorders as may arise there.

18. *Court of Conservancy*, held by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen four times in each year, in Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surry; who enquire, by a jury, into abuses relative to the fishing of the river Thames, and redress the same; with jurisdiction from Staines west, to Yenfleet east.

19. *Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen*; empowered to set the assize on bread and salt. *Court of Common Council*, relating to the municipal officers of the city. *Court of Common Hall*, for the election of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Officers of the City; and for the management of the public property of the city, and for removing nuisances, and other purposes. *Court of Wardmotes*, held chiefly for the election of Aldermen and Common Councilmen.

20. *General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace*; held by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen eight times a year.

21. *Petty Sessions*; for small offences, held daily at the Mansion-house, in the forenoon, by the Lord Mayor and one Alderman; and daily at Guildhall, by two Aldermen in rotation.

22. *Coroner's Court*; to enquire into the causes of sudden deaths.

23. *Court of the Tower of London*; held within the verge of the city, by a Steward appointed by the Constable of the Tower, by whom are tried actions of debt, trespasses, and covenants.

Courts within the City and Liberties of Westminster.

24. *Court of the Duchy of Lancaster*; a supreme court of record, held in Somerset Place, for deciding, by the Chancellor of the said Duchy, all matters of law or equity belonging to the county palatine of Lancaster.

25. *Quarter Sessions of the Peace*; a court of record held by the Justices of the city and liberties of Westminster, four times a year, at the Guildhall, Westminster, for all trespasses, petty larcenies, and other small offences committed within the city and liberty of Westminster.

26. *Westminster Court*, or *Court Leet*; held by the Dean of Westminster, or his Steward, for choosing parochial officers, preventing and removing nuisances, &c.

27. *Court of Requests*, Castle street, Leicester square; held by commissioners, being respectable housekeepers, for deciding, without appeal, all pleas for debts under forty shillings. For the parishes of St. Margaret, St. John, St. Martin, St. Paul Covent Garden, St. Clement Danes, St. Mary le Strand, and that part of the Duchy of Lancaster which joins Westminster.

28. *Court of Requests*, Vine street, Piccadilly; held in the same manner and for the same purposes, for the parishes of St. Anne, St. George; Hanover square, and St. James, Westminster.

29. *Petty Sessions*, or *Police Court*; held at Bow street; being a court of petty sessions, held by two Magistrates every day (Sundays excepted) morning and evening, for matters of police, and various offences and misdemeanours.

30. *Ditto*, a similar court, held at the Public Office, Queen street, Westminster.

30. *Ditto*, a similar court, held at the Public Office, Great Marlborough street.

Courts within the County of Middlesex.

32. *St. Martin's le Grand Court*; a court of record, subject to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, held every Wednesday, for the trial of all personal actions. The process is by a capias against the body, or an attachment against the goods, in this particular liberty.

33. *East Smithfield Court*; a court leet, and court baron, held for this liberty, to enquire into nuisances, &c. In the court baron pleas are held to the amount of forty shillings.

34. *Finsbury Court*; a court leet, held once a year, by a Steward of the Lord Mayor, as Lord of the manor of Finsbury, for enquiring into those nuisances competent for leet juries by ancient usage, and swearing in constables for the manor.

35. *St. Catherine's Court*; two courts are competent to be held within this small precinct, for actions of debt and trespass, at St. Catherine's, near the Tower.

36. *Whitechapel Court*; a court held by the Steward of the manor of Stepney, by whom, and a jury, are tried actions of debt for five pounds and under, &c.

37. *Sheriff's Court*, for the County of Middlesex; for actions of debt, trespasses, assaults, &c.

38. *Quarter and General Sessions of the Peace*, and *Sessions of Oyer and Terminer*; held by the Justices of the County of Middlesex eight times a year, at the New Sessions House, Clerkenwell Green, for all trespasses, petty larcenies, misdemeanours, and other offences, and for matters relative to roads, bridges, and for other county affairs.

39. *Petty Sessions*, or *Police Court*; held every morning and evening (Sundays excepted) by two Magistrates, at the Public Office, Hatton Garden, for matters of police, and various offences and misdemeanours, &c.

40. *Ditto*, a similar court, held at the Public Office, Worship street, near Finsbury square.

41. *Ditto*, held at the Public Office, Lambeth street, Whitechapel.

42. *Ditto*, held at the Public Office, High street, Shadwell.

43. Two *Coroner's Courts*; for enquiring into the causes of sudden deaths.

44. *Court of Requests*; for small debts under forty shillings, without appeal, held in Fulwood's Rents, Holborn, for the division of Finsbury.

45. *Court of Requests*; for small debts under forty shillings, without any appeal; held in Osborne street, Whitechapel, by Commissioners under the act of Parliament, chosen annually by the several parishes in the Tower Hamlets.

46. *General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace* for the Liberty of the Tower of London; held by the Justices of that Liberty eight times in each year, for petty larcenies, trespasses, felonies, and misdemeanours, &c. within that particular district.

Court of the Borough of Southwark.

47. *Court of Record*; held at St. Margaret's hill, Southwark, by the Lord Mayor's Steward, for actions of small debts, damages, trespass, &c.

48. *Court of Record* for the Clink Liberty, held near Bankside, in Southwark, by the Bishop of Winchester's Steward, for actions of debt, trespass, &c. within that liberty.

49. *Marshalsea Court*; a court of record (or the Court of the Royal Palace) having jurisdiction twelve miles round Whitehall (exclusive of the City of London) for actions of debts, damages, trespasses, &c. such actions being subject to be removed to a higher court when above five pounds.

50. *Court of Requests*, for the recovery of small debts, under forty shillings, without appeal; held at St. Margaret's Hill, by Commissioners, chosen under the act of Parliament, by the different parishes.

51. *Coroner's Court*; to enquire into the causes of sudden death, in Southwark.

52. *Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Borough of Southwark*; held by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, at St. Margaret's hill.

53. *Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Surry*; held at the new Sessions House, in Southwark, by the Magistrates of the county of Surry.

54. *Petty Sessions*, or *Police Court*, established by act of Parliament; held every morning and evening, by two Justices, at the Public Office, Union Hall, Union street, Southwark, for objects of police, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

1. *Prerogative Court*; for wills and administrations. Doctors' Commons.

2. *Court of Arches*; for appeals from inferior ecclesiastical courts in the province of Canterbury. The Court of Peculiars is a branch of this Court. Doctors' Commons.

3. *Faculty Court*; empowered to grant dispensations to marry, &c. Doctors' Commons.

4. *Court of Delegates*; for ecclesiastical affairs. Doctors' Commons.

PRISONS IN THE METROPOLIS.

1. *King's Bench Prison*; for debtors on process or execution, and for persons under sentence for misdemeanours, &c. in the King's Bench, &c. St. George's Fields.
2. *Fleet Prison*; for debtors on process or execution, &c. in the Common Pleas, &c. Fleet Market.
3. *Ludgate Prison*; for debtors who are freemen of the city. Bishopsgate street.
4. *Poultry Compter*; in the Poultry.
5. *New Compter*; for debt, misdemeanours, and felonies. Giltspur street, Newgate street.
6. *Newgate*, or City and County Gaol; Old Bailey.
7. *New Prison*, Clerkenwell; goal for the county of Middlesex.
8. *Prison for the Liberty of the Tower of London*. Wellclose square
9. *Whitechapel Prison*; for debtors in actions in the Five-pound Court, or the Court of the Manor of Stepney.
10. *Savoy Prison*; for deserters and military delinquents.
11. *County Gaol for Surry*; in the Borough of Southwark.
12. *Clink Gaol*; for the district of that name, in Southwark.
13. *Marshalsea Gaol*, in Southwark, for Pirates.
14. *New Gaol*, in Southwark.

Houses of Correction.

15. *City Bridewell*; Bridewell, Blackfriars.
16. *Tothill Fields Bridewell*; Tothill Fields, Westminster.
17. *Penitentiary House*; Cold Bath Fields.
18. *New Bridewell*; in the Borough of Southwark.

ADMIRABLE PROVISIONS AGAINST FIRE, &c.

IT is calculated that 2044 beadles, watchmen, and patroles are nightly on duty in and around the metropolis. The City itself contains 25 wards, in which there are 765 watchmen and 38 patroles. Watch-houses are placed at convenient distances in all parts, where a parochial constable attends, in rotation, to see that order prevails, to receive offenders, and deliver them the next morning to the sitting Magistrate. In each watch-house also, in case of fire, the names of the turncocks, and the places where engines are kept, are to be found. Besides parochial engines, certain societies and individuals are provided with them, together with the principal Fire Offices, who have en-

gines stationed in various districts, with a large body of active men and horses ever ready at a minute's notice to assist. The *Thames* also is not neglected; two fire engines above and two below the bridge protect the floating property. By means of the fire-plugs in the streets any quantity of water is supplied, and general security is guaranteed by every effort of vigilance and activity.

The following are the principal stations of Engines and Firemen, where assistance is afforded at all hours of the Night:—

At the Engine-house { Charing Cross / in Carter lane, Doctor's Commons / Wellclose Square / near Execution Dock / Morgan's lane, Tooley street

Also at the Premises of

Messrs. Cooper, Osborn street, Whitechapel.
Messrs. Hawes and Co. Mansel street.
Messrs. Slack and Co. Gravel lane.

These all belong to the *Phœnix Fire Office*; and at the following places belonging to the *Sun Fire-Office.*

Wood street, Cheapside.
Wild court, Wild street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Swallow street, near Conduit street.
Wellclose square.
Morgan's lane, Tooley street.
Swan Inn, Holborn bridge.
Messrs. Gubbins and Cook, No. 82, Upper Thames street.
Mr. Bristow, Engine-maker, Ratcliff Highway.
Mr. Cleaver, Carman, near John street, Horslydown.
Messrs. Gubbins and Cook's yard, Cuper's Bridge, Lambeth.
And parochial and private engine-houses in their respective districts.

CAUTIONS RELATIVE TO SWINDLERS,

And to other Sources of Imposition and Inconvenience.

One of the most dangerous class of swindlers are, those pretended porters or clerks who attend about the doors of inns, at the time coaches are unloading; or, who watch the arrival of post-chaises at the doors of coffee-houses. These fellows, by various artifices, frequently obtain possession of the luggage of a traveller, who has occasion to lament his want

of suspicion in the loss of his clothes and other effects.

Another formidable nuisance to strangers is, the address and nimbleness of pick-pockets, who mix in every crowd, attend about the windows of print-shops, and frequent all public exhibitions and places of amusement. Persons who reside in London seldom suffer from this species of theft; they never permit the familiar advances of a stranger, however plausible his appearances, and whenever they have occasion to mix in a crowd, or to go to public places, they do not carry with them any articles of great value, or they keep their attention fixed on their pockets. A man who saunters about *London* with pockets on the outside of his coat, or who mixes in great crowds with much property about him, without an especial care of his pockets, deserves no pity on account of the losses he shall sustain.

Servants from the country are frequently swindled out of their master's property, by being intercepted in their way to deliver a parcel, by a swindler, who pretends he was directed to meet the servant and receive the parcel. A servant should, on no account whatever, deliver a parcel entrusted to him, till it is within the house at which it is to be delivered. A species of swindlers numerous and successful, are in the habit of finding diamond rings and crosses in the public streets; the trick is an old one, but persons from the country suffer very materially from listening to such sharpers. Itinerant vendors of fruit, especially the jews are constantly in the habit of *smashing*, or ringing the changes, viz. changing the good money given them for bad. This practice is carried on to a shameful length.

Mock auctions, in which plated goods are sold for silver, and a variety of incredible frauds practised upon the unwary, ought to be cautiously avoided. They may be in general known, by a person being placed at the door, to invite in the passing stranger.

Advertising discounters are, almost without exception, the most nefarious of swindlers.

Advertising doctors ought equally to be pointed as objects of caution, were it possible that any the readers of this work, could foolishly prefer advice and the nostrums of the most ignorant impudent impostors, to the aid which, in case ill-health, he may meet with from the regular ulty, some of whom reside in every street in the tropolis.

Strangers having business at Doctors' Commons, ould previously know the address of some Proctor, all the avenues are beset with inferior clerks or ters, who watch and accost strangers; whom they e into some office, where they are paid in proportion to the nature of the business, which is conducted in the most respectable way, and never without ra charges, unwarranted by the profession.

Jews, who hawk goods about the streets, and always ask ten times what the articles are worth, with view to obtain a bidding, ought always to be unned.

Hackney-coachmen are frequently the circulators counterfeit money; a particular attention should herefore be paid to whatever silver is taken of them, d care should be taken that they do not change the od silver which is given them for bad.

Travellers who are unable to enter *London* before ck, are subject to two evils during the last stage, t of being robbed by highwaymen or footpads, or having their luggage cut from behind their carge. They should, if possible, always make their angements so as to reach the metropolis by daylt.

Persons should be very particular as soon as they re called a hackney coach, to observe the number ore they get into it. This precaution guards

against impositions or unforeseen accidents. There is no other method of punishing coachmen who misbehave, nor chance of recovering property carelessly left in a coach, but by the recollection of the number. It is the duty of every person to refuse to get into any hackney coach which is in a dirty or unsound condition, and in which the horses are lame or decrepid, and the magistrates will justify such refusal although the coach be called.

If the men who drive carts or drays behave ill, or do any damage, satisfaction or recompence may be obtained with the greatest ease, on taking their number, and summoning them before the commissioners, or magistrates, who, on all occasions pay due respect to the complainant, and are sufficiently severe upon offenders.

In walking the streets by night, if a person is in any way attacked or assaulted by thieves or others, he should instantly call the watch. A cry of "*watch*," three or four times repeated, will instantly bring up the assistance of several of the watchmen, and it is ten to one if the thief or assailant make his escape. Robberies by night, however, very seldom occur in the streets of *London*.

In asking questions, or inquiring the way, it is necessary always to apply at a shop or public-house, and never to rely upon the information which may be given by persons in the streets.

In walking the streets, much unpleasant jostling will be saved, by attending to the established custom of giving the wall to the person whose right hand is towards it; or, in other words, by keeping the left hand always towards the persons who are passing in a contrary direction. This rule in walking is the opposite to that upon the road.

D. N. SHURY, Printer, Berwick Street, Soho

GENERAL RULES

FOR

THE REGULATION OF HACKNEY COACHES,

Distance.

	s.	d.
For one mile	1	0
For every distance not exceeding half mile further	0	6

Time.

For forty minutes	1	0
For every twenty minutes after	0	6
For a day (not to exceed twelve hours), and before twelve o'clock at night, and not to exceed twenty miles	18	0

Abstracts of the Acts of Parliament relating to Hackney Coaches.

EVERY Hackney Coachman is obliged, (unless he shall have been out twelve hours,) to go to any place within ten miles, in case he shall have time to return by sunset, or the fare shall undertake to return in the coach. And at any hour of the night (unless he shall have been out twelve hours,) to go upon all public turnpike roads, that shall be lighted up, any where within the distance of two miles and an half from the ends or extreme parts of the several carriage-way pavements of the cities of London and Westminster, or the suburbs thereof, where a regular continuation of carriage-way pavement doth extend.

All the space betwixt the stand and the taking up of the fare is to be reckoned into the fare; and the coachman at liberty to take either for the length of ground or time, but not for both.

By an act of Parliament in June, 1802, 100 additional coaches was allowed, the whole number is therefore 1100.

Night Fares.

Every coach hired between twelve o'clock at night and six in the morning, is intitled to demand sixpence on every shilling in addition to the established rates; no fraction less than sixpence, either for ground or time, to be reckoned; but any coach taken between the hours of ten and twelve at night, is not intitled to the said half fare, even if not discharged till after twelve, except the fare shall exceed Two Shillings.

Coaches taken out of Town.

Every coach driven into the country, and discharged at such period of time as will prevent its return before sun-set, to the nearest stones end, or to the out stand from which it may have been taken, at the rate of five miles in the hour, in such case to be allowed sixpence per mile for such ground he may have to return before sun-set, and full fare for such remaining ground as remains after sun-set, computing the full fare into the ground or distance, as if the fare returned in the coach; but if the fare is set at the time of discharge, in such case full fare for the whole ground.

FARES REGULATED BY THE PRICE OF OATS.

When the average price of oats, computed according to 31 *Geo.* 3. *c.* 30. *shall exceed* 25*s. per quarter, the commissioners may cause an addition to be made to the Fares: viz.*

Upon every fare amounting to two shillings, the additional sum of sixpence.

Upon every fare amounting to four shillings, the additional sum of one shilling.

And so upon every increase of two shillings, the additional sum of sixpence.

But such additional fare is not to be payable unless the coach be taken the full distance, or kept in waiting the full period for which the original fare is allowed, and the commissioners are to publish notice of the increase in the Gazette; which increase may be continued till thirty days after the average price of oats shall be reduced to one guinea per quarter. When the average price of oats are reduced to one guinea per quarter, the following deductions must be made on all the fares: Above Two Shillings, and under Five Shillings, Sixpence; Five Shillings, and under Seven Shillings and Sixpence, One Shilling; Seven Shillings and Sixpence, and under Ten Shillings, One Shilling and Sixpence; Ten Shillings and upwards, Two Shillings. Of which reduction the commissioners are to give notice in the London Gazette.

Hackney Coachmen offending.

All coachmen who ply for hire at the theatres, or other places of public resort, or who shall place their coaches at the side of the street, or in any situation where they do not usually ply, shall be considered liable to be hired and taken, as if on a stand. And on complaint being made to the commissioners, will be fined for refusal, unless such coachman shall produce positive proof of being actually hired at the time; and if such proof shall be really brought forward, in such case the commissioners have power to award to such coachman a reasonable compensation for loss of time on being summoned.

If any coachman shall refuse to go at these rates, or exact more, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 3*l.* nor under 10*s.* and on misbehaviour, by abusive language, or otherwise, the commissioners may revoke his licence, or inflict a penalty; and on non-payment, he shall be committed to Bridewell, and be kept to hard labour, for thirty days.—*The Commissioners Office is at Somerset Place.*

N. B. *Persons complaining of imposition, or ill treatment, are always heard with attention by the Commissioners or Magistrates, before whom they present their complaint.*

The Commissioners List for regulating the Price and Measurement of One Shilling, Eighteenpenny, and Two Shilling Fares, according to the late Act of Parliament.

ONE SHILLING FARES.

The Distance not exceeding One Mile.

	M.	F.	P.
Palace-yard, Westminster.			
rst coach to the end of Catharine-street, Strand	0	7	28
itto, to Derby-court, Piccadilly	0	7	26
Whitehall.			
ne centre of the Horse Guards, to Palsgrave-head-court, Strand	0	7	26
itto, to Berkeley-street, Piccadilly	0	7	23
Charing-cross.			
he Golden-cross, to White-horse-street, Piccadilly	0	7	27
itto, to Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street	0	7	22
Strand.			
tharine-street, to Watling-street, St. Paul's	0	7	33
Temple-bar.			
o the second Scotland-yard, Whitehall	0	7	20
itto, to Mercer's-chapel, Cheapside	0	7	31
Bridge-street, Fleet-street.			
ne first coach to St. Peter's church, Cornhill	0	7	34
itto, to Newcastle-court, Strand	0	7	26
St. Paul's Church-yard.			
he first coach to Beaufort-buildings, Strand	0	7	25
he first coach to Billiter-lane, Leadenhall-street	0	7	26
Cheapside.			
utter-lane, to Featherstone-buildings, Holborn	0	7	29
itto, to Whitechapel bars	0	7	30
Cornhill.			
he centre of the Royal-exchange to Great-garden-street, Whitechapel	0	7	27
itto, to Water-lane, Fleet-street	0	7	32
itto, to Hatton-garden, Holborn	0	7	33
Whitechapel.			
irst coach next the Three Nuns, to Cheapside-conduit	0	7	28
itto, to the Old-Change, Cheapside	0	7	22
King's-road, Gray's-inn-lane.			
irst coach to Cheapside-conduit	0	7	27
itto, to Rathbone-place, Oxford-road	0	7	22
Holborn.			
he end of Hatton-garden, to the Royal-exchange	0	7	33
itto to Denmark-street, St. Giles's	0	7	27
he end of Southampton-buildings, to Bedford-street	0	7	31
itto, to King-street, Cheapside	0	7	33
he end of Red-lion-street, to Buckingham-street, Strand	0	7	30
he Vine Tavern, to Ivy-lane, Newgate-street	0	7	27

Oxford-road.

	M.	F.	P.
The end of Rathbone-place, to Orchard-street	0	7	16
Ditto, to Gray's-inn-gate, Holborn	0	7	20
The end of Bond-street, to Vine-street, St. Giles's	0	7	29
The end of Park-street, to Dean-street, Oxford-road	0	7	28

Piccadilly.

The Golden-lion, to Oxendon-street, Coventry-street	0	7	25
The Golden-lion, to Panton-street, Haymarket	0	7	32
The end of St. James's-street, to Cecil-street, Strand	0	7	28

Tower.

The first coach to Paul's-chain, St. Paul's church	0	7	32

King's-street, Cheapside.

Cateaton-street, to St. Dunstan's church, Fleet-street	0	7	32
Ditto, to Castle-yard, Holborn	0	7	27

Clerkenwell.

Opposite the Close, to Bread-street, Cheapside	0	7	29

Buckingham-gate.

Opposite the gate, to the Treasury, Whitehall	0	7	17

EIGHTEEN-PENNY FARES.

The Distance not exceeding One Mile and a Half.

Palace-yard, Westminster.

First coach, to Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street	1	3	15
Ditto, to White-horse-street, Piccadilly	1	3	21

Whitehall.

The centre of the Horse Guards, to the Old Bailey, Ludgate-hill	1	3	20
Ditto, to the turnpike at Hyde-park Corner	1	3	34

Charing-cross.

The Golden Cross, to the end of Grosvenor-place, Hyde-park Corner	1	3	19
Ditto, to Watling-street, St. Paul's Church-yard	1	3	28

Strand.

Catharine-street, to Bank-street, Cornhill	1	3	30

Temple-bar.

To Little Abingdon-buildings, Westminster	1	3	19
To Bilter-lane, Leadenhall-street	1	3	31

Bridge-street, Fleet-street.

The first coach, to Somerset-street, Whitechapel	1	3	27
Ditto, to Downing-street, Parliament-street	1	3	26

St. Paul's Church-yard.

The first coach, to the end of Pall Mall, Cockspur-street	1	3	31
Ditto, Brick-lane, Whitechapel	1	3	31

Cheapside.

Gutter-lane to Dyot-street, St. Giles's	1	3	28
Ditto to Whitechapel Work-house	1	3	27

Cornhill.

The centre of the Royal Exchange, to Dog-row, Mile-end	1	3	21

	M.	F.	P.
The centre of the Royal Exchange, to Somerset-place, strand	1	3	26
Ditto, to the Bull and Gate, Holborn	1	3	26

Whitechapel.

First coach next the Three Nuns, to Ely-place, Holborn	1	3	31
Ditto, to Salisbury-court, Fleet-street	1	3	32

King's-road, Gray's-inn-lane.

First coach to St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill	1	3	29
Ditto, to Holles-street, Oxford-road	1	3	22

Holborn.

The end of Hatton-garden, to Houndsditch, Whitechapel	1	3	28
Ditto, to the Nags-head, near Market-street, Oxford-road	1	3	28
The end of Southampton-buildings, to the Treasury, Whitehall	1	3	28
Ditto to St. Mary-axe, Leadenhall-street	1	3	27
The end of Red-lion-street, to Downing-street, Westminster	1	3	27
The Vine Tavern to Bank-street, Cornhill	1	3	31

Oxford-road.

The end of Rathbone-place, to St. George's Burying-ground	1	3	6
Ditto, to Giltspur-street, Old-Bailey	1	3	22
The end of Bond-street, to Brownlow-street, Holborn	1	3	29
The end of Park-street, to opposite the Coal-yard, High-Holborn	1	3	30

Piccadilly.

The Golden-lion, to Adam-street, Strand	1	3	29
Ditto, to the centre of Whitehall-chapel	1	3	20
The end of St. James's-street, to Temple-lane, Fleet-street	1	3	28

Tower.

The first coach, to Fetter-lane, Fleet-street	1	3	21

King-street, Cheapside.

Bateaton-street, to Burleigh-street, Strand	1	3	22
Ditto, to Newton-street, Holborn	1	3	30

Clerkenwell.

Opposite the Close, to opposite Leadenhall-market	1	3	31

Buckingham-gate.

Opposite the Gate, to Bedford-street, Strand	1	3	25

TWO SHILLING FARES.

The Distance not exceeding two miles.

Palace-yard, Westminster.

First coach to the end of Watling-street, St. Paul's Church-yard	1	7	32
Ditto, to opposite the Horse-guards at Knightsbridge.	1	7	25

Whitehall.

Centre of the Horse Guards, to Mercer's Chapel, Cheapside	1	7	28
Ditto, to Bear-court, Knightsbridge	1	7	28

Charing Cross.

The Golden-cross, to Smith's Manufactory, Knightsbridge	1	7	4
Ditto, to Bank-street, Cornhill	1	7	27

Strand.

Catharine-street, to Poor Jewry, Aldgate	1	7	29

	M.	F.	P.
Temple Bar.			
To Grosvenor House, Millbank-row, Westminster	1	6	15
To the Red Lion and Spread Eagle, Whitechapel	1	7	16
Bridge-street, Fleet-street.			
The first coach to New-road, Whitechapel-road	1	7	23
Ditto, to the turning to Queen's-square, Westminster	1	7	33
St. Paul's Church-yard.			
The first coach to St. James's Palace Gate	1	6	25
Ditto, to the sign of the London Hospital	1	7	34
Cheapside.			
Gutter-lane, to the end of Poland-street, Oxford-street	1	7	34
Ditto, to the end of Mutton-lane, Mile-end-road	1	7	26
Cornhill.			
The centre of the Royal Exchange, to the Rose and Crown, Mile-end-road	1	7	30
Ditto, to the end of St. Martin's-lane, Strand	1	7	21
Ditto, to the end of Denmark-street, St. Giles's	1	7	21
Whitechapel.			
First coach next the Three Nuns, to the Bull and Gate, Holborn	1	7	33
First coach next the Three Nuns, to Somerset-house	1	7	33
King's-road, Gray's-inn-lane.			
First coach, to the Blue Bear, Whitechapel	1	7	29
Ditto, to Park-street, Oxford-road	1	7	27
Holborn.			
The end of Hatton Garden, to the end of Garden-street, Whitechapel-road	1	7	25
Ditto, to the end of Duke-street, Oxford-road	1	7	31
The end of Southampton-buildings, to the end of Dartmouth-street, Tothill-street, Westminster	1	7	28
Ditto, to the Red Lion and Spread Eagle, Whitechapel	1	7	26
The end of Red-lion-street, to the King's Head, Lambeth Marsh	1	7	33
The Vine Tavern, to the end of Poor Jewry, Aldgate	1	7	30
Oxford-road.			
The end of Rathbone-place, to the end of Bigg's-lane, in the road to Bayswater	1	7	19
Ditto, to the end of the Old Jewry, Poultry	1	7	31
The end of Bond-street, to the end of Cow-lane, Snow-hill	1	7	26
The end of Park-street, to Gray's-inn-gate, Holborn	1	7	25
Piccadilly.			
The Golden Lion, to Palsgrave-head-court, Temple Bar	1	7	28
Ditto, to the end of Wood-street, Millbank-street, Westminster	1	7	33
End of St. James's-street, to first coach in St. Paul's Church-yard	1	7	28
Tower.			
To the centre of Exeter Change, Strand	1	7	31
King-street, Cheapside.			
Careaton-street, to the end of Suffolk-street, Cockspur-street	1	7	25
Ditto, to the Boar and Castle, Oxford-road	1	7	15
Clerkenwell.			
Opposite the Close to the Talbot-inn, Whitechapel	1	7	29

M. F. P.

Buckingham-gate.

Opposite the gate, to the end of Essex-street, Strand - 1 7 25

N. B. The Coachman has his option to be paid either by time or by measurement.

FARES to the Opera House, Drury-lane Theatre, Covent Garden Theatre, and Ranelagh.

From	*Opera House.*		*Drury-la. Theatre.*		*Cov. Gar. Theatre.*		*Ranelagh.*	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Aldersgate-street	2	6	2	0	2	0	3	6
Bishopsgate-street within	2	6	2	0	2	0	4	6
Bishopsgate-street without	3	0	2	6	2	6	5	0
Blackman-street, over London-bridge	3	6	2	6	2	6	5	0
Ditto, over Blackfriars	3	6	2	6	2	6	5	0
Ditto, over Westminster	2	6	2	6	2	6	3	6
Bloomsbury-square	1	6	1	0	1	0	3	6
Buckingham-gate	1	6	2	0	2	0	1	0
Charing-cross	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	6
Cheapside, Foster-lane end	2	0	1	6	1	6	3	6
Cheapside, end King-street	2	0	1	6	2	0	4	6
Chelsea College	3	0	3	6	3	0		
Cornhill, Freeman's-court	2	6	2	0	2	0	4	6
Fenchurch-street	2	6	2	0	2	6	5	6
Fleet-street Obelisk	1	6	1	0	1	0	3	6
Gracechurch-street	2	6	2	0	2	0	4	6
Hackney church	5	6	5	0	5	0	7	0
Holborn, end Leather-lane	1	6	1	0	1	0	3	6
Hyde-park-corner	1	6	2	0	2	0	1	6
Islington	3	0	2	6	2	6	5	0
Knightsbridge	2	0	2	6	2	6	1	6
Marybone	2	0	2	6	2	0	4	0
Mile-end-turnpike	3	6	3	0	3	6	6	6
Minories	3	0	2	6	2	6	5	6
Moorfields	2	6	2	0	2	0	6	0
Oxford-street, Pantheon	1	0	1	6	1	6	3	0
Oxford-street, end of Orchard-street	1	6	2	0	2	0	2	6
Palace-yard, and St. Margaret's Church	1	0	1	6	1	0	2	0
Ratcliff-cross	5	0	3	6	4	0	7	0
St. Ann's Church, Soho	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	6
St. James's palace Gate	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0
St. Paul's Church-yard	2	0	1	0	1	0	4	6
Shoreditch Church	3	6	3	0	3	0	5	6
Smithfield	2	0	1	6	1	6	3	6
Temple Bar	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	6
Tottenham-court-road, end of Goodge-street	1	6	1	0	1	0	3	6
Tower-gate	3	0	2	6	2	6	5	0
Union street, end Borough	2	6	2	6	2	6	3	6
Whitechapel bars	3	0	2	6	2	6	5	6

FARES to Vauxhall, Sadler's Wells, Astley's, and the Circus.

From	*Vauxhall.* s.	d.	*Sad. Wells* s.	d.	*Astley's* s.	d.	*Circus.* s.	d.
Aldersgate-street	3	6	1	6	2	0	2	0
Arundel-street, Strand	3	0	2	0	1	6	2	0
Bedford-street, Covent Garden	3	0	2	6	1	6	2	0
Bishopsgate-street within	3	0	2	0	2	6	2	0
Blackman-street stand	2	0	3	0	1	6	1	0
Bloomsbury-square	3	6	2	0	2	0	2	6
Bond-street, Piccadilly	3	0	3	0	1	6	2	0
Buckingham-gate	3	0	3	6	1	6	2	0
Charles-street, Covent Garden	3	0	2	0	1	6	2	0
Cheapside, end of Foster-lane	3	0	1	6	2	0	1	6
Chelsea College	4	6	5	0	2	6	3	0
Cornhill, Freeman's-court	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Fleet-street Obelisk	3	0	1	6	2	0	1	6
Gracechurch-street	3	6	2	0	2	0	2	0
Haymarket, Piccadilly end	4	6	3	0	1	6	2	0
Holborn, end of King-street	3	6	2	0	2	0	2	6
Hyde-park-corner	5	0	3	6	2	0	2	6
Islington	5	0	1	0	3	6	3	0
Leicester-square	2	6	3	0	1	6	2	0
Mile-end turnpike	4	6	3	0	3	6	3	6
Minories	3	6	2	6	3	0	2	6
Moorfields	4	6	1	0	2	6	2	0
Newgate	3	6	1	0	2	0	1	6
Oxford-street, end of Charles-street	3	6	2	6	2	0	2	6
Oxford-street, Pantheon	3	6	3	0	2	0	2	6
Oxford-street, Bond-street	3	6	3	0	2	6	3	0
Ditto, Orchard-street	4	0	3	6	3	0	3	6
Palace-yard, and St. Margaret's Church	3	0	3	6	1	0	1	6
Ratcliff-cross	5	6	3	6	4	6	3	6
St. Ann's Church, Soho	3	0	2	6	1	6	2	6
St. James's Palace	3	0	3	0	1	6	2	6
St. Paul's Church-yard	3	6	2	0	2	0	1	6
Shoreditch Church	4	6	2	0	3	6	3	0
Smithfield	3	6	1	0	2	6	2	0
Strand, Catherine-street	3	0	2	6	1	6	2	0
Temple Bar	3	6	2	0	2	0	2	0
Tottenham-court-road, Goodge-street	4	6	2	6	2	0	3	0
Tower-gate	4	6	2	6	2	6	2	0
Union-street, Borough	2	0	2	6	1	6	1	0
Whitechapel bars	4	6	2	6	2	6	2	0

HACKNEY COACH FARES,

From the Principal Stands,

With the Distances in Miles and Furlongs.

From Bloomsbury-square, to and from

m.	f.		s.	d.
2	1	Aldgate	2	6
1	6	Bank	2	0
6	0	Battersea	6	0
1	4	Berkeley-square	1	6
4	6	Blackwall	5	0
1	3	Bond-street, Oxford-road	1	6
5	0	Bow	5	0
2	0	Billingsgate	2	0
1	6	Bond-street, Piccadilly	2	0
3	4	Brompton	3	6
3	2	Buckingham Gate	3	6
2	3	Camberwell	2	6
3	4	Chelsea College	3	6
1	3	Cavendish-square	1	6
1	4	Cheapside, east end	1	6
1	4	Clerkenwell	1	6
2	2	Custom house	2	6
5	5	Fulham	6	0
1	5	Guildhall	2	0
7	4	Greenwich Hospital	7	6
1	5	Grosvenor-square	2	0
7	4	Green man, at Blackheath	7	6
4	2	Hampstead, King's Arms	4	6
1	2	Hanover square	1	6
1	7	Hyde park corner	2	0
1	5	St. James's palace gate	2	0
1	7	India house	2	0
3	4	Kensington palace	3	6
2	6	Knightsbridge	3	0
4	3	Limehouse church	4	6
2	4	London bridge	2	6
2	5	St. Luke's Hospital	2	0
2	7	Magdalen	3	0
2	0	Mansion house	2	0
2	0	Moorfields	2	0
3	0	New Docks, Wapping	3	0
2	2	Paddington canal	2	6
2	4	Peerless Pool	2	6
1	7	Piccadilly	2	0
1	3	Portland place	1	6
1	7	Portman square	2	0
1	2	St. Paul's church yard	1	6
3	6	Stepney church	4	0

m.	f.		s.	d.
2	3	Kennington, Horn tavern	2	6
3	2	Kensington gravel pits	3	6
3	1	——— palace gate	3	6
4	3	Kentish town chapel	4	6
2	2	Leadenhall street	2	6
5	0	Limehouse church	5	0
2	2	General post office, Lombard street	2	0
2	2	St. Luke's Old street	2	6
3	2	London hospital	3	6
1	7	Mansion house	2	0
1	6	Marybone church	2	0
3	4	Mile-end turnpike	3	6
1	6	Milk street, Cheapside	2	0
2	4	Minories	2	6
2	3	Moorgate	2	6
1	5	Newington butts	2	0
1	4	Newgate street	1	6
2	5	Norton falgate	3	0
1	1	Obelisk, Fleet street	1	6
1	3	Old Bailey	1	6
2	2	Old street church	2	6
2	7	Paddington canal	3	0
2	4	Pancras church	2	6
3	7	Peckham	4	0
5	3	Poplar church	5	6
1	6	Queen street, Cheapside	2	0
3	2	Ratcliff highway	3	6
4	2	Ratcliff cross	4	6
2	0	Royal Exchange	2	0
2	1	Ranelagh	2	6
2	2	Sadler's wells	2	6
3	6	Shadwell church	4	0
3	1	Shoreditch church	3	6
2	2	South sea house	2	6
2	1	St. George's church, Southwark	2	6
1	4	St. Paul's church yard	1	6
3	1	Spitalfields church	3	6
4	1	Stepney church	4	6
4	1	Stoke Newington	4	6
7	1	Seven sisters, Tottenham high cross	7	6
2	7	Tower	3	0
1	3	Tottenham court turnpike	1	6
2	7	Victualling office, Tower hill	3	0
2	5	Walworth	3	0
3	4	King Edward's stairs, Wapping	3	6
3	2	Wellclose square	3	6

From Cheapside, end of King-street, to and from

1	4	Adelphi	1	6
2	0	Admiralty	2	0
1	4	Asylum	1	6
2	6	Berkeley square	3	0
1	2	Blackman street	1	6

m.	f.		s.	d.
4	2	Blackwall	4	6
3	3	Bow	3	6
5	2	Brompton	5	6
2	4	Bond street, end Piccadilly	2	6
1	7	Charing cross	2	0
2	5	Cavendish square	3	0
3	0	Canonbury house	3	0
3	3	Camberwell	3	6
4	2	Chelsea hospital	4	6
1	5	Foundling hospital	2	0
3	0	Grosvenor square	3	0
2	2	Golden square	2	6
5	6	Greenwich	6	0
2	4	Hanover square	2	6
2	0	Haymarket theatre	2	0
3	0	Hyde park corner	3	0
3	2	Hackney church	3	6
2	0	Hermitage	2	0
1	3	Hoxton square	1	6
5	0	Hampstead church	5	0
5	0	Highgate church	5	0
2	0	Highbury place	2	0
5	0	Kensington palace	5	0
2	4	Lambeth palace	2	6
3	2	Limehouse	3	6
3	2	Locke hospital	3	6
3	2	Marybone church	3	6
1	5	Mile-end turnpike	2	0
2	3	Middlesex hospital	2	6
1	6	Museum, (British)	2	0
2	6	Oxford street, Duke street end	3	0
2	2	Pantheon, Oxford street	2	6
2	6	Paddington church	3	0
2	6	Portland place	3	0
3	0	Portman square	3	0
1	7	Ratcliff highway	2	0
2	7	Ratcliff cross	3	0
1	0	Soho square	2	0
2	0	Stepney church	2	0
2	2	St. George's hospital	3	6
3	7	St. Giles's church	2	0
1	3	St. James's palace	2	6
2	3	Westminster hall or abbey	2	6
2	6	York street, Westminster	3	0

From Fleet-street Obelisk, to and from

1	3	Admiralty	1	6
1	7	Albemarle street	2	0
1	3	Aldgate	1	6
1	3	Asylum	1	6
1	4	Battle bridge	1	6
1	3	Bedford square	1	6
2	1	Berkeley square	2	6

m.	f.		s.	d.
6	6	Blackheath	7	0
5	0	Blackwall	5	0
1	1	Bloomsbury-square	1	6
1	7	Bond street, Piccadilly end	2	0
2	3	Bond street, Oxford road end	2	6
1	4	Borough, High street	1	6
4	1	Bow, near Stratford	4	6
3	7	Brompton	4	0
3	2	Camberwell	3	6
2	2	Cavendish square	2	6
1	2	Charing cross, Craig's court	1	6
1	4	Coventry street, Haymarket	1	6
1	2	Custom house	1	6
1	4	Downing street	1	6
1	2	Foundling hospital	1	6
6	4	Greenwich	6	6
2	4	Grosvenor square	2	6
4	0	Hackney church	4	0
4	7	Hampstead church	5	0
1	3	Haymarket	1	6
2	1	Hermitage bridge new docks	2	6
2	4	Hyde park corner	2	6
5	1	Highgate	5	6
1	6	Islington church	2	0
1	5	Jermyn street	1	6
4	4	Kensington palace	4	6
1	4	King's bench prison	1	6
2	0	Lambeth palace	1	6
2	1	London hospital	2	6
2	6	Marybone church	3	0
1	4	Minories	1	6
1	6	Middlesex hospital	2	0
1	3	Opera house	1	6
2	0	Oxford street, Bond street	2	0
1	6	Piccadilly, St. Jamess church	2	0
2	3	Piccadilly, Green park gate	2	6
2	2	Portland place	2	6
2	5	Portman square	3	0
0	7	Red lion square	1	0
1	6	St. James's palace	2	0
3	0	Stepney church	3	0
1	6	Tottenham court chapel	2	0
1	4	Treasury	1	6
8	0	Turnham green	8	0
2	0	Westminster hall, and abbey	2	0

From Gracechurch-street, to and from

1	7	Adelphi	2	0
2	2	Admiralty	2	6
1	6	Asylum	2	0
3	1	Berkeley square	3	6
2	1	Bethnal green	2	6
1	0	Blackman street	1	0

m.	f		s.	d.
3	2	Blackwall	3	6
1	7	Bloomsbury square	2	0
2	7	Bond street, Piccadilly end	3	0
3	0	Bond street, Oxford street end	3	0
2	0	Bow street, Covent garden	2	0
3	2	Camberwell	3	6
3	0	Canonbury house	3	0
2	2	Castle street, Leicester fields	2	6
1	2	Charter house square	1	6
4	5	Chelsea college	5	0
5	5	Chelsea church	6	0
5	0	Chelsea, (Little)	5	0
1	4	Clerkenwell green	1	6
2	3	Carlton-house	2	6
2	7	Cavendish square	3	0
2	1	Charing cross	2	6
1	2	Cow cross	1	6
4	7	Deptford bridge	5	0
3	0	Dover street	3	0
2	0	Foundling hospital	2	0
2	6	Golden square	3	0
5	5	Greenwich	6	0
3	1	Hackney church	3	6
6	3	Hammersmith turnpike	6	6
5	6	Hampstead church	6	0
2	7	Hanover square	3	0
1	1	Hatton street, end Holborn	1	6
2	3	Haymarket	2	6
3	4	Hyde park corner	3	6
5	6	Highgate church	6	0
3	3	Highbury place	3	6
1	2	Hoxton square	1	6
1	3	Kings bench prison	1	6
1	5	Kingsland	2	0
2	4	Lambeth palace	2	6
2	3	Leicester fields	2	6
3	0	Limehouse church	3	0
1	6	Lincoln's inn fields	2	0
2	5	Middlesex hospital	3	0
3	4	Oxford street turnpike	3	6
2	3	Oxford street, Wardour street end	2	6
4	0	Paddington canal	4	0
2	4	Pantheon, Oxford street	2	6
2	7	Piccadilly, St. James's street	3	0
3	3	Piccadilly, Green park gate	3	6
3	6	Pimlico	4	0
3	1	Portland place	4	0
3	3	Portman square	3	6
2	3	Ratcliff cross	2	6
1	6	Red lion square	2	0
2	2	Rotherhithe church	2	6
2	7	Royal Institution	3	0
2	6	St. James's palace	3	0
2	3	Soho square	2	6

m.	f.		s.	d.
1	5	Somerset place	2	0
1	3	Temple bar	1	6
2	5	Tottenham court chapel	3	0
2	4	Treasury	2	6
2	6	Westminster hall	3	0

From Holborn, at Leather Lane end, to and from

1	0	Adelphi	1	0
1	1	Admiralty	1	6
1	4	Aldgate	1	6
0	6	Bagnigge wells	1	0
1	0	Bank	1	0
4	0	Bayswater	4	0
2	0	Berkeley square	2	0
3	0	Bethnal green	3	0
1	4	Billingsgate	1	6
1	7	Blackman street	2	0
7	0	Blackheath	7	0
4	1	Blackwall	4	6
1	5	Bond street end, Piccadilly	2	0
1	6	Bond street end, Oxford street	2	0
1	7	Borough, High street	2	0
4	4	Bow, near Stratford	4	6
1	0	Brick lane, Old street	1	0
1	7	Bridge street, Westminster	2	0
4	0	Brompton	4	0
3	6	Camberwell	4	0
2	5	Canonbury house	3	0
1	7	Cavendish square	2	0
1	2	Charing cross	1	6
3	7	Chelsea college	4	0
1	3	Chiswell street	1	6
6	0	Chiswick	6	0
1	0	Clerkenwell green	1	0
1	0	Covent garden	1	0
1	4	Custom house	1	6
5	7	Deptford bridge	6	0
2	3	Dockhead, Bermondsey	2	6
0	7	Drury lane theatre	1	0
1	0	Exchange, (royal)	1	0
6	1	Fulham	6	6
1	4	Golden square	1	6
1	0	Goswell street, north end	1	0
6	7	Greenwich	7	0
2	1	Grosvenor square	2	6
5	3	Hackney	5	6
5	4	Hammersmith	5	6
4	7	Hampstead church	5	0
1	7	Hanover square	2	0
1	3	Haymarket	1	6
2	2	Hyde park corner	2	6
3	0	Highbury place	3	0
5	0	Highgate church	5	0

m.	f.		s.	d.
3	4	Holloway	3	6
2	1	Horsleydown	2	6
2	2	Hoxton square	2	6
1	4	Houndsditch	1	6
1	2	India house	1	6
1	5	Islington church	2	0
2	6	Kennington, Horns Tavern	3	0
4	1	Kensington palace	4	6
3	3	Kentish town chapel	3	6
1	7	King's bench prison	2	0
3	1	Knightsbridge	3	6
2	3	Lambeth palace	2	6
1	4	Leicester square	1	6
3	6	Limehouse church	4	0
1	2	London bridge	1	6
2	2	Manchester square	2	6
0	7	Mansion house	1	0
2	3	Marybone church	2	6
1	4	Middlesex hospital	1	6
0	4	Museum	1	0
2	0	Newington butts	2	0
1	2	Northumberland house	1	6
1	4	Opera house	1	6
1	3	Oxford street, Pantheon	1	6
1	0	Oxford street, Bond street end	2	0
1	7	Oxford street, Duke street end	2	0
2	2	Oxford street turnpike	2	6
2	6	Paddington canal	3	0
1	4	Pall mall, Carlton house	1	6
2	1	Pancras	2	6
1	4	Piccadilly, Haymarket end	1	6
1	7	Piccadilly, St. James's street end	2	0
2	4	Piccadilly, Green park gate	2	6
2	0	Portland place	2	0
3	6	Poplar church	4	0
1	0	St. Martin's lane, Long acre end	1	0
1	2	Small pox hospital	1	6
0	6	Somerset place	1	0
1	7	Spitalfields church	2	0
4	1	Stoke Newington	4	6
1	3	Tottenham court chapel	1	6
2	0	Tower hill, Little	2	0
1	4	Treasury	1	6
3	3	Wapping, New docks	3	6
2	3	Wellclose square	2	6
2	0	Westminster hall or abbey	2	0
2	0	Whitechapel church	2	0
1	3	White conduit house	1	6
1	0	York street, Covent garden	1	0

From Hyde Park Corner, to and from

1	4	Adelphi	1	6
1	3	Admiralty	1	0

m.	f.		s.	d.
3	0	Battersea, through Chelsea	3	0
2	1	Bedford row	2	6
6	7	Blackwall	7	0
3	3	Borough, High street	3	6
1	0	Bow street, Covent garden	2	0
6	5	Bow	7	0
1	6	Bridge street, Westminster	2	0
3	1	Broad street, Old	3	6
4	3	Burr street, Wapping	4	6
3	5	Camberwell	4	0
5	1	Canonbury house	5	6
2	6	Cheapside, Foster lane end	3	0
4	0	Chiswick	4	0
3	1	Clerkenwell green	3	6
3	2	Cornhill, west end	3	6
7	6	Deptford bridge	8	0
3	2	Exchange, (royal)	3	6
1	5	Exchange, (Exeter)	2	0
3	3	Fenchurch street, west end	3	6
2	3	Fleet street, Obelisk	2	6
3	7	Fulham	4	0
2	3	George street, Westminster	2	6
4	4	Gravel lane, Old (Docks)	4	6
7	7	Greenwich	8	0
5	0	Hampstead	5	0
5	0	Highbury place	5	0
2	3	Holborn bridge	2	6
4	0	Horsleydown	4	0
4	1	Hoxton square	4	6
3	3	India house	3	6
3	4	Islington spa	3	6
3	2	King's bench prison	3	6
2	7	King street, Cheapside	3	0
1	1	Leicester fields	1	6
6	2	Limehouse church	6	6
2	0	Lincoln's inn fields	2	0
3	2	Lombard street, Post office	3	6
2	3	Ludgate hill	2	6
4	1	Mile end turnpike	4	6
3	6	Minories	4	0
1	2	Oxford street, Pantheon	1	6
2	1	Princes street, Red lion square	2	6
1	5	Paddington canal	2	0
3	4	Ratcliffe cross	3	6
3	4	St. Luke's hospital	3	6
2	6	St. Paul's church yard	3	0
4	7	Shadwell church	5	0
4	2	Shoreditch church	4	6
2	4	Snow hill	2	6
4	6	Stoke Newington	5	0
2	0	Temple bar	2	0
3	7	Tower hill, Little	4	6
1	4	Treasury	1	6
5	4	Turnham green	5	6

m.	f.		s.	d.
3	6	Walworth	4	0
1	7	Westminster hall and abbey	2	0
3	4	Whitechapel church	3	6
4	2	Well close square	4	6

From St. James's Palace Gate, to and from

1	3	Asylum	1	6
2	4	Bank of England	2	6
3	5	Bethnal green	4	0
3	2	Billingsgate	3	6
6	1	Blackwall	6	6
1	4	Bloomsbury square	1	6
2	6	Bethlem hospital	3	0
4	0	Camberwell	4	0
2	2	Cheapside, Milk street	2	6
2	4	Clerkenwell green	2	6
6	5	Deptford bridge	7	0
2	6	East India house	3	0
2	4	Exchange, royal	2	6
2	7	Fenchurch street	3	0
1	6	Fleet street obelisk	2	0
7	6	Greenwich	8	0
2	4	Guildhall	2	6
5	0	Hampstead	5	0
1	7	Hatton garden	2	0
4	3	Highbury place	4	6
2	0	Holborn bridge	2	0
3	6	Hoxton	4	0
3	0	India house	3	0
3	4	Islington church	3	6
3	3	Kensington palace gate	3	6
3	3	Kentish town church	3	6
2	1	King's Bench	2	6
1	3	Lincolns inn fields	1	6
2	7	London bridge	3	0
3	0	London Tavern	3	0
3	1	Minories	3	6
2	2	Marybone church	2	6
1	7	Old Bailey	2	0
1	0	Oxford street, Pantheon	1	6
1	5	Portland place	2	0
3	2	Paddington canal	3	6
1		Queen square, Westminster	1	6
2	3	Queen street, Cheapside	2	6
1	2	Queen street, Lincolns inn fields	1	6
3	2	Ratcliffe highway	4	0
1	6	Red lion square	2	0
3	5	Shoreditch church	4	0
3	5	Spitalfields church	4	0
4	6	Stepney church	5	0
1	7	St. Paul's	2	0
1	6	Snow hill	2	0
1	7	Tottenham court turnpike	2	0

m.	f.		s.	d.
6	3	Turnham green	6	6
1	3	Temple bar	1	6
3	0	Tower	3	0
1	0	Westminster hall and abbey	1	0
3	0	Worship street	3	0

Mile-End Turnpike, to and from.

3	1	Adelphi	3	6
3	5	Admiralty	4	0
1	4	Bank	1	6
2	3	Blackman street	2	6
2	4	Blackwall	2	6
4	4	Bond street, Oxford street end	4	6
3	2	Bow street, Covent garden	3	6
2	0	Bow	2	0
6	2	Brompton	6	6
4	0	Camberwell	5	0
4	3	Cavendish square	4	6
3	4	Charing cross	3	6
1	7	Cheapside, Foster lane end	2	0
2	0	Chiswell street	2	0
3	0	Clerkenwell green	3	0
1	5	Custom house	2	0
1	3	Cornhill	1	6
1	4	Exchange, royal	1	6
3	1	Exchange, Exeter	3	6
2	3	Fleet street obelisk	2	6
7	1	Greenwich	7	6
4	6	Grosvenor square	5	0
2	0	Hackney church	2	0
7	2	Hampstead church	7	6
4	2	Highbury place	4	6
5	0	Hyde park corner	5	0
2	4	Holborn bridge	2	6
2	4	King's Bench	2	0
2	6	Kingsland	3	0
1	5	King street, Cheapside	2	0
3	6	Leicester fields	4	6
2	1	Limehouse church	2	0
3	2	Lincoln's inn fields	3	6
1	5	Lombard street, Birchin lane	2	0
1	4	London tavern	1	6
1	3	London bridge	1	6
1	4	Moorfields	1	6
1	5	Moo fields	2	0
2	2	Newgate	2	6
2	3	Old street church	2	6
3	7	Opera house	4	0
4	5	Oxford street, Bond street	5	0
5	0	Oxford street turnpike	5	0
4	6	Piccadilly, Green park gate	5	0
2	3	Poplar church	2	6
4	4	Portland place	4	6
1	5	Poultry	2	0
1	3	Ratcliff cross	1	0
2	1	Red lion square	3	6

m.	f.		s.	d.
2	5	Sadler's wells	3	0
4	1	St. James's palace	4	6
4	0	St. Martin's lane, Long acre	4	0
2	0	St. Martin's le grand	2	0
2	1	St. Paul's church yard	2	6
4	0	Seven dials	4	0
3	0	Somerset place	3	0
1	0	Spitalfields church	1	0
2	6	Temple bar	3	0
1	7	Tower hill, Little	2	0
4	0	Treasury	4	0
1	4	Wapping New Stairs	1	6
4	1	Westminster hall, or abb	4	6

From Oxford-street at the end of Bond-street, to and from

1	3	Adelphi	1	6
1	1	Admiralty	1	6
3	2	Aldgate	3	6
2	4	Asylum	2	6
2	6	Bank	3	0
3	1	Bayswater	3	6
2	7	Bethlem hospital	3	0
3	2	Billingsgate	3	6
8	5	Blackheath	3	0
4	3	Burr street, Wapping	4	6
1	2	Charing cross	1	6
2	3	Cheapside, Foster lane end	2	6
0	6	Chesterfield street	1	0
2	6	Exchange, Royal	3	0
1	7	Foundling hospital	2	0
8	2	Greenwich	8	6
5	0	Hampstead church	5	0
4	6	Highbury place	5	0
1	2	Hyde park corner	1	6
2	0	Holborn bridge	2	0
3	0	India house	3	0
3	3	Islington church	3	6
5	7	Limehouse church	6	0
1	7	Lincoln's inn	2	0
2	1	Newgate	2	6
2	4	Obelisk, Fleet street	2	6
2	4	Old street, Goswell street end	2	6
1	0	Pall mall, at Carlton house	1	0
1	0	Panton street	1	0
3	6	Parliament street	2	0
2	2	York street Westminster	2	6
1	2	Piccadilly, Green park gate	1	0
5	0	Ratcliff cross	5	0
3	0	Sadler's wells	3	0
1	2	St. Martin's lane, Long acre end	1	6
2	4	St. Paul's church yard	2	6

m.	f.		s.	d.
2	0	Snow hill	2	0
1	3	Somerset place	1	6
3	4	Spitalfields church	3	6
1	5	Treasury	2	0
4	3	Wapping, New Docks	4	6
2	0	Westminster hall, or abbey	2	0

From Palace-yard and St. Margaret's Church, to and from

3	0	Aldgate	3	0
6	2	Blackwall	6	6
1	2	Bow street, Covent garden	1	6
1	7	Blackfriars bridge	2	0
2	0	Borough, High street	2	0
6	1	Bow	6	6
2	5	Chiswell street	3	0
2	4	Clerkenwell green	2	6
2	5	Cornhill	3	0
3	0	Crutched friars	3	0
3	0	Custom house	3	0
0	0	Deptford bridge	6	0
2	5	Exchange, royal	3	0
2	4	Goswell street	2	6
2	7	Gracechurch street	3	0
6	6	Greenwich	7	0
2	4	Guildhall	2	6
1	5	Gray's inn	2	0
5	4	Hampstead	5	6
1	7	Hatton street, Holborn	2	0
3	0	High street, Aldgate	3	0
2	6	Horsleydown	3	0
2	3	King street, Cheapside	2	6
1	4	King's Bench	1	6
4	3	Shadwell church	4	6
3	5	Shoreditch church	4	0
1	2	Soho square	1	6

From St. Paul's Church-yard, to and from

1	1	Adelphi	1	6
1	4	Admiralty	1	6
1	5	Asylum	2	0
1	1	Aldgate	1	6
2	1	Albemarle street	2	6
2	6	Audley street chapel	3	0
1	2	Bagnigge Wells	1	6
1	4	Barnaby street	1	6
6	2	Battersea	6	6
1	6	Battle bridge	2	0
1	4	Bedford square	1	6
2	3	Berkeley square	2	0
1	7	Bermondsey church	2	0
2	6	Bethnal green	3	0

m.	f.		s.	d.
1	1	Bishopsgate street without	1	6
1	5	Blackman street	2	0
6	6	Blackheath	7	0
4	6	Blackwall	5	0
1	2	Bloomsbury square	1	6
2	1	Bond street, Piccadilly end	2	6
2	3	Bond street, Conduit street end	2	6
2	4	Bond street, Brook street end	2	6
2	2	Bond street, Oxford road end	2	6
1	4	Borough, High street	1	6
4	0	Bow, near Stratford	4	0
3	2	Bridewell, Tothill fields	3	6
1	0	Bridewell, Clerkenwell	1	0
2	0	Bridge street, Westminster	2	0
1	0	Broad street, new	1	0
4	1	Brompton	4	6
2	5	Buckingham house	3	0
3	4	Camberwell	3	6
2	7	Canonbury house	3	0
2	2	Cavendish square	2	6
1	3	Charing cross	1	6
3	6	Chelsea college	4	0
1	0	Chiswell street	1	0
1	5	Church street, St. Ann's	2	0
1	4	Cockspur street	1	6
1	6	Coventry street	2	0
1	1	Crutched friars	1	6
2	3	Curzon street	2	6
1	0	Custom house	1	0
5	5	Deptford bridge	6	0
1	0	Devonshire square, Bishopsgate	1	0
2	0	Dockhead	2	0
1	4	Foundling hospital	1	6
6	6	Fulham	7	0
2	0	Golden square	2	0
1	7	Goodman's fields	2	0
1	4	Goswell street, north end	1	6
2	6	Gravel lane, new	3	0
2	6	Grosvenor square	3	0
6	6	Greenwich	7	0
2	0	Guildhall Westminster	2	0
4	2	Hackney church	4	6
6	3	Hammersmith turnpike	6	6
5	1	Hampstead church	5	6
2	2	Hanover square	2	6
1	4	Hart street, Bloomsbury	1	6
1	5	Haymarket	2	0
1	7	Hermitage new docks	2	0
5	0	Highgate	5	0
3	4	Holloway, lower	3	6
1	5	Horse guards	2	0
1	4	Horsleydown	1	6
1	5	Hoxton square	2	0
1	0	Houndsditch	1	

m.	f.		s.	d.
2	6	Hyde park corner	3	0
2	0	Islington church	2	0
2	6	Kennington common	3	0
4	6	Kensington palace	5	0
4	5	——— gravel pits	5	0
1	4	Kent street, Borough end	1	6
3	2	Kentish town chapel	3	6
1	6	King's bench prison	2	0
3	2	Knightsbridge	3	6
2	2	Lambeth palace	2	6
1	5	Leicester fields	2	0
3	4	Limehouse church	3	6
3	0	Lock hospital	3	0
2	0	London hospital	2	0
1	2	Magdalen hospital	1	6
2	1	Manchester square	2	6
1	0	Mark lane	1	0
1	7	Marlborough street	2	0
1	4	Marshalsea prison	1	6
2	7	Marybone church	3	0
2	0	Middlesex hospital	2	0
2	3	Millbank, Westminster	2	6
2	4	Mile end turnpike	2	6
1	2	Minories	1	6
1	4	Museum, (British)	1	6
1	6	Newington butts	2	0
1	2	Norton falgate	1	6
1	2	Old street church	1	6
1	5	Opera house	2	0
1	3	Ormond street, great	1	6
1	4	Oxford street, Tottenham court end	1	6
1	7	Oxford street, Wardour street	2	0
2	2	Oxford street, Bond street	2	6
2	5	Oxford street, North Audley street	3	0
3	0	Oxford street turnpike	3	0
3	4	Paddington	3	6
1	5	Pall Mall, St. Alban's street	2	0
2	2	Pancras	2	0
3	0	Park lane, Grosvenor gate	3	0
4	0	Peckham	4	0
1	7	Peerless Pool	2	6
2	3	York street, Westminster	2	0
1	6	Piccadilly, end of Coventry street	2	0
1	7	Piccadilly, Air street	2	0
2	0	Piccadilly, St. James's church	2	0
2	1	Piccadilly, St. James's street end	2	6
2	5	Piccadilly, Green park gate	3	0
2	6	Piccadilly turnpike	3	0
3	0	Pimlico	3	0
4	2	Poplar church	4	0
2	4	Portland place	2	6
2	7	Portman square	3	0
2	7	Quebec street	3	0
2	6	Ratcliffe cross	3	0

m.	f.		s.	d.
1	6	Ratcliffe highway, west end	2	0
2	1	Ratcliffe church	2	6
1	1	Red lion square	1	6
1	0	Red lion street, Holborn end	1	0
3	0	Rotherhithe church	3	0
1	4	Russel street, Bloomsbury	1	6
1	4	Sadler's wells	1	6
1	4	St. Giles's church	1	6
1	7	St. James's palace	2	0
2	2	St. John's Wapping	2	6
1	0	St. Luke's hospital	1	0
1	4	St. Margaret's hill	1	6
1	2	Seven dials	1	6
1	6	Shoreditch church	2	0
1	7	Small pox and Vaccine hospital	2	0
1	5	Soho square	2	0
1	4	Spring garden gate	1	6
2	6	Stepney church	3	0
2	0	Tottenham court chapel	2	0
1	5	Tooley street	2	0
1	7	Tower hill, little	2	0
1	6	Treasury	2	0
8	2	Turnham green	8	6
2	5	Walworth	3	0
2	2	Wellclose square	2	6
2	2	Westminster hall, and abbey	2	6
2	0	Whitechapel church	2	0
2	0	White Conduit house	2	0
2	4	Wimpole street	2	6

From Shoreditch Church, to and from

4	3	Hyde park corner	4	6
3	7	Palace yard, Old	4	0
4	2	Park lane, Grosvenor gate	4	6

From Temple Bar, to and from

2	0	America square, Minories	2	0
1	0	Admiralty	1	0
1	4	Albemarle street	1	6
1	5	Aldgate	2	0
1	6	Asylum	2	0
1	0	Bagnigge wells	1	0
1	1	Bank	1	6
1	5	Berkeley square	2	0
1	4	Bethlem hospital	1	6
2	5	Bethnal green	3	0
1	3	Billingsgate	1	0
1	3	Bishopsgate within	1	0
1	5	Bishopsgate without	2	0
1	7	Blackman street	2	0
7	0	Blackheath	7	0
4	2	Blackwall	4	6

m.	f.		s.	d.
1	4	Bond street end, Piccadilly	1	6
1	5	Bond street end, Oxford street	2	0
1	7	Borough, High street	2	0
1	5	Bow	5	0
2	0	Bulstrode street	2	0
1	6	Cavendish square	2	0
0	7	Charing cross	1	0
1	0	Clerkenwell green	1	0
1	2	Cornhill, Birchin lane	1	6
1	1	Coventry street	1	6
1	5	Custom house	2	0
1	2	Downing street	1	6
1	1	Exchange, royal	1	6
1	1	Golden square	1	6
1	6	Goodman's fields	2	0
1	3	Goswell street, north end	1	6
1	2	Gracechurch street	1	6
1	1	Grosvenor square	2	6
2	5	Hanover square	2	0
1	0	Haymarket	1	0
1	1	Hyde park corner	2	6
2	3	India house	1	6
1	0	Islington church	2	0
2	6	Kensington palace	4	0
1	7	King's bench prison	2	0
3	7	Kingsland	4	0
1	1	Leicester fields	1	6
3	7	Limehouse church	4	0
1	3	London bridge	1	6
2	0	Manchester square	2	0
1	7	Magdalen hospital	2	0
1	0	Mansion house	1	0
2	2	Marybone church	2	6
1	3	Middlesex hospital	1	6
2	0	Newington butts	2	0
1	4	Old street church	1	6
1	0	Opera house	1	0
1	1	Oxford street, Wardour street end	1	6
1	2	Oxford street, Pantheon	1	6
1	3	Oxford street, Swallow street end	1	6
1	5	Oxford street, Bond street end	2	0
1	6	Oxford street, Duke street end	2	0
1	7	Oxford street, Audley street end	2	0
2	1	Oxford street turnpike	2	6
2	6	Paddington canal	3	0
1	1	Pall mall, Carlton house	1	6
2	1	Pancras	2	6
2	4	Park lane, Grosvenor gate	2	6
1	1	Piccadilly, Haymarket end	1	6
1	4	Piccadilly, St. James's street end	1	6
2	1	Piccadilly, Green park gate	2	6
3	7	Poplar church	4	0
1	7	Portland place	2	0
2	0	Portman square	2	0

m.	f.		s.	d.
3	4	Ratcliffe cross	3	6
1	2	St. James's palace	1	6
2	1	Shoreditch	2	6
2	7	Shadwell church	3	0
1	0	Soho square	1	0
1	0	Spring garden gate	1	0
1	2	Tottenham court chapel	1	6
1	5	Tottenham court turnpike	2	0
2	1	Tower hill, Little	2	6
1	1	Treasury	1	6
2	4	Wellclose square	2	6
1	5	Westminster hall, or abbey	2	0
1	6	White Conduit house	2	0
2	1	Wimpole street	2	6

FARES OF WATERMEN.—1803.

THIS Table of New Rates, made by the Mayor and Court of Aldermen, will relieve the Public from those Impositions which have been so long practised by this Description of Men.

FROM LONDON-BRIDGE, WESTWARD,

The following Distances are chargeable: for

Oars 6d.—Sculler 3d.

rom London Bridge	to	Paul's Wharf, or Mason's Stairs.
Allhallows Stairs	to	Blackfriar's Bridge, either side.
Three Cranes	to	Temple, or Old Barge-house.
Paul's Wharf	to	Arundel Stairs.
Blackfriar's Bridge, either side	to	Somerset-house, or Cuper's Bridge.
Temple	to	Whitehall, or King's Arms Stairs.
Strand-lane	to	Westminster Bridge.
Westminster Bridge, either side	to	Lambeth Stairs, or Horse-ferry.
Lambeth Stairs, or Horse Ferry	to	Vauxhall, or Feather's Stairs.

Oars 8d.—Sculler 4d.

om London Bridge	to	Temple, or Old Barge-house.
Three Cranes	to	Strand-lane, or Surry Stairs.
Queenhithe	to	Somerset-stairs, or Cuper's Bridge.
Paul's Wharf	to	Adelphi.
Blackfriar's Bridge	to	Whitehall, or King's-arms Stairs.
Temple	to	Westminster Bridge.
Hungerford	to	Lambeth Stairs, or Horse Ferry.
Lambeth Stairs	to	Nine Elms.

Oars 1s.—Sculler 6d.

From London Bridge -	to	Westminster Bridge, or Wooden Bridge.
Blackfriars Bridge -	to	Lambeth Stairs, or Horse Ferry.
Strand-lane -	to	Vauxhall, or Feather's Stairs.
Hungerford -	to	Nine Elms.
Nine Elms -	to	Chelsea Bridge.

Oars 1s. 6d.—Sculler 9d.

From London Bridge -	to	Lambeth Stairs, or Horse Ferry.
Allhallows -	to	Vauxhall, or Feathers Stairs.
Paul's Wharf -	to	Nine Elms.
Westminster Bridge	to	Chelsea Bridge.

Oars 2s.—Sculler 1s.

From London Bridge -	to	Nine Elms.
Temple -	to	Chelsea Bridge.

Oars 2s. 6d.—Sculler 1s. 3d.

From London Bridge - to Chelsea Bridge.

From London Bridge, on either Side, above.	*Oars.* s. d.	*With Company. Each Person* s. d.
To Chelsea Bridge - -	0 0	0 4
To Wandsworth - -	3 0	0 6
To Putney, Fulham, or Barn Elms -	4 0	0 8
To Hammersmith, or Chiswick -	5 0	0 9
To Barnes or Mortlake - -	6 0	1 0
To Brentford - - -	7 0	
To Isleworth - - -	7 6	
To Richmond - - -	8 0	1 3
To Twickenham, or Tide-end Town -	9 0	0 0
To Kingston - - -	10 6	1 6
To Hampton Court, or Hampton Town	12 0	
To Sunbury, or Walton upon Thames	13 0	1 9
To Shepperton, Weybridge, Chertsey, Laylham - -	15 0	2 0
To Staines - - -	18 0	2 6
To Datchet, or Windsor - -	21 0	3 0

FROM LONDON BRIDGE, EASTWARD.

Oars 6d.—Sculler 3d.

From London Bridge -	to	St. Catherine's, or George's Stairs.
Somers Quay Stairs	to	Union Stairs, or East-lane Stairs.
Iron-gate -	to	Wapping New Stairs, or Rotherhithe Stairs, or King Stairs.
Hermitage Stairs -	to	Church Stairs. King Edward Stairs, or Hanover Stairs.
Wapping Old Stairs	to	New Crane Stairs, or King James's Stairs.
Wapping New Stairs	to	Shadwell Dock Stairs.
Execution Dock -	to	Bell Wharf, or King and Queen Stairs.
Church Stairs -	to	Great Stone Stairs.
New Crane Stairs -	to	Ratcliff-cross, or Globe Stairs.
Shadwell Dock Stairs	to	Duke Shore Stairs, or Pageants.

Oars 8d.—Sculler 4d.

From London Bridge - to Union Stairs, or East-lane Stairs.
Somer's Quay Stairs - to Wapping Old Stairs, or Fountain Stairs.
Tower Stairs - to Wapping New Stairs, or Rotherhithe Stairs, or King's Stairs.
Iron-gate - to Execution Dock, or Prince's Stairs, or Elephant Stairs.
St. Catherine's - to Church Stairs, King Edward Stairs, or Hanover Stairs,
Hermitage Stairs to New Crane Stairs, or King James's Stairs.
Union Stairs - to Shadwell Dock Stairs.
Wapping Old Stairs to Bell Wharf, or King and Queen Stairs.
Wapping New Stairs to Ratcliff-cross, or Globe Stairs.
New Crane Stairs to Duke Shore Stairs, or Pageants.

Oars 1s.—Sculler 6d.

From London Bridge - to Shadwell Dock Stairs.
Somers Quay Stairs to Great Stone Stairs.
Tower Stairs - to Ratcliff-cross, or Globe Stairs.
Iron-gate - to Duke Shore Stairs, or Pageants.
Bell Wharf - to Deptford.
Deptford - to Greenwich, or the Isle of Dogs.

Oars 1s. 6d.—Sculler 9d.

From London Bridge - to Duke Shore Stairs, or the Pageants.
Wapping Old Stairs - to Deptford.
Bell Wharf - to Greenwich.

Oars 2s.—Sculler 1s.

From London Bridge - to Deptford.
Wapping Old Stairs to Greenwich.

Oars 2s. 6d.—Sculler 1s 3d.

From London Bridge - to Greenwich, or Isle of Dogs.

From London Bridge, on either Side, below the said Bridge.	*Oars.* s. d.	*With Company, each Person.* d.
To Deptford - -	0 0	4
To Greenwich -	0 0	6
To Blackwall -	3 6	8
To Woolwich -	5 0	9
To Erith - -	8 0	
To Purfleet -	10 0	
To Greenhithe - -	12 0	
To Grays - - -	13 0	
To Gravesend - - -	15 0	

Watermen plying at or between Windsor and Woolwich, when they do not take their fares directly up or down the river, and are detained by their passengers stopping at ships, wharfs, or otherwise, are to be paid by time or distance, at the option of the Waterman, (that is to say,) by time, oars, at and after the rate of 6d. for every half hour they shall be so engaged; and a sculler, at and after the rate of 3d. for every half hour he shall be so engaged, in lieu and instead of the rates computed by distance hereinbefore set forth.

Watermen plying between Windsor and Woolwich, when they take their fares directly up or down the river, and are detained by passengers for more than half an hour after landing (being desired by such passengers to wait), are to be paid for loss of time as follows; that is to say, for oars 6d. and for any time not exceeding half an hour from the expiration of the first half hour from the time of such passenger's landing, and so in proportion for every succeeding half hour in which they shall be so detained, over and above, and besides the rates computed by distance hereinbefore set forth.

No more than six persons are to be taken into any wherry as one fare, for any of the above prices, nor more than eight persons into any passage-boat between Windsor and Woolwich.

Over the water directly to the opposite shore, between Windsor and Greenwich, with a sculler, 2d. or 1d. for each person, if more than one.

RATES OF CHAIRMEN.

	£.	s.	d.
For the first hour (if paid by the hour)	0	1	6
For every hour afterwards	0	0	6
For any distance not exceeding one mile . .	0	1	0
From one mile, to one mile and a half	0	1	6
For every half mile afterwards . . .	0	0	6

N. B. Chairmen's fares are easily ascertained, by referring to those of Hackney Coaches.

Chairmen offending are subject to like penalties with hackney coachmen.

Charges for conveying Parcels from the Inns.

FOR any distance not exceeding a quarter of a mile 3d.—Half a mile 4d.—One mile 6d.—One mile and half 8d.—Two miles 10d. and 3d. for every additional half mile.

Any person or porter demanding more than the above Rates, for any parcel not exceeding 56lb. weight, to forfeit 20s. or not less than 5s.

Any inn, or warehouse keeper, neglecting to send a ticket with every parcel, containing the name or description of the inn or warehouse from whence the same is sent, with the christian and sur-name of the porter who is to deliver the same, and the carriage and porterage marked thereon, forfeits 40s. or not less than 5s. the porter not leaving the ticket with the parcel, or altering, or wilfully obliterating any thing written thereon, forfeits 40s. and if he demands more than written on such ticket, 20s.

Every parcel arriving by coach, to be delivered within six hours after such arrival (if not after four in the evening, or before seven in the morning) then within six hours after seven in the morning; or by waggon, within twenty-four hours after such arrival, or inn keeper to forfeit 20s. or not less than 10s.

Parcels directed "to be left till called for" to be delivered on payment of carriage, and 2d. warehouse-room for the first, and 1d. for each week after, or forfeit 20s. nor less than 10s.

Every porter misbehaving, forfeits 20s. nor less than 10s.

N. B. These offences are cognizable before any justice of the district.

VILLAGES AND TOWNS NEAR LONDON.

With their Distances, and the Places from which Stages set out.

N. B. *sun.* signifies *Sunday*; *m. Monday*; *t. Tuesday*; *w. Wednesday*; *th. Thursday*; *f. Friday*; *s. Saturday*; C. Coach; M. Morning; N. Noon; A. Afternoon; Sum. Summer; Win. Winter. The Fignres annexed to the Names of the Towns or Villages, denote their Distance in Miles. The stages generally set out a quarter of an hour later than the hours here stated.

(*See the Map.*)

BARNES, 8. C. Hope, Charing cross, daily, M. nine, eleven, A. three, five; White hart alehouse, New church Strand, daily, M. nine, eleven; A. three, five; Bell, Bell savage yard, Ludgate-hill, daily, M. half past seven, nine, ten, eleven; A. three, six.

Battersea, 5. Coach, Cross keys, Gracechurch street, daily, M. eleven, A. seven, *sun.* M. 10, Tobit's dog, St. Paul's church yard, daily, M eleven, A. seven; Angel and Sun, Strand, daily, M. eleven, A. seven Hope, Charing cross, daily, M. eleven, A. seven.

Blackwall, 5. C. Red lion and Eagle, Whitechapel, daily, M. eleven, A. seven, eight; Black boy and Camel, Leadenhall street, daily M. eleven, one; A. three, seven, eight.

Bow, 3. C. Black boy and Camel, Leadenhall street, hourly, from M. ten, to A. eight, six excepted.

Brentford, 10. C. Bolt in tun, Fleet street, daily M. ten, A. three, *sun.* M. eight; Spotted dog, New church, Strand, daily, M. eleven, A. two, four, six, seven; White bear, Piccadilly, daily, five times.

Brumpton, C. Bell, Bell savage yard, Ludgate hill, daily, M. nine, eleven; A. three, five; Swan, Charing-cross, M. eleven, A. six; Flower-pot, Bishopsgate street, hourly.

CAMBERWELL, 4. Coach, George and gate alehouse, Gracechurch street, daily, M. eleven, A. one, three, seven, eight; Pewter platter, ditto, hourly, from M. nine, to A. eight; No. 11, ditto, daily, M. ten, N. twelve, A. two, four, seven, eight; Anchor and Vine, Charing-cross, daily, M. nine, A five; Red lion, Strand, daily, M. eleven, A. seven; Swan, Charing cross, daily, M. eleven; A. seven; Kings and key, Fleet street, daily, N. twelve, A. three, eight, *s.* M. eleven; Green dragon, ditto, daily, M. ten, N. twelve, A. three, eight.

Chelsea, 4. C. Bell, Bell savage yard, Ludgate hill, daily. M. ten, N, twelve, A. two, three, six, seven; Red lion, Strand, C. hourly; Hope, Charing cross, daily, M. eleven, A. seven; Ship, ditto, daily, A. one, three, seven; Swan, ditto, daily, M. eleven, N. twelve, A. one, three, seven, eight, nine; No. 124, ditto, daily, M. ten, eleven, N. twelve, A. two, three, six, seven; Hercules, Leadenhall-street daily, M. ten, eleven, N. twelve, A. two, three, six, seven; Black boy and Camel, ditto, daily; Kings and Key, Fleet-street, daily, M. ten, twelve, N. eight.

Chiswick, 8. C. White hart alehouse, Strand, daily, M. ten, eleven, A. four, six; Gloucester coffee house, Piccadilly, daily, M. ten, eleven, A. three, six, seven, eight; Kings and key, Fleet street, daily, M. ten.

Clapham, 6. C. Coach and horses, New church, Strand, daily, M. eleven A. six; Horseshoe and Magpye, Bridge street, Westminster, daily M. eleven; A. seven; Swan, Charing cross, daily, M. eleven, A. six, George and gate alehouse, Gracechurch street, daily, M. eleven; A. two, three, five, eight, *sun.* M. half past ten, A. eight; Bell, Bell yard, ditto, daily, M. eleven, A. three, eight; White horse and half moon, southwark, daily, M. eleven, A. eight.

Clapton, 4. C. Flower pot, Bishopsgate within, every hour, from M. nine to A. eight.

Croydon, 10. C. Spread eagle, Gracechurch street, daily, A. three, George and gate, ditto, daily, M. nine; Dog and bear, Southwark, daily, A. four; Horseshoe and Magpye, Bridge street, Westminster, daily, M. ten; Swan, Charing cross, daily, M. ten.

DALSTON, 3. C. Flower pot, Bishopsgate within, hourly, from M. nine, to A. eight; No. 77, Newgate street, hourly.

Deptford, 5. C. Golden cross, Charing cross, hourly; Pewter platter, Gracechurch street, daily, M. eleven, N. twelve, A. three, four, seven, eight; No. 11, ditto, hourly, from eleven to A. eight, George and gate, ditto, hourly, from M. eleven, to A. nine; Bell, Bell yard, ditto, daily, M. eleven, A. one, seven, eight; King's and key, Fleet street, daily, M. ten, eleven, five; Boar's head, ditto, daily, M. eleven.

Ditton, 13. Horse shoe and Magpye, Bridge street, Westminster, daily N. twelve; Angel, St. Clement's, Strand; daily A. one; Swan, Charing cross, daily A. two.

Dulwich 5. C. Pewter platter, Gracechurch street, daily, M. eleven, A. three, seven, *sun.* M. ten; Cross keys, ditto, daily A. four.

EASTSHEEN, 9. C. Bell savage yard, Ludgate hill, daily, M. nine, eleven; A. three, five; White hart alehouse, New church, Strand, daily M. nine, ten, eleven; A. three, five.

Edmonton, 8. C. Flower pot, Bishopsgate street within, hourly, from M. ten to A. eight; Saracen's head, Snow hill, daily, M. ten; A. two, five, six, seven.

ENFIELD, 10. C. Flower Pot, and No. 90, Bishopsgate street, M. nine, A. three, four; Bell, and Bull, Holborn, A. three.

FULHAM, 5. C. White hart, Strand, daily, M. nine, eleven, A. three, five, seven; Spotted dog, ditto, daily, M. nine, eleven, A. six, seven, Angel and sun, ditto, daily, M. eleven, A. one, seven; Hope, Charing cross, daily, M. nine, twelve, A. three, six; Bell savage yard, Ludgate hill, daily, M. nine, eleven, A. three, five; Goose and gridiron, St. Paul's church yard, daily, noon, A. seven, *sun.* M. ten, A. eight, Sum. seven, Win. Mrs. Leng's, opposite Somerset house, Strand, daily, M. eleven, A. seven Sum. six, Win. White bear, Piccadilly, daily five times; Kings and key, Fleet street, daily, M eleven, A. one, six.

GREENWICH, 6. C. Swan, Charing cross; George and gate, Gracechurch street; and Bell yard, ditto, daily, hourly, until A. nine; Pewter platter, ditto, daily, M. eleven, A. three, four, eight; Horse shoe and magpye, Newgate street, Westminster, daily and hourly; No. 113, Bishopsgate street, hourly; Anchor and Vine, Charing cross, M. eleven, A. three, seven: King's and key, Fleet street, M. ten, eleven, A. five.

HACKNEY, 3. C. Flower pot, Bishopsgate within, daily, every half hour, from M. nine, to A. eight; back of the Royal Exchange, hourly, Seething's alley, Crutched friars, M. ten, twelve, A. two, four, six, eight.

Hammersmith, 6. Castle, New church, Strand, daily, M. nine, eleven, A. three, four, six, eight; Coach and horses, ditto, daily, M. nine, eleven, N. twelve, A. two, four, five, six, eight, *sun.* M. ten, A. eight;

King's and key, Fleet street, daily, M. ten, N. twelve, A. three, five, seven: Goose and gridiron, St. Paul's church yard, daily, M. eleven, N. A. two, four, six, eight; Tobit's dog, ditto, daily, M. nine, eleven, A. two, four, six, eight; Hope, Charing cross, daily M. eleven, A. four, eight; White hart alehouse, New church, Strand, daily, M. ten, eleven, A. three, six, seven, eight.

ampstead, 4. C. Blue posts, Holborn bars, daily, hourly; No. 5, Holborn, daily M. ten, N. twelve, A. two, four, six, eight; Mansion house, daily M. ten, eleven, A. two, three, seven. Blue posts, Tottenham court road, hourly, from M. nine to A. nine; Newton's, opposite ditto, daily, M. eleven, N. twelve, A. three, six, seven, eight, nine.

ampton town and court, 16. C. Golden cross, Charing cross, daily, A. a quarter before four; Black bear, Piccadilly, daily, M. eight: Bell savage, Ludgate hill, daily, M. seven, A. one; New inn, Old Bailey, daily M. seven, A. one; Spotted dog, Strand, daily M. seven, A. one three; White hart alehouse, ditto, daily M. seven, Hope Charing cross, daily M. seven, A. one, seven: White horse cellar Piccadilly, daily M. eight, A. four, Sum. 3. Win.

endon, 7. C. Blue posts, Holborn bars, daily M. eleven, A. five, Sum. three Win. *sun.* M. nine, A. seven.

ghgate, 5. C. Cock and hoop Holborn, daily M. eleven, A. three, seven: Serpent King street, Covent garden, daily M. eleven, A. three, seven: Castle Moorgate, daily M. eleven, A. three, seven: Horse shoe and magpye Newgate street, daily M. nine, eleven, A. seven: Blue posts Tottenham court road, daily M. nine, eleven, A. three, eight: Mr. Newton's, opposite ditto, daily M. eleven, N. twelve, A. three, six, seven, eight, nine.

LEWORTH, 9. C. Bolt in tun, Fleet street, daily M. ten, eleven, three, four, *sun.* M. half past eight: Black lion Water lane, Fleet street, daily A. three Sum. two Win. White hart, Strand, daily M. eleven, A. three: Spotted dog ditto, daily A. three: White horse cellar Piccadilly, daily M. eight, A. four: Cross keys, Wood street, A. three.

ington, 2. C. Blue posts, Holborn bars: No. 18, Fleet street, and back of the Royal Exchange, hourly, from M. nine to A. eight: No. 125, Cheapside, daily M. nine, eleven, A. one, three, five, seven; No. 1, Old Broad street, hourly, from M. nine to A. eight: No. 4, Seething alley, Crutched friars, ditto, hourly.

ENNINGTON 3. C. No. 91, Gracechurch street, hourly, from M. ten to A. nine: Hope, Charing cross, hourly.

ensington 4. C. Mansion house, every hour, from M. eleven to A. eight, except two and six, *sun.* M. eleven, N. twelve, A. one, eight: Hercules and King's arms Leadenhall street, from M. eleven to A. eight, *sun.* M. eleven, A. one, three, eight: Red lion Strand, hourly, from M. eleven to A. eight: King's and key, Fleet street, daily M. ten, N. twelve, A. three, five, seven: Edinburgh castle Strand, daily M. ten, N. half past twelve, A. three, five, seven: White bear Piccadilly, daily five times: Cross keys, Wood street, hourly: Crown, St. Paul's church hourly: Royal Exchange, hourly.

ntish town, 3. C. Blue posts Holborn bars, and No. 5, Holborn, daily M. ten, N. twelve, A. two, four, six, eight: Nag's head, James street Covent garden, daily M. eleven, N. twelve, A. three, six, nine: Blue posts Tottenham court road, daily M. ten, N. twelve, A. three, six, eight, nine: Red lion, Strand, M. ten, N. twelve, A. three, six.

tw, ? C. Bell savage yard, Ludgate hill, daily M. eight, ten, A. two

four, six: White bear Piccadilly daily five times: Spotted dog, Strand, daily M. eight, nine, ten, eleven, A. three, four, six, seven, Sum. three, four, six, Win.

Kingsland, 2. C. Flower pot, Bishopsgate within, hourly from M. nine to A. half past eight: No. 39, Threadneedle street, hourly.

Kingston upon Thames, 12. C. George and gate, Gracechurch street, daily M. eight: Cross keys, ditto, daily A. four Sum. three Win. Bolt in tun Fleet street daily A. five: Horse shoe and magpye, Bridge street, Westminster, daily, *sun.* excepted, A. half past two Sum. one Win. Horse shoe, Southwark, *m. w. f.* M. eight, *sun.* M. six: Angel behind St. Clement's Strand, daily, *sun.* excepted, M. eight, A. two: Swan Charing cross, daily, A. one Sum. two Win. Bell savage, Ludgate hill daily *sun.* excepted A. two: White horse, Fetter lane *t. th. s.* M. six.

LAYTONSTONE, 6. C. Cross keys, Wood street, daily A. five, *sun.* M. nine; Saracen's head Aldgate, daily M. eleven, A. seven Sum. six Win. Bull Leadenhall street, daily A. three, *sun.* M. nine: Three Nuns Whitechapel, daily M. ten, A. three, six, *sun.* M. nine, ten; Bull ditto, daily M. eleven, A. seven.

Lee, 7. C. Swan Charing cross, daily A. six, *sun.* A. eight.

Lewisham, 6. C. Anchor and vine, Charing cross, daily *sun.* excepted, M. eleven, A. three, seven; Pewter platter Gracechurch street, daily M. and hourly: Horse shoe and Magpye, Bridge street, Westminster, daily M. eleven.

MERTON 7. Spread eagle, Gracechurch street, daily A. three.

Mitcham, 6. Golden cross, Charing cross, daily, A. six: Spread eagle, Gracechurch street, N. twelve, A. three, five: Cross keys, Gracechurch street, M. eight, A three Sum. four Win. King's and Key, Fleet street, daily, hourly: Black lion, Water lane, A. three.

Mortlake, Surry 7. Crown, St. Paul's, M. nine, A. five: Hope, Charing cross, daily and hourly: White hart, New church, Strand, ditto: Bell savage yard, daily M. nine, eleven, A. three, six.

Moulsey, Surry 14. See Ditton coaches.

NEWINGTON, Middlesex, 3. C. Flower pot, Bishopsgate within, hourly from M. nine to A. eight: King's arms, Leadenhall street, hourly.

Newington Butts, Surry. C. No. 91, Gracechurch street, hourly, from M. ten to A. nine.

Newington green, Middlesex 4. C. Mr. Bull's, No. 56, Fore street, daily and hourly.

PADDINGTON, 3. C. Cock and Hoop, Holborn, daily M. eleven, A three, eight; mansion-house, daily M. eleven, A. four, *sun.* M. ten A. seven: No. 59, Fore street, Cripplegate, daily M. ten, A. four Horse shoe, Newgate street, M. eleven, A. three, eight.

Peckham, 4. C. George and gate Gracechurch street, daily M. eleven, A. one, four, seven, *sun.* M. ten, A. eight: King's and Key, Fleet street, daily and hourly, *sun.* M. eleven; Red lion Strand, and Horse shoe and Magpye, Bridge street, Westminster, daily N. twelve, A. eight; Swan, Charing cross, daily M. eleven, A. seven.

Pentonville, 2. C. Blue posts, Holborn bars, hourly from M. nine to A. eight: Old Broad street, and Royal Exchange, hourly.

Plaistow, 5. C. Saracens head Aldgate, hourly from M. nine to A. eight: Red lion, Leadenhall market, M. eleven, A. seven.

Putney 5. C. Hope Charing cross, daily M. nine, eleven, A. three, six; White hart Strand, daily M. nine, ten, eleven, A. half past three, half past seven: Bell savage yard, Ludgate hill, daily M. nine, eleven, A

e; New inn, Old Bailey, daily, M. ten, A. five, *sun.* M. nine: White
rt, Piccadilly, daily five times: Pewter platter, Gracechurch street,
ir times a day.

HMOND, 11. C. White hart, New church, Strand, daily M, nine,
, eleven, A. three, five, six; Spotted dog, daily M. eight, nine, ten,
ven, A. three, four, six, seven. Sum. A. three, four, six, Win. Hope,
aring cross, daily M. nine, twelve, A. three, six; Gloucester cof-
house, Piccadilly, daily M. nine, eleven, A. three, five, seven;
ite bear, ditto. daily five times; Bell savage yard, Ludgate hill,
ly M. nine, eleven, A. three, five: Goose and gridiron, St. Paul's
rch yard, and Crown ditto, hourly.

ampton, 5. C. Bell savage yard, Ludgate hill, daily M. eight, ele-
: White hart, Strand, M. eleven, A. six.

iore, 11. Post C. Bell and crown, Holborn, daily A. three Sum. two
. C. Bell, ditto, daily A. three Sum. two Win. Bull, ditto, daily
three Sum. two Win. *sun.* M. seven.

well 4 C. Swan, Charing cross, M. eleven, A six; Dog and bear,
ongh, M. ten, twelve, A. three. seven: George and Gate, Grace-
rch street, M. ten, N. twelve: Pewter platter, hourly.

ord, Essex, 4. C. Saracen's head, Aldgate, hourly from M. nine
. eight. Black boy and camel, Leadenhall street, daily and hourly.

ham, 5. C. Swan, Charing cross, daily M. ten. Dog and Bear,
hwark, daily M nine, A. five Sum. four Win. *sun.* M. nine.

ham, 7. C. Cross keys, Gracechurch street, daily, A. five Sum.
Win. See Dulwich.

DINGTON, 11. C. New inn, Old Bailey, daily, and White hart
ouse, New church, Strand, daily M. seven; Bolt in tun, Fleet
t, M. seven, A. three.

g, 7. C. Spread eagle, Gracechurch street, daily M. ten. A. three,
Sum. five Win. *sun.* M eight, A. six. Kings and key, Fleet street,
, hourly, *sun.* M. nine; Golden cross, Charing cross, A. six

ham, 5. C. Sarace 's head, Snow hill, daily M. ten. A. two, five
seven; Flower pot, Bishopsgate within, hourly from M. ten to
ight.

m green, 7. C. White hart, Strand, daily; Edinburgh castle,
; Kings and key, Fleet street, ditto, hourly; Goose and gridiron,
an's, M. eleven, A. six.

nham 12. C. Bolt in tun, Fleet street, daily, M. eight, A. three;
inn, Old Bailey, daily, M. nine, A. one; Spotted dog, Strand,
M. seven, A. three; Old White horse cellar, Piccadilly, daily
ight, A. four. Sum. three Win. White Bear, ditto, daily five times.

HALL, 2. C. No. 91, Gracechurch street, hourly, from M. ten,
nine; Swan, Charing cross, M. eleven, A. six; Kings and keys,
street, M. ten.

ge 18. C. Bell and crown, Holborn, daily M. eight A. two;
ditto, daily M. eight, A three, Sum. two Win. Bull and Mouth,
legate street, daily N.

nstow, 7. C. Flower pot, Bishopsgate within, daily M. seven, A.
; Four Swans, Bishopsgate street, M. ten, A. six.

th, 2. C. Pewter platter, Gracechurch street, hourly, from M.
o A. eight, Green dragon, Fleet street, daily, hourly; Swan,
ng cross, M. twelve, A. eight.

d 8. C. Three Nuns, Whitechapel, daily M. twelve, A. five,
sun. M. nine, ten; Bull, Leadenhall street, daily M. ten, A.
sun. M. nine; Four Swans, Bishopsgate street, M. ten, A. six,
n's head, Aldgate, daily M. ten, A. seven, Sum. six Win.

Wandsworth, 7. C. Spread eagle, Gracechurch street, daily, *sun.* excepted, A. three, Cross keys, ditto, A. three, Pewter platter, ditto, daily M. eleven, A. seven, *sun.* M. ten, Kings and Key, Fleet street, daily M. ten, Swan, Charing cross, daily A. one.

Wimbledon 10. C. New inn, Old Bailey, daily M. ten, A. five, *sun.* M. ten, Goose and gridiron, St. Paul's church yard, daily M. eleven, A. six, White hart, Strand, ditto, Swan, Charing cross, daily A. one.

Windsor, 24. C. Bell savage, Ludgate hill, daily M. seven, A. one, two, White horse cellar, Piccadilly, daily M. eight, A. two, three, White boar, ditto, daily 5 times, Swan with two necks, Lad lane, daily M. seven, A. two.

Woolwich 9. C. Cross keys, Gracechurch street, daily A. six, Swan, Charing cross, daily M. nine, N. twelve, A. three, eight, Hope, ditto, daily M. nine, eleven, A. three, six, eight, Horse shoe and magpye, Bridge street, Westminster, daily M. nine, N. twelve, A. eight, Kings and Key, Fleet street, daily M. ten, eleven, A. three, six, eight.

N. B. During the summer, an additional number of coaches go to many of the above towns; and variations occur with respect to the hours and numbers of coaches which set off on Sundays.

Glass Coaches, Post Chaises, One-horse Chaises, and Saddle-horses.

In every part of London, are Livery Stables, or persons whose business it is to keep for hire, handsome private coaches and chariots, one-horse chaises, and saddle-horses; and at the livery-stables, and at many of the principal inns, post-chaises may be hired by the day, or by the mile.

A Private Coach or Chariot may be had at about a guinea, or twenty-five shillings, per day, including the horse's keep.

A One-horse Chaise may be had from twelve to eighteen shillings per day.

A Saddle-horse from five shillings to seven shillings and sixpence.

Post-chaises, or Hackney-coaches, may be had from eighteen to twenty-four shillings per day.

Persons who keep their own horses may hire an elegant coach or chariot at any of the coach-makers, at about four shillings per day.

June, 1803.

THE END.

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C f AMERICA-square, Minories.
C b Audley-square, South Audley-street.
B f Angel-square, Bishopsgate-street.
B b Baldwin's-square, Leather-lane.
B c Bedford-square, Great Russel-street.
C b Berkeley-square, Piccadilly.
B f Banner-square, Banner-street, Bunhill-row.
A d Brunswick-square.
B c Bloomsbury-square, High Holborn.
B f Bell-square, Broker-row, Moorfields.
C f Billiter-square, Billiter-lane, Fenchurch-street.
D f Bermondsey-square, Grange-walk, Bermondsey.
A d Cold Bath-square, Cold Bath Fields.
B f Crosby-square, Bishopsgate-street.
B e Charter House-square, Goswell-street.
A f Charles square, Hoxton, near Haberdasher's alms houses.
B b Cavendish-square, Oxford-street.
D d Carlisle-square, Mount-street, Westminster-bridge Road.
D f Canterbury-square, Dean-street, Borough.
C f Cartwright-square, near Tower-hill.
B g Cox's-square, Petticoat-lane, Whitechapel.
B f Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street.
B f Ebenezer-square, Gravel-lane, Houndsditch.
A c Fitzroy square.
A f Finsbury-square.
B c Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street.
C f Gould Square, Crutched Friars.
B f Gun-square, Houndsditch.
B d Gough-square, Fleet-street.
B f Goulston-square, Goulston-street, Whitechapel.
D b Grosvenor-square.
B c Golden-square, near Haymarket end of Piccadilly.
A d Gray's Inn-square, Holborn.
B f Gar-square, More-lane, Fore-street.
B e Haberdasher's-square, Grub-street.
B b Hanover-square, Oxford-street.
C f Haydon-square, Minories.
A f Hoxton-square, Hoxton.
C f John's-square, Church-lane, Rosemary-lane.
B f Jefferies-square, St. Mary Axe.
B g King-square, Brick-lane.
C c Leicester-square, Panton-street, Haymarket.
C f Lime-street-square, Lime-street, Leadenhall-street.
B d Lincoln's Inn Fields-square.
A f Leonard-square, Finsbury.
B b Manchester-square, Duke-street.

B c Market square, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.
B e Moor-square, Moor-lane, Fore-street.
D e Mint-square, Mint-street, Borough.
B d New-street-square, Dean-street, Fetter-lane.
A f New Inn-square, Bateman's-row, Shoreditch.
C f New-square, Cooper's-row, Minories.
B f Nichol-square, Castle-street, Falcon-square.
B d New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
A e Old-street-square, near St. Luke's Hospital.
B d Old-square, Lincoln's Inn.
C e Printer's-square, near New Bridge-street.
C g Prince's-square, Radcliffe Highway.
B b Portman-square, Portman-street, Oxford-street.
C c Panton-square, Coventry-street.
A g Patriot-square, near Jew's Walk, Bethnal Green.
Princes-square, Cleaver-street, Kennington Cross.
B g Petticoat-square, Petticoat-lane, Whitechapel.
B g Plow-square.
B e Prujean-square, Old Bailey.
B e Queen-square, Aldersgate-street.
A d Queen-square, Bloomsbury.
D c Queen-square, Westminster.
B f Queen-square, Moorfields.
A f Queen-square, Hoxton.
B d Red Lion-square, High Holborn.
C g Radcliffe-square, White Horse-street, Radcliffe.
C g Red Cross-square, Nightingale-lane.
D e Ditto Southwark.
B e Ditto Jewin-street.
A c Russel-square.
E d Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.
B g Sion-square, Whitechapel.
D d St. George's-square, George's-row, Westminster-bridge Road.
A e St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.
C c St. James's square, Pall Mall.
Surry-square, Kent Road.
B b Shepherd's-square, Shepherd's Market, Piccadilly.
Stepney-square, Stepney.
P f Spital-square, Bishopsgate-street.
B c Soho-square, Oxford-street, Tottenham Court end.
D a Sloane-square, Chelsea.
C f St. Catherine's-square, near the Tower.
A c Tavistock-square.
A f Turner's-square, Hoxton.
Thorold-square, near Bethnal Green Church-yard.
C f Trinity-square, Tower-hill.
D e West-square, near the Obelisk.
C g Wellclose-square, Radcliffe Highway.
A e White Cross-square, White Cross-street.
C f Watt's-square, White's-yard, Rosemary-lane.
A f Webb-square, near Anchor-street, Shoreditch.
A g Wilmot-square, Bethnal Green Road.
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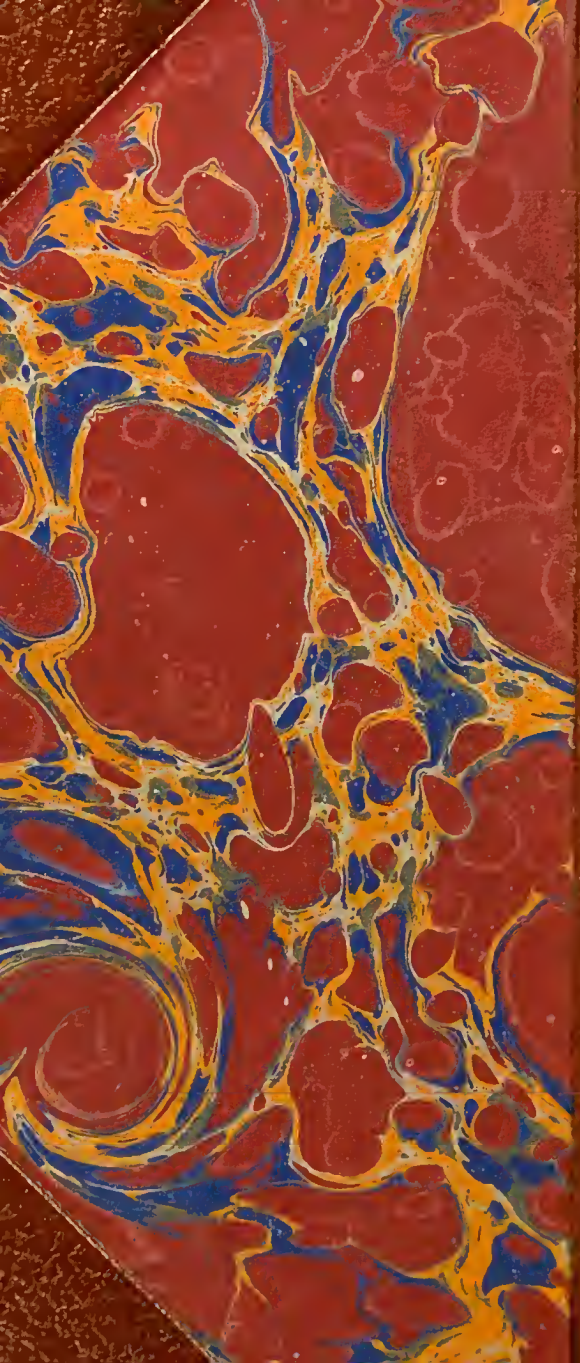
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